

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 247--80th Congress

Chapter 337--1st Session

H. R. 3123

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 247	1
Index and Summary of History on H. R. 3123	1

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 247

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION ACT, 1948. Includes appropriations for soil conservation on Interior lands, Bonneville Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 3123

January 1, 1947	Hearings: House, H. R. 3123, Pt. 1.
February 3, 1947	Documents: The Budget estimates of appropriations for the objects contained in the bill will be found in the 1948 budget and House Document No. 71
February 10, 1947	Hearings: House, H. R. 3123, Pt. 2.
February 19, 1947	Hearings: House, H. R. 3123, Pt. 3.
April 21, 1947	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 3123. House Report 279. Full Committee Prints of the bill and report. Print of the bill as introduced.
April 23, 1947	House Committee on Rules reported House Resolution 194 for the consideration of H. R. 3123. House Report 293.
April 24, 1947	House began debate on H. R. 3123.
April 25, 1947	House debate concluded. Passed House with amendments.
April 28, 1947	H. R. 3123 referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
May 1, 1947	Remarks of Senator Taylor.
May 2, 1947	Amendments proposed by Senators Bushfield and Ecton. Prints of the amendments.
May 5, 1947	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 3123. Pt. 1 Amendment proposed by Senator Wiley. Print of the amendment.
May 10, 1947	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 3123. Pt. 2.
May 29, 1947	Amendment proposed by Senator Bushfield. Print of the amendment.

June 13, 1947	Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 3123 with amendments. Senate Report 278. Print of the bill as reported.
June 16, 1947	H. R. 3123 debated in the Senate and passed as reported.
	Senate Conferees appointed.
	Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
July 8, 1947	House Conferees appointed.
July 19, 1947	House received the Conference Report. House Report 1013.
July 21, 1947	House agreed to the Conference Report.
July 22, 1947	Senate agreed to the Conference Report.
July 25, 1947	Approved. Public Law 247.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports

(For Department staff only)

Issued

April 22, 1947

For actions of

April 21, 1947

80th-1st, No. 74

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....1,14	Housing..... 8	Prices.....28
Banking and currency..... 7	Labor, farm.....3,18	Quarantine, animal...13,27
Budgeting..... 6	Lands, farm.....26	Quarantine, plant..... 4
C.C.C.....24	Lands, reclamation....9,11	Reports.....17
Farm program.....25,26	Livestock and meat...13,27	Roads.....21
Fisheries.....27	Loans..... 5	Social security..... 3
Flood control.....11	Loans, farm..... 2	Soil conservation...12,16
Food inspection.....23	Minerals.....19	Trade, foreign..... 5
Forests and forestry..... 8	Personnel.....14,20	Transportation.....22
Foreign affairs.....10,29		Wool.....15

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported deficiency appropriation bill and restored part of tree-insect cut. Senate passed bill to authorize FEMC to purchase GI loans. Senate passed bill to authorize limitation on importation of nursery stock and requirement that such stock be grown in post-entry quarantine; includes bulbs. Senate committee reported bill to make \$10,000,000 additional available for access roads in connection with housing program. Sen. Lucas inserted Secretary Anderson's Jefferson Day speech. House committee reported Interior appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2849, the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1947 (S. Rept. 107)(p. 3822). As it pertains to this Department, the only change in the bill as passed by the House restores \$65,000 of the \$130,000 reduction made by the House in the supplemental request of \$380,000 for control of tree-insect epidemics.

The bill includes the following items:

FCIC capital stock, \$20,000,000.

Tussock moth control, \$395,000.

Transfer of \$410,000 in Forest Service from "acquisition of lands" to "protection and management"

Control of tree-insect epidemics on national forests, \$315,000.

Fighting forest fires, \$3,944,000.

Increased Pay Act costs, various amounts. The bill authorizes the Secretary to transfer from available funds the specific amounts which were proposed in H. Doc. 117.

Provision that available funds may be used for payment of tort claims unless otherwise specifically provided for.

School lunch program, \$6,000,000 additional.

Foreign relief, \$300,000,000 additional (War Department).

Care of public buildings and grounds in D. C., PBA, \$2,700,000 additional.

Judgments and claims, various amounts.

2. FARM CREDIT. Passed without amendment S. 245, to permit the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to purchase loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (p. 3825).

3. FARM LABOR. Passed without amendment S. 1072, to extend until July 1, 1949, the

period during which income from agricultural labor may be disregarded in making old-age assistance payments (p. 3825).

4. PLANT QUARANTINE. Passed as reported S. 338, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to limit the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries to that needed for propagation purposes in order to protect American interests from insects and plant diseases, and authorize the Secretary to require such stock to be grown in post-entry quarantine. Agreed to committee amendments to include bulbs. (p. 3825.)
5. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Passed without amendment S. 993, to provide for reincorporation of this Bank (p. 3826).
6. LEGISLATIVE BUDGET. Various Senators discussed the status of this item (pp. 3826-7).
7. BANKING. Passed without amendment H. R. 2413, amending the Federal Reserve Act to permit member banks, until July 1, 1950, to buy or sell Government-guaranteed securities in the open market or from the U. S. in an amount not to exceed \$5 billion at any one time (pp. 3828-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. FORESTRY; HOUSING. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 800, to amend the Veterans' Housing Act of 1946 to increase the amount available for construction of access roads to standing timber on Federal lands, through the Housing Expediter, from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 (S. Rept. 111) (p. 3822).
9. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H. R. 804, authorizing reduction of certain interest payable by the farmers' irrigation district, North Platte project (S. Rept. 115) (p. 3822).
10. FOREIGN RELIEF. Continued debate on S. 938, the Greek-Turkish aid bill (pp. 3839-62, 3864-9).
11. RECLAMATION; FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Morse, Oreg., spoke against cuts in appropriations for irrigation, reclamation, and flood control projects in the Western States (pp. 3863-4).
12. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. Received a Vt. Legislature resolution urging continuation of appropriations for this program (p. 3820).
13. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Received an Oreg. Legislature memorial urging cooperation with Mexico in eradicating and controlling the foot-and-mouth disease (p. 3820).

HOUSE

14. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 3123, which carries \$156,538,513, which is a reduction of 47% below the budget (H.Rept. 279) (p. 3871).

The committee report includes the following statements:

Construction. "It is not wise management for the Government to plan and go forward with millions of dollars in construction at a time when private business is anxiously seeking in the market place the same commodities for

which government will be the priority buyer, if construction projects requested by the Department of Interior are allowed in full."

Personnel reductions. "Wherever reductions in appropriations require reductions in personnel it should be stated that such reductions in personnel must be undertaken at the earliest possible date. If it is necessary to dismiss any such persons after June 30, 1947, the Departments must understand that terminal leave costs will be borne by 1948 appropriation. Dismissals prior to June 30, 1947, will require expenditure of 1947 appropriations for terminal leave. No deficiency estimate for such purpose for either 1947 or 1948 will be entertained."

Fees and charges. "Every branch which earns income with Government property should be prepared to furnish a detailed profit and loss statement... This committee is interested in results and the cost of results and has expressed the desire for relieving Government of furnishing special free services for those who would make a profit from using the services."

15. WOOL. Received a Minn. Legislature memorial urging the continuation of the Government wool-purchase program (p. 3872).
16. SOIL CONSERVATION. Received a Vt. Legislature memorial urging Congress to support the agricultural conservation program (p. 3872).
17. REPORTS. Received the RFC report for Dec. 1946 (p. 3871).
18. FARM LABOR. The conference report on H.R. 2102, to continue the farm-labor supply program until Dec. 31, 1947, is tentatively scheduled to come up for consideration Tues., Apr. 22 (p. D143).

BILLS INTRODUCED

19. MINERALS. S. 1136, by Sen. McCarran, Nev., to establish a National Minerals Resources Division in Interior Dept. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 3822.)
20. PERSONNEL. S. 1138, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak., to prevent nepotism in appointments to governmental offices and positions. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 3822.)
S. 1139, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak., to amend the Classification Act so as to create a Mechanical Service. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 3822.)
21. ROADS. S. 1140, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak., to amend the Federal Highway Act so as to provide that funds appropriated for secondary and feeder roads may be expended by the States on projects without securing approval of the Public Roads Commissioner. To Public Works Committee. (p. 3822.)
22. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. S.J.Res. 103, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak., approving the agreement between the U.S. and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin. To Foreign Relations Committee. (p. 3822.)
23. FOOD AND DRUGS. H.R. 3128, by Rep. Miller, Conn., to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by providing for seizure of foods, drugs, devices, and cosmetics that become adulterated or misbranded while held for sale after interstate shipment. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 3872.)
24. C.C.C. H.Res. 184, by Rep. Hope, Kans., on Apr. 16, amending the House rules so as to include Commodity Credit Corporation within the jurisdiction of the House Agriculture Committee. To Rules Committee.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

25. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Lucas, Ill., inserted Secretary Anderson's address made at the Jefferson Day meeting in Indianapolis, Ind. (pp. A1883-5).
26. FAMILY-TYPE FARMS. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted an America editorial, "Central Valley Project and United States Land Policy" (pp. A1888-9), and an America article, "Family Farm Versus Factory Farm" (pp. A1893-4).
27. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE; FISHERIES. Rep. Angell, Oreg., inserted Oreg. Legislature memorials favoring U.S. cooperation with Mexico in checking livestock diseases, and opposing importation of crab meat (pp. A1894-5).
28. PRICES. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted a New York Times article, "The Price Problem: An Analysis by Bowles" (pp. A1896-8).
29. FOREIGN RELIEF. Various remarks and insertions on aid to Greece and Turkey (pp. A1889-90, A1895-6, A1898-9, A1900, A1900-2).

- o -

COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Apr. 22: H. Appropriations, USDA appropriation bill (ex.); H. Agriculture, long-range farm program; H. Public Lands, Alaska statehood; S. Labor and Public Welfare, Federal aid to education; S. Public Works, water pollution control; S. Civil Service, general business (ex.); H. Ways and Means, reciprocal trade agreements; H. Appropriations, independent offices (ex.). For Apr. 24: H. Armed Services, export-control continuation (Dodd to testify). For Apr. 28: H. Agriculture, punishment for illegal entry on national forests (Brown of FS to testify); H. Agriculture, forest protection from insects and diseases (Rohwer and Marsh to testify).

- o -

For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

- oOo -

NOTICE: This report is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

80TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. 279

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

APRIL —, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. JONES of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. —]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1948.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the various activities under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, including the Fine Arts Commission, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Southwestern Power Administration.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report giving each appropriation in the bill for 1948, the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 (including Pay Act funds to be appropriated), and the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, together with the increases or decreases recommended in the bill as compared with the 1947 appropriations and 1948 estimates.

The Budget estimates of appropriations for the objects contained in the bill will be found on page 427 of the 1948 budget. House Document No. 71, containing supplemental budget estimates of \$2,250,000, submitted to Congress by the President subsequent to

the 1948 annual budget, was also considered by the committee. A summary of totals including the supplemental estimates is as follows:

The Budget estimates for 1948 total.....	\$295, 420, 420
The committee recommends in the bill.....	156, 538, 513

This is a reduction under the estimates of.....	<u>138, 881, 907</u>
---	----------------------

The amount recommended in the bill is a decrease under the 1947 appropriations, including Pay Act funds, of.....	101, 362, 173
--	---------------

For the purposes of clarification, the committee reports the following considerations which led to the figures recommended:

Although the amount recommended, \$156,538,513, is a reduction of 47 percent below the 1948 budget estimates, and represents the largest percentage reduction made in any 1948 annual appropriation bill, it is significant that the total amount of expenditure recommended is \$26,860,053 greater than the annual Department of Interior appropriation bill for the 1938 fiscal year. However, the total for 1938 does not include \$66,021,454 of relief funds diverted by the President to the same bureaus provided for in this appropriation bill. To include these relief diversions for purposes of comparison would be unwarranted and dishonest because obviously the dire distress of the country from unemployment does not prevail today.

It is not wise management for the Government to plan and go forward with millions of dollars in construction at a time when private business is anxiously seeking in the market place the same commodities for which government will be the priority buyer, if construction projects requested by the Department of the Interior are allowed in full.

On August 2, 1946, President Harry S. Truman recognized the soundness of this position when he wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, which appears on page 37, part 3 of the hearings, in which he significantly said:

I ask you to plan the operations of the Department of the Interior so as to limit expenditures and commitments for Federal expenditure through postponement of work on all public works projects which can be deferred. I request specifically that the expenditures for construction projects of the Bureau of Reclamation be limited to \$85,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1947 and 1948.

The purposes of the President's letter are stated in the following order: (1) to balance the budget; (2) to reduce the national debt; and (3)—

if this is to be accomplished, and we are to continue with a balanced budget in subsequent years, it is essential that we hold back our capital outlay for construction so that we do not commit the Government to heavy expenditures, either for fiscal 1947 or for subsequent years by initiating too much work at this time;

and the final reason was that—

in each public-works program we should keep in mind the conservation of materials with which to accomplish the most necessary construction. We should at the same time be careful not to interfere with private construction and the over-all job of reconversion.

With the funds provided in the bill as submitted there will be more than \$141,000,000 available to the Bureau of Reclamation for construction purposes during the fiscal year 1948, as contrasted with the original proposed Presidential freeze order for each of the fiscal years 1947 and 1948 of \$85,000,000.

The Interior Department had obtained construction appropriations in the 1946 fiscal year annual supply bill. In December 1945 a supplemental appropriation bill provided further heavy construction funds for the Department. Construction funds are available until expended. The Department did not expend all the funds provided by the 1946 supply bill and the 1946 supplemental, and the result was a large carry-over available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1947. Congress had appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 further heavy construction appropriations, bringing the total available for expenditure in any single year to a rate requiring much heavier appropriations in the succeeding fiscal years. The Bureau of Reclamation had enough funds unexpended available for expenditure in one fiscal year so that at the rate of the August 2 freeze order of the President over these funds, the Reclamation Bureau would have had enough money without the 1948 Budget estimate to provide construction for nearly 2½ years.

The appropriated funds available for expenditure for the respective bureaus and agencies on July 1, 1946, the first day of the 1947 fiscal year, the amount now frozen by the President after liberalizing his original freeze order twice, and the net available for expenditure in 1947, are as follows:

Statement of funds available for expenditure for construction as of July 1, 1946, showing amounts reserved under expenditure limitations for 1947 and the net amounts available for expenditure

Description	Available for expenditure July 1, 1946	Reserved from expenditure in 1947	Net amount available for expenditure in 1947
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Construction, operation and maintenance, Bonneville Power Administration-----	\$23, 065, 000	\$11, 755, 000	\$11, 310, 000
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Construction, Southwestern Power Administration-----	7, 500, 000	3, 700, 000	3, 800, 000
PWA allotments-----	477, 000	-----	477, 000
Total, Southwestern Power Administration-----	7, 977, 000	3, 700, 000	4, 277, 000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Construction, irrigation systems, Indian Service (reimbursable)---	1, 655, 038	655, 038	1, 000, 000
Construction, buildings and utilities, Indian Service-----	5, 088, 800	4, 204, 800	1 884, 000

¹ Limitation established on this appropriation in amount of \$1,409,000 estimated expenditures, however, are expected to amount to only \$884,000 in 1947.

Statement of funds available for expenditure for construction as of July 1, 1946, showing amounts reserved under expenditure limitations for 1947 and the net amounts available for expenditure—Continued

Description	Available for expenditure July 1, 1946	Reserved from expenditure in 1947	Net amount available for ex- penditure in 1947
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CON.			
Roads, Indian Service-----	\$4, 430, 000	\$1, 430, 000	\$3, 000, 000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	11, 173, 838	6, 289, 838	4, 884, 000
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
Reclamation fund, special fund----	52, 864, 303	31, 980, 523	20, 883, 780
General fund, construction-----	111, 457, 307	31, 397, 322	80, 059, 985
Other projects-----	54, 573, 498	25, 517, 263	29, 056, 235
Total, Bureau of Reclama- tion-----	218, 895, 108	88, 895, 108	130, 000, 000
BUREAU OF MINES			
Construction and equipment of anthracite laboratory-----	450, 000	-----	450, 000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Roads and trails-----	7, 562, 000	4, 162, 000	3, 400, 000
Parkways-----	16, 553, 000	12, 953, 000	3, 600, 000
Physical improvements, buildings and utilities-----	1, 507, 000	507, 000	1, 000, 000
Total, National Park Service--	25, 622, 000	17, 622, 000	8, 000, 000
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES			
Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska--	2, 721, 000	-----	2, 721, 000
Reconstruction and improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska--	1, 073, 000	-----	1, 073, 000
Total, government in the Territories-----	3, 794, 000	-----	3, 794, 000
Total, Department of the Interior-----	290, 976, 946	128, 261, 946	162, 715, 000

The funds recommended in the bill, the amounts still frozen by the President, and the total available for 1948, are shown in separate columns, as follows:

Activity	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1948	Amount 1947 and prior year approp- riations frozen	Total available in 1948
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Construction, operation, and main- tenance, Bonneville Power Ad- ministration-----	\$6, 907, 800	\$11, 755, 000	\$18, 662, 800
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Construction, Southwestern Power Administration-----	1, 246, 000	3, 700, 000	4, 946, 000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Construction, irrigation systems (reimbursable)-----	875, 000	655, 038	1, 530, 038
Construction, buildings and utili- ties-----	1, 572, 000	4, 204, 800	5, 776, 800
Roads, Indian Service-----	3, 000, 000	1, 430, 000	4, 430, 000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	5, 447, 000	6, 289, 838	11, 736, 838
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
Reclamation fund, special fund-----	40, 997, 000	31, 980, 523	72, 977, 523
General fund, construction-----		31, 397, 322	31, 397, 322
Other funds-----	14, 261, 600	25, 517, 263	38, 778, 863
Total, Bureau of Reclama- tion-----	55, 258, 600	88, 895, 108	144, 153, 708
BUREAU OF MINES			
Construction and equipment of an- thracite laboratory-----	450, 000		450, 000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Roads and trails-----	1, 750, 000	4, 162, 000	5, 912, 000
Parkways-----		12, 953, 000	12, 953, 000
Physical improvements, buildings and utilities-----	900, 000	507, 000	1, 407, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	2, 650, 000	17, 622, 000	20, 272, 000

Activity	Amount recommended in bill for 1948	Amount 1947 and prior year appropriations frozen	Total available in 1948
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES			
Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska	\$3, 750, 000	-----	\$3, 750, 000
Reconstruction and improvement, Richardson Highway-----	250, 000	-----	250, 000
Reconstruction and improvement, Alaska Railroad-----	¹ 3, 400, 000	-----	3, 400, 000
Total, government in the Territories-----	7, 400, 000	-----	7, 400, 000
Total, Department of the Interior-----	79, 359, 400	\$128, 261, 946	207, 621, 346

¹ And contract authorization of \$15,000,000.

It is manifest that material shortages have not been alleviated and that the Government has been a formidable competitor with private enterprise, even under the decreased speed of construction caused by the President freezing the expenditure of construction funds.

As this report is being written, the press headlines the fact that a special Cabinet meeting was held the 8th of April to consider a statement by the Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Dr. Edwin G. Nourse. Dr. Nourse is quoted in the press as saying, "Yes, I am (frankly worried). I think every citizen is, particularly the economists. We have to regard it as serious." Dr. Nourse is quoted as telling reporters there have been outstanding illustrations of industry's desire to cooperate by bringing prices down. At the same time, he is reported to have said that industry is handicapped by shortages and other problems and has not been able to make adjustments effective enough to take pressures off of wage earners. He is reported to have cited the Nation-wide telephone strike and other strike threats as complicating the situation.

For the fiscal year 1947 the entire personnel of the Department of Interior, including personnel hired from construction funds, amounts to \$136,812,718. The Budget estimates for fiscal year 1948 funds contemplate \$150,576,000 for total personnel in the Department, as appears on page 41 of part 1 of the hearings. The estimated amount for personal services in nonconstruction appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 is \$84,301,574, so that practically 44 percent of the personnel expense in the Budget estimate is paid for from construction funds.

In reducing budget recommendations \$138,881,907 for the 1948 fiscal year and recommending for appropriation \$101,362,173 below the present fiscal year appropriations, your committee believes that it has made only a beginning in reducing appropriations to a sound level. Perhaps in no other appropriation bill are there greater opportunities for sound economy in Government spending than in this bill. If savings are to be made, and they must be made if we are to maintain

a sound economy and fulfill promises made in 1946 to the taxpayers of the Nation, they can be made in heavy construction items and other types of heavy expenditures, and 44 percent of the personnel costs of the Department of the Interior may be cut substantially by reducing heavy expenditure appropriations.

The recommended reductions in this bill do not mean that your committee is unsympathetic to or is unaware of the economic values of irrigation, reclamation, and sound use of hydroelectric power generated at these projects in the West to pay the portion of irrigation investment which irrigators are unable to pay. At most, your committee is recommending merely a deferral of that portion of construction which would add to inflationary pressures which were the basis of the President's freezing of expenditure of funds appropriated by the Congress for the 1947 fiscal year and prior years.

The committee has not reduced personnel provided for by the regular annual supply bill to the 1938 level of employment when the administration was in control of both Houses of Congress and the executive branch of the Government. Dollar-wise, for the nonconstruction items and regular functions of the Government, these cuts would not be substantial and would not assist materially in meeting the promises made in the fall of 1946 to the taxpayers of the Nation, unless functions are eliminated.

The committee has eliminated only those functions which are not authorized by law and therefore are subject to a point of order. It has attempted to appraise all functions in every branch of the Department of the Interior for study during the next year to see what functions may be eliminated because they lack economic value, because once started they have continued without examination as to their present worth, or whether the functions should be discontinued unless the costs are recovered from the private enterprise beneficiaries of the services in the same manner that the coal industry paid for Bituminous Coal Act services.

We have provided, then, for a retrenchment of activities in nearly all the branches of the Department of the Interior in effecting personnel cuts. The committee approached the problem from the standpoint of giving the Department an opportunity within the next year to reemphasize the most vital functions, well knowing that the committee means to reduce appropriations to the level comparable to prewar appropriations, and the committee means to follow through by necessary investigation and analysis departmentwise in the next year. We hope that these cuts may be effectuated and at the same time more efficient operational measures may keep the bureaus functioning at a higher level of usefulness.

This explanation of the action of the committee in reducing numerous items for salaries and expenses applies in many cases where specific explanation is not set forth under appropriate headings in this report.

The committee calls attention to the fact that it has effected reductions in the estimate for every bureau and activity in the bill with the single exception of the Fine Arts Commission for which an estimate of \$12,000 was approved. The reductions recommended by the committee totaling 47 percent, are set forth in the following summary of budget estimates, the amounts contained in the bill, and the decreases recommended by the committee:

Reductions in estimates for 1948 recommended by committee

Activity	Budget estimates, 1948	Amount in bill for 1948	Decrease
Secretary's office.....	\$6, 286, 500	\$3, 424, 000	—\$2, 862, 500
Commission of Fine Arts.....	12, 000	12, 000	-----
Bonneville Power Administration.....	20, 278, 000	6, 907, 800	—13, 370, 200
Southwestern Power Administration.....	3, 925, 000	1, 371, 000	—2, 554, 000
Bureau of Land Management.....	5, 007, 800	3, 619, 500	—1, 388, 300
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	44, 509, 520	33, 122, 133	—11, 387, 387
Bureau of Reclamation.....	145, 952, 200	62, 717, 600	—83, 234, 600
Geological Survey.....	18, 104, 900	9, 113, 230	—8, 991, 670
Bureau of Mines.....	16, 834, 000	10, 983, 875	—5, 850, 125
National Park Service.....	14, 555, 500	10, 304, 655	—4, 250, 845
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	10, 338, 300	5, 960, 320	—4, 377, 980
Territories.....	9, 616, 700	9, 002, 400	—614, 300
Total.....	295, 420, 420	156, 538, 513	—138, 881, 907

Permanent appropriations, general, special, and trust accounts.—The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in previous years and continue as such until modified or discontinued by the legislative committees. It is estimated that total expenditures under these funds, over which the committee has no control, will amount to \$32,401,362 during the fiscal year 1947 and that \$38,989,500 will be required during the fiscal year 1948, an increase of \$6,588,138.

REDUCTIONS IN PERSONNEL .

Wherever reductions in appropriations require reductions in personnel it should be stated that such reductions in personnel must be undertaken at the earliest possible date. If it is necessary to dismiss any such persons after June 30, 1947, the Departments must understand that terminal leave costs will be borne by 1948 appropriation. Dismissals prior to June 30, 1947, will require expenditure of 1947 appropriations for terminal leave.

No deficiency estimate for such purpose for either 1947 or 1948 will be entertained.

PREPARATION OF DEPARTMENTAL JUSTIFICATIONS

The committee is pleased to note that there has been a definite improvement in the preparation of justifications submitted to it by the various bureaus and offices of the Department during the last several years. The National Park Service justification presented during the current hearings deserves particular commendation for the clear and concise presentation of data which furnish an accurate appraisal of the use to be made of funds distributed by projects and functions. Justifications which furnish this type of information lessen the requests for data by members of the committee during hearings on the bill.

Every branch which earns income with Government property should be prepared to furnish a detailed profit and loss statement. This year only the Bureau of Reclamation furnished the committee prior to the hearings detailed financial data in accordance with the system of accounts of the Federal Power Commission so that they might be examined during the hearings with respect to them. Southwestern Power Administration and Bonneville Power Administration did not furnish such information prior to the hearings but have submitted it for the record. All agencies should submit such material at least 1 month before the hearings are started.

Each agency should submit the functional cost of personnel and other obligations, respectively, by organization charts and geographically. Information on construction items should contain standard unit cost data for comparison purposes with other government agencies and private enterprise.

Scientific and continuing investigations should be reported upon in detail as to findings made, progress accomplished by fiscal years, and they should be prepared to describe in detail in language a layman can understand what phases of the investigation are complete and those that are incomplete, and the length of time estimated to complete them, so that the committee may examine into the economic value and determine whether the natural selfishness of private enterprise to make a profit on exploiting the information might do the same work at their own expense for the national welfare, or whether they should be continued or eliminated.

This committee is interested in results and the cost of results and has expressed the desire for relieving Government of furnishing special free services for those who would make a profit from using the services.

COST-PLUS-A-FIXED-FEE CONTRACTS

The committee cannot condemn too strongly the awarding of contracts on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis. While this course had some justification during the war, it is believed that present conditions do not warrant continuation of the practice, and it requests the Department to refrain from awarding this type of contract in the use of funds provided for construction in the bill.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The bill included \$1,000,000 for the Office of the Secretary, which is \$472,337 under current year requirements and \$665,000 less than the budget estimate. In effecting this reduction the committee has eliminated all funds for the Division of Power, amounting to \$131,917, and has applied a substantial portion of the reduction to funds requested for employees presently engaged in personnel work.

Oil and Gas Division.—The committee considered an estimate of \$463,900 for this activity and has included \$124,000 in the bill, a reduction of \$320,000 under current year requirements, and \$339,900 less than the budget estimate. \$245,000 of this reduction is for work of the Oil and Gas Division which justifies its request for appropriation on the ground that it will coordinate and unify the policies of the Federal Government with respect to petroleum, and that the statistics and studies conducted by it will render service to the oil and gas industry. Its service to industry is to provide information which industry cannot get itself without violating the antitrust laws.

Basic legislation has not been enacted establishing an Oil and Gas Division empowered with these functions. The committee has therefore eliminated this work until Congress adopts basic legislation for the work. The committee hopes that collections can be made from the oil and gas industry in the same manner that the Bituminous Coal Commission required payments from the coal industry for services rendered to it.

The remainder of the estimate for this agency, amounting to \$218,900 was requested for the enforcement of the provisions of the so-called Connally Hot Oil Act. In effecting a reduction of \$94,900, the committee has allowed a total of \$124,000 for this purpose. The committee has recommended this reduction because it is advised that the production and transportation of hot oil have been reduced to a negligible amount. This situation is emphasized by the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year 1946, in which it is stated that 37 criminal investigations were initiated during the fiscal year 1946, and that of this number 26 cases were discontinued for insufficiency of evidence, 2 cases were pending prosecution, and 7 investigations were in progress. While it is the contention of the Interior Department that the principal violations now encountered involve the production of oil in excess of State allowables for certain wells, and that emphasis should be centered on preventing such violations, the committee feels that this phase of the work should be regulated by the State. Incidentally, the committee is advised that this work is being performed with a high degree of efficiency by the Texas Railroad Commission.

Division of Geography.—The committee has eliminated the estimate of \$90,000 for continuation of the Division of Geography. The Division is operating at the present time under authority provided by an Executive order of the President. The House has expressed itself in opposition to this item on more than one occasion, and since basic authority is lacking, the item is not included in the bill.

Soil and moisture conservation operations.—The bill includes \$1,500,000 for the soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. Due to the fact that the soil conservation program of the new Bureau of Land Management has not crystallized, the committee has disallowed the estimate of \$1,290,000 for that portion of the work, which accounts for the major reduction in the estimate of \$3,000,000. The committee is much interested in the aerial seed planting program of this service and hopes that a reasonable portion of the appropriation will be used for continuation of this important experimental work.

Contingent expenses.—The bill contains \$215,000 for contingent expenses, which is \$35,760 less than the 1947 appropriation and \$99,900 below the budget estimate. This substantial cut is made possible by the savings which will necessarily follow the reduction in personnel recommended in the several offices comprising the Office of the Secretary. Language in the estimate providing \$12,500 for payment of awards pursuant to the act of August 2, 1946, has been eliminated, since it is provided in section 14 of such act that payments may be made from the appropriation for the activity primarily benefiting. The committee is in receipt of a letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, dated March 20, 1947, in which it is stated that specific language providing for the payment of awards is unnecessary.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The Bonneville Power Administration is charged with the duty of distributing power generated at Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams on the Columbia River. The closing of many war industries in the Pacific Northwest area in the fiscal year 1946 resulted in a temporary decline in revenues of the Bonneville Power Administration. The revenues from the sale of Bonneville and Grand Coulee power during that year amounted to nearly \$20,000,000, a decrease of 13½ percent from the peak reached in the preceding year. It is the estimate of the Department that revenues will increase substantially in succeeding years. Additional generators are scheduled for installation at Grand Coulee Dam to meet the increased demand for power.

The budget estimates submitted in connection with this activity total \$20,278,000, together with a contract authorization of \$6,000,000. The committee has included in the bill a total of \$6,907,800 and has eliminated the contract authorization. This represents a reduction of \$13,370,200 in the budget estimate, and is \$5,562,200 below the current appropriation. In addition to the appropriation recommended in the bill, it is estimated that a substantial unexpended balance will be carried forward into the next fiscal year. The committee was advised, during hearings on the bill, that the unobligated balance as of January 1, 1947, was \$6,453,899 and that there was an unexpended balance in addition thereto of approximately \$11,000,000, making a total unexpended and unobligated balance of nearly \$19,000,000 as of that date. The committee has made substantial reductions in funds requested for the 1948 construction program and has disallowed, in all but two instances, funds requested for the construction of substations, it being of the opinion that such facilities should be constructed by the local area or district which will benefit from the purchase of power at low cost. The 1948 program as approved by the committee is as follows:

Project	Transmission lines	Substations	Total
Transmission systems already approved:			
Grand Coulee-Snohomish line No. 1	\$1, 000, 000	-----	\$1, 000, 000
Snohomish-Arlington-Bellingham-Blaine	12, 000	-----	12, 000
Chehalis-Olympia	231, 000	-----	231, 000
Olympia-Shelton-Potlatch-Fairmont-Port Angeles	1, 266, 800	-----	1, 266, 800
McNary-Pasco	137, 000	\$27, 000	164, 000
Olympia-Cosmopolis	376, 000	-----	376, 000
Hungry Horse-Kerr Dam	212, 000	25, 000	237, 000
Proposed system additions:			
Detroit-Eugene	130, 400	-----	130, 400
Eugene-Reedsport	797, 000	-----	797, 000
Reedsport-Coos Bay	69, 000	-----	69, 000
North Bonneville-Troutdale	24, 600	-----	24, 600
Total, construction	4, 255, 800	52, 000	4, 307, 800
Tools and equipment	-----	-----	100, 000
Operation and maintenance	-----	-----	2, 500, 000
Grand total	-----	-----	6, 907, 800

In connection with that portion of the estimate providing \$4,700,000 for operation and maintenance, the committee has allowed a total of \$2,500,000. Funds in the sum of \$324,981 for market surveys have been eliminated from the estimate because the present demand for power, according to testimony, is in excess of the amount available and it would appear to be unnecessary to investigate demands for additional power in the area. The committee has also effected a reduction of \$50,000 in the estimate of \$86,000 for customers' accounting and collecting expense, and has allowed a total of \$500,000 for administrative expenses. The committee is of the opinion that the number of employees engaged in public relations and publicity activities are far in excess of essential requirements and directs the Bonneville Power Administration to effect a reduction in these activities during the next fiscal year. The committee is definitely opposed to the use of funds for encouraging the development of public-utility districts.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

During the 1947 hearings the Southwestern Power Administration presented to the committee a program contemplating a total expenditure in excess of \$200,000,000 for construction of transmission lines and related facilities for the integration of power generated at dams constructed by the Corps of Engineers in the southwestern area. In presenting estimates for the fiscal year 1948, the Administrator has proposed a greatly modified program which has for its primary purpose, the integration of power generated at the Norfork and Denison Dams. The Administrator has advised the committee that the output of the two dams would be increased by a minimum of 10 percent by interconnecting them.

During a hearing on March 20, Mr. Wright, the Administrator, advised the committee that at a recent meeting of the private utilities and the Ark-La Cooperative, on Friday, March 14, a firm cash offer of \$3,800,000 for the entire Ark-La line from Markham Ferry to Lake Catherine, Ark., including substations and all pertinent equipment, was made by the private power companies. It would appear, therefore, that the sale of this line to the private power companies will be consummated and that authority for purchase of the line by the Southwestern Power Administration provided in the 1947 Department of the Interior Appropriation Act will not be exercised.

This late development has altered the entire program for the construction of transmission lines and related facilities by the Southwestern Power Administration and, in his appearance before the committee on March 20, the Administrator submitted a new program of 1947 and 1948 expenditures. The primary change in the program will result in the expenditure of \$1,620,000 of 1947 funds for the construction of a transmission line from Alma, Ark., to Okmulgee, Okla. This will obviate the necessity for constructing a line northwestward to Markham Ferry and from there to Tulsa, and will permit a direct extension from Alma, Ark., to Okmulgee, Okla., and from that point to Denison Dam. In connection with the 1947 program, the committee has approved the proposal of the Southwestern Power Administration with the exception of a request for funds for a line from Okmulgee northward to Tulsa at a cost of \$500,000. The committee does not approve the construction of this portion of the line and recommends that \$500,000, the cost thereof, be not used and that it

revert to the Treasury. The 1947 program as submitted by the Southwestern Power Administration is as follows:

Southwestern Power Administration, construction appropriation, 1947

154-kilovolt transmission lines:

Norfolk to Alma, Ark..... \$2, 095, 000

Alma to Okmulgee..... 1, 620, 000

132-kilovolt transmission lines: Denison to Tulsa..... 2, 155, 000

66-kilovolt feeder lines and substations:

Russett to Walters..... 675, 000

Norfolk to West Plains..... 300, 000

Land, engineering, contingencies..... 655, 000

Total construction, including land..... 7, 500, 000

The saving of \$500,000 above referred to will occur in the item "132-kilovolt transmission lines: Denison to Tulsa, \$2,155,000."

The committee considered estimates for the fiscal year 1948 totaling \$3,925,000 and has approved a total of \$1,371,000, a reduction of \$2,554,000 in the budget estimates. It has eliminated from the 1948 program funds for the Tulsa and Ada substations which would have cost a total of \$1,250,000, and has denied, also, the request of \$804,000 for a feeder line from Fort Gibson to Cassville, Mo.

The 1948 program, as approved by the committee, is set forth below, as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>
Weleetka substation.....	\$500, 000
West plains, Thayer, feeder line.....	171, 000
General plant and equipment.....	300, 000
Plans and specifications for future program.....	25, 000
Administration, engineering, and so forth.....	250, 000
	1, 246, 000
Operation and maintenance.....	125, 000
Total.....	1, 371, 000

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The bill includes funds for the Bureau of Land Management established through the merger of the General Land Office and the Grazing Service. These two organizations were consolidated by the action of the President and the Congress in approving Reorganization Plan No. 3, on July 16, 1946. The General Land Office was one of the oldest agencies of the Federal Government.

The committee has recommended funds totaling \$3,619,500 for this activity, which is a reduction of \$1,388,300 below the budget estimates.

It will be recalled that during recent years, there has been considerable controversy between the Congress and the Department as to fees charged by the former Grazing Service in connection with the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act, now a major function of the Bureau of Land Management.

The current law provided funds in greatly reduced amounts as compared with prior appropriations. The 1948 budget estimates propose an increase in funds which would permit operation on sub-

stantially the same basis as was possible under the 1946 appropriation. During hearings on the 1948 estimates, the committee again went into the question of increased fees and it was advised that the Department had not, at that time, increased fees over existing rates. However, under date of February 14, 1947, the Secretary of the Interior addressed a letter to the committee, stating that effective May 1, 1947, fees would be increased from \$0.05 to \$0.08 per a. u. m. It is estimated that the new fee will return approximately \$1,480,000 for the fiscal year 1948, an increase of approximately \$480,000 over the original 1948 estimate. While it is possible that an additional increase in fees may be ordered following the completion of a survey now in progress, there can be no assurance that this will be the case. The committee is disappointed that a greater increase has not been approved and points out that fees now being charged on lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service amount to an average of \$0.31 per a. u. m. In view of this situation, the committee has withheld the increase proposed by the budget and has allowed funds on the basis provided for the current fiscal year. It is hoped that the Department will find it possible to order a substantial increase in fees in the very near future.

The following table sets forth by appropriation items the budget estimates for administration of the Taylor Grazing Act, together with the amounts recommended by the committee and included in the bill:

	Budget estimate	Recommended in the bill
Salaries and expenses, departmental.....	\$109, 825	\$91, 000
Salaries and expenses, field.....	1, 070, 360	373, 000
Fire fighting.....	40, 000	40, 000
Range improvements.....	253, 000	253, 000
Leasing of grazing lands.....	7, 500	7, 500
	1, 480, 685	764, 500

Management, protection, and disposal of public lands.—The committee considered a budget estimate of \$3,000,000 for this activity and has included in the bill the sum of \$1,888,000, a reduction of \$1,112,000 in the budget figure. The estimate of \$170,000 for Alaska fire control and suppression work has been disallowed, it being the opinion of the committee that such fire protection is not justified and that the saving which might result from such protection does not warrant the expenditure involved. The total amount allowed by the committee for this item is set forth below, as follows:

Administration, Taylor Grazing Act.....	\$373, 000
Surveying public lands.....	500, 000
Examination and classification of lands.....	340, 000
Expenses of district land offices.....	310, 000
Protection and management of timber resources.....	300, 000
Surveys and investigations in Alaska.....	65, 000
Total.....	1, 888, 000

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For many years there has been discussion in and out of Congress as to how and when the American Indian would reach the point where he would no longer be dependent upon the Federal Government for support. During hearings the Acting Commissioner was questioned with a view to securing information on the subject. Acting Commissioner Zimmerman's attention was called to the enactment of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, which was heralded as a panacea for all ills and a cure-all which would lead the Indian to economic freedom. The Acting Commissioner admitted that he had subscribed to the program at the time of its enactment. It is to be regretted that the Reorganization Act of 1934 has not resulted in the economic freedom of the Indian and that it has not resulted in any reduction in expenditures for his support. In fact, expenditures in support of this group have increased tremendously since the date of enactment of the Reorganization Act.

Appropriations in the 1933 Interior Department Appropriation Act for the Indian Service totaled nearly \$19,000,000. The 1948 budget estimates call for appropriations amounting to \$44,509,520. This comparison is significant and leads the committee to believe that the Congress can expect no constructive advice and assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the solution of the problem. The committee is aware of the fact that the Congress could spend unlimited sums in the support and education of this group. It wishes to point out, however, that the States have some obligation to the Indians and that some aid could and should be extended by local communities. In some States, such as Oklahoma, the State is obligated to provide educational facilities for all citizens. For these reasons the committee has made substantial reductions in many items in the bill for administration as well as for education and relief purposes. It is urged that the Indian Bureau reorganize and readjust itself with a view to a gradual reduction in activities in succeeding years.

The bill includes a total of \$33,122,133, which is a reduction of \$10,302,646 below 1947 requirements and \$11,387,378 less than the budget estimates.

Alaska native service.—During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that it was not the intention of the Indian Bureau to continue operation of the elementary school at Fort Raymond near Seward, Alaska, during the fiscal year 1948, and that \$125,000 for this purpose could be eliminated from the estimates. In addition to this reduction, the committee has denied all increases proposed in the estimates and has required additional savings below the current year level.

Education.—Previously, the committee pointed out that much assistance could and should be given to the Federal Government by the States and municipalities, and that some States were obligated to provide education to all citizens. In denying all proposed increases and effecting a substantial reduction under current year requirements, this situation has been taken into consideration.

Attention is called to the treaty obligations of the Federal Government to the Navajo Indians, wherein the United States agreed to provide school facilities for all Navajo children of school age. The committee regrets that this obligation has not been met. Although a substantial cut has been recommended by the committee in the item

for Indian education, it believes that the Navajo school situation rates priority over many areas where educational facilities now are provided, and particularly in those areas where State or local communities are in a position to extend aid. The committee recommends that the Indian Bureau cooperate with the Bureau of the Budget in working out a program for the fiscal year 1949 and succeeding years, which will ultimately result in educational facilities being provided for substantially every child of school age on the Navajo Reservation.

The attention of the committee was called to the need for increased funds for the operation and maintenance of mission schools. A total of \$185,500, the budget estimate, is recommended for this purpose.

Conservation of health.—The bill includes \$6,830,570 for the operation of Indian hospitals and the extension of other medical services; which will provide an increase of approximately \$250,000 over current year requirements. It is regretted that the Indian Service has not been able to comply with the recommendation made by the committee in connection with the current year program that \$30,000 be expended for improvement and equipment of a hospital building at Kayenta, Ariz. Also, the committee was shocked to learn that there are no general practitioners serving in the field in the entire Navajo country, and it insists that steps be taken to correct these conditions at an early date.

Revolving loan fund.—The estimate of \$125,000 to increase the revolving loan fund for loans to Indians has been denied by the committee, including a legislative provision which sought to make eligible for loans Indians not otherwise entitled to such benefits. Figures presented during the hearings disclosed that there would be available in the revolving fund for advance as loans during the fiscal year 1948 a total of \$2,450,000 and that cash advances were estimated at only \$1,963,510, leaving a cash balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year 1948 amounting to \$487,369. It is apparent from these figures that an additional appropriation will not be required at this time.

Construction of buildings and utilities.—The bill includes a total of \$1,572,000 for this purpose, a sum \$428,000 less than the Budget estimate. In allowing a total of \$10,000 for water improvements at Fort Belknap, Mont., it is recommended that the Indian Bureau take steps to require private enterprise in the area to discontinue the discharge of waste and sewage into the Milk River which has contributed to the problem of securing a satisfactory water supply. The committee has accepted the recommendation of the Indian Bureau that the estimate of \$150,000 for day-school conversion at Mexican Springs on the Navajo Reservation be broadened to include a site at Coyote Canon, it being advised that the water supply at Mexican Springs is uncertain and that it may be necessary to transfer the project to the Coyote Canon site.

Indian tribal funds.—For the administration of Indian tribal affairs, such expenses being appropriated from Indian tribal funds in the Federal Treasury, there is included in the bill a total of \$294,800, an increase of \$10,000 in the total submitted in the Budget estimates. This increase is due to the allowance of \$10,000 for the erection of an arts and crafts and woman's building on the fair grounds of the Cherokee Reservation in North Carolina. The request was transmitted to the committee by the Indian Bureau in the form of a resolution by the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

The Budget estimate of \$210,000 for the support of the Indians of the Klamath Agency has been reduced to \$150,000 by the committee. During hearings on the item, testimony was presented by two delegates representing the Klamath Tribe who gave conflicting testimony as to the appropriation needs of the Indians at the Klamath Agency. In fact, the recommendations of one delegate were in complete disagreement with the other. This situation has existed for the past 2 or 3 years. The committee does not propose to submit to this procedure in future years and directs the Indian Bureau to take such action as may be necessary to acquaint the Klamath Tribal Council of its decision, in order that the council may elect one delegate to appear next year with full and exclusive authority to represent the tribe on appropriation matters.

Members of the Osage Tribal Council appeared before the committee and presented a resolution of the tribe recommending a reduction of \$36,000 in funds to be appropriated from tribal funds for the support of the Osage Agency. The committee was impressed by the sincere and earnest presentation of the views of the council, as well as with the justice of their demands, and has complied with their recommendation.

The committee has eliminated \$50,000 from the estimate of \$174,000 for the purchase and lease of lands from tribal funds. This reduction has been applied to the request for \$50,000 for the purchase of land in the area of the Colville Indian Reservation, and is due to the fact that so much land in this area is in Federal ownership that the local and county governments cannot raise sufficient funds to operate. The committee is advised that in one county only 18 percent of the total area is available for taxing purposes. This situation, no doubt, is causing concern in other communities and the Indian Bureau should give serious consideration to the problem before increasing federally owned holdings in areas where this difficulty may occur.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$145,952,200 for the Bureau of Reclamation, including requests for the construction of projects and for operation and maintenance, as well as for general investigations. It has been found possible to effect very substantial reductions in these estimates, due primarily to the fact that there will be a substantial carry-over into the fiscal year 1948 of construction funds not required during the present fiscal year. The committee has included in the bill for such purposes a total of \$62,717,600, which is \$83,234,600 less than the budget request and \$53,569,443 below current year requirements.

Effect of Presidential freeze order on construction.—When the 1947 Interior Department appropriation bill was under consideration in the House, proponents of large reclamation construction appropriations protested vigorously that the amount contained in the bill for construction was so small it would wreck the entire program.

While it is true that approximately \$24,000,000 was added subsequently to the House figure for construction purposes, it has been ascertained during the hearings that the amount originally passed by the House in the 1947 bill was in excess of current year requirements owing to the freeze order of the President issued shortly after the close of the fiscal year 1946. The latest available information presented to the committee by the Bureau of Reclamation was to the effect that as of

December 31, 1946, the unexpended balance for active construction projects amounted to \$165,806,446 and the unobligated funds totaled \$93,950,974. The estimated unexpended balance as of June 30, 1947, is \$85,826,767 and the unobligated balance will amount to \$51,874,796. The unexpended balance of \$85,826,767, together with the amount provided in the bill, \$55,258,600, will make a total of \$141,085,367 available for construction during the fiscal year 1948. During the hearings the Commissioner of Reclamation frankly admitted that any delay in the construction program could not be charged to congressional action but was a result of the freeze order which stopped everything on which a contract had not been finally awarded.

An excerpt from the hearings, found on page 36, part 3, which sets forth the situation clearly is as follows:

Mr. JONES. We shall go back to Mr. Straus' statement on page 11. The statement intrigues me. You say:

"the first and worst came August 2, when by the direction resulting from what then seemed a very real danger of adding to inflationary pressures so as to retard reconversion and for the purpose of holding back capital outlay, we were suddenly ordered to suspend all awards of contracts."

You go on to say that:

"knocked our carefully engineered and scheduled construction program into a heap. Also, that block held up further awards virtually through the balance of the construction season until snow fell. It was then lifted but twice, since then there have been other changes, restrictions, or new blocks on what was to have been a clear track."

In no part of that paragraph are you describing congressional action?

Mr. STRAUS. No, sir. I am not. Specifically, what I am referring to was the general freeze order on public-works construction issued applicable to reclamation and other Federal construction on August 2.

Mr. JENSEN. By the President of the United States?

Mr. STRAUS. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. Was the actual order prepared by Reconversion Director Snyder, now Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. STRAUS. There was an order signed by Mr. Steelman, I believe, and the letter from the President presumably prepared by the Budget. Mr. Steelman was then director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Mr. JONES. Then you go on to say that you had the "stop and go" orders and "whoa!" and "giddap!" direction which interfered with the careful planning of the Reclamation Bureau.

That brings me to the status of your funds as of July 1, 1946, which is the beginning of the present 1947 fiscal year. You had unobligated balances from prior years of \$110,236,207. Congress added \$109,497,108 in 1947, and that made a total available for expenditure in the fiscal year, 1947 of \$219,733,315; is that correct?

Mr. STRAUS. Yes, sir, that is correct.

Mr. JONES. How much of the program did the Presidential freeze order stop, dollar-wise?

Mr. STRAUS. It stopped everything on which a construction contract had not been finally awarded, which was a majority of the program.

Reduction in funds requested for construction.—In view of the foregoing discussion it should be emphasized that there will be an unexpended balance for construction carried forward into the next fiscal year amounting to \$85,826,767, and that for this reason the committee feels justified in recommending substantial reductions in the budget estimates for construction in the fiscal year 1948. In several cases where it is possible to complete projects with the amount proposed by the Budget, the committee has allowed the full amount of the estimate. In two other cases where there was urgent demand for repair or rehabilitation work of an emergency nature the committee has inserted relatively small amounts to take care of the situation. The items referred to are the Lewiston Orchards project, in Idaho, and the

Arnold irrigation district of the Deschutes project, Oregon, for which \$500,000 and \$100,000, respectively, are provided.

One important change proposed in the bill is in the method of appropriating for projects heretofore financed with appropriations from the general fund. The bill provides that such projects shall be financed with appropriations from the reclamation fund. This practice is in accordance with the basic reclamation plan which contemplated that all reclamation expenditures should be financed from this special fund derived from the sale of oil, timber, and other products located primarily in the Western States. It is hoped that in the very near future a way can be found to finance all such projects from this fund. The committee realizes, of course, that the revenue base must be broadened if this policy is to be successful and it recommends that the appropriate legislative committee give consideration to the problem. A break-down showing the budget estimate for each project and the amount recommended by the committee is set forth below:

Project	Budget estimate	Amount recommended by committee
Reclamation fund, special fund:		
Construction:		
Gila project, Arizona-----	¹ \$2, 500, 000	\$1, 000, 000
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada-----	¹ 18, 000, 000	6, 200, 000
Central Valley project, California-----	¹ 20, 000, 000	6, 900, 000
Kings River project, California-----	¹ 100, 000	100, 000
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado-----	¹ 14, 000, 000	4, 815, 000
Pine River project, Colorado-----	175, 000	175, 000
Boise project, Payette division-----	897, 000	897, 000
Boise project, Idaho, Anderson ranch-----	4, 136, 000	2, 874, 000
Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho-----		500, 000
Palisades project, Idaho-----	2, 629, 000	876, 000
Hungry Horse project, Montana-----	¹ 4, 500, 000	1, 550, 000
Carlsbad project, New Mexico-----	21, 000	21, 000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas-----	755, 000	755, 000
Deschutes project, Oregon-----	1, 526, 000	1, 626, 000
Klamath project, Oregon-California-----	2, 000, 000	1, 800, 000
Ogden River project, Utah-----	30, 000	30, 000
Provo River project, Utah-----	1, 430, 000	1, 000, 000
Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	¹ 27, 500, 000	9, 435, 000
Shoshone project, Wyoming, power division-----	443, 000	443, 000
Total, construction, reclamation fund-----	100, 642, 000	40, 997, 000
Other funds:		
Fort Peck project, Montana-----	2, 500, 000	1, 250, 000
Missouri River Basin-----	23, 000, 000	9, 611, 600
Colorado River Dam fund:		
Boulder Canyon, construction-----	800, 000	400, 000
All-American canal-----	4, 000, 000	3, 000, 000
Total, other funds-----	30, 300, 000	14, 261, 600
Grand total, construction-----	130, 942, 000	55, 258, 600

¹ Carried in budget as general fund appropriation and shown above as reclamation fund estimate for comparative purposes only.

Fort Peck project, Montana.—The bill includes \$1,250,000 of a total estimate of \$2,500,000 for this purpose, the sum recommended being provided primarily for the construction of transmission lines, the additional cost for substations to be provided by local utilities, municipalities, or districts receiving the benefit of low-cost power.

Missouri River Basin.—The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$9,611,600 for continuation of work under this heading, which, together with the unexpended balance of \$10,048,053, will provide a total of \$19,659,653 for the fiscal year 1948. The committee has denied all funds requested for transfer to other Bureaus for proposed cooperative work pertaining to their activities, for which \$3,850,000 was contained in the Budget estimate, and has provided that this amount shall be applied to work on units selected for construction under phase A; with the exception that such sum as may be necessary is provided in order that \$300,000 of new funds shall be available for continuation of work on the Grand River unit, \$196,000 for work on the Oahe (James River) unit, \$5,000 for the Owl Creek, and \$5,000 for the Paintrock units, all under phase B; and \$50,000 for work in connection with the Shoshone Extension under phase C.

Boulder Canyon project.—For continuation of construction of the Boulder Canyon project the bill contains \$400,000, a reduction of \$400,000 in the budget estimate. \$35,000 of the reduction is applied to a request for funds to complete designs and specifications and award a contract for a high school and appurtenant facilities. The committee is opposed to the Government providing educational facilities at this project, it being of the opinion that assessments levied against the beneficiaries should provide funds for such facilities as is the practice in other American communities.

Utilization of power revenues.—The 1947 Interior Department Appropriation Act contains a provision to the effect that no power revenues on any project shall be distributed as profits, before or after retirement of the project debt, and nothing contained in any previous appropriation act shall be deemed to have authorized such distribution, with a proviso construing the application of such revenues. The language was repeated in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948. The Comptroller General has been consulted as to whether the provision in the 1947 act is permanent legislation and, under date of February 28, 1947, the committee was advised by Mr. Warren that the provision is so regarded. For this reason the language has not been included in the bill.

Increased construction costs and repayments.—The committee has requested the Commissioner of Reclamation to have increased construction costs of irrigation facilities reflected in new or amendatory repayment contracts for projects under construction or where work has not started. The policy of the Secretary of the Interior, as shown in Utah and Missouri Basin project negotiations, is a step in the right direction, but the committee is not satisfied that all other western water users understand that prewar repayment contracts on projects under construction must now be amended in consideration of increased construction costs. Future appropriations for projects in Colorado, California, the Missouri Basin, and elsewhere will depend on the willingness of prospective beneficiaries to assume additional repayment obligations. It is also incumbent on the Bureau of Reclamation to justify fully the increased construction costs to protect the interests of the Government and the national taxpayers.

Reclamation repayment contracts.—The committee notes that the Bureau of Reclamation has made some progress in improving the financial relationships with reclamation projects where there have been unsatisfactory repayment conditions referred to on page 16 of the report on the 1947 bill. The results, however, are not up to the expectations of the committee which takes occasion to caution the Bureau of Reclamation, the water users on projects, who have not lived up to their repayment obligations, the sponsors of projects under construction or being planned, and reclamationists of the West in general that future appropriations will be gaged by the manner in which water users live up to their contractual obligations. The Commissioner of Reclamation has been instructed to redouble his efforts to bring about repayments in accordance with existing contracts and where it is demonstrated that the water users are not able to meet their current obligations amendatory repayment contracts must protect the interest of the Government fully within the ability of the water users to repay on schedule. The negotiation of amendatory contracts will be scrutinized closely in the future and the Commissioner is requested to make a full and complete report of all matters in connection with repayment problems at the next session of Congress. The Commissioner has also been instructed to present a report at the next session on the benefits of reclamation accruing to cities and towns of project areas with a view to these beneficiaries sharing in the repayment of reclamation construction costs. Funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation that are used in connection with surveys and negotiation of repayment contracts should be reimbursed through the amended repayment obligations of the water users.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The committee considered estimates totaling \$18,104,900 for the Geological Survey, an increase of \$8,396,128 over the 1947 appropriations. In recommending an appropriation of \$9,113,230, the committee has effected a reduction of \$748,442, in the current appropriation and \$8,991,670 below the budget estimate. The 1948 estimates for the Geological Survey present a striking example of the difficulties encountered by the Congress in attempting to reduce appropriations for any bureau below the amount provided in a prior year. To illustrate, the total appropriations for the Geological Survey for the fiscal year 1938 amounted to \$2,927,000. In subsequent years, the appropriations for this activity increased many times, due to the fact that the Survey was carrying on numerous investigations of value to the war effort. Regardless of the fact that the war was concluded nearly 2 years ago, the committee has met stubborn resistance in its efforts to reduce the appropriations for this Agency. Although the amount recommended in the bill is very substantially in excess of prewar appropriations, the committee feels that it has made a step in the right direction in its effort to limit funds for the Geological Survey to a normal, peacetime basis. Several of the activities provided for are items which the committee regards as essential in connection with national security and it has allowed such increases as being of vital importance to the Nation.

Topographic surveys.—In recommending a reduction of \$5,500,000 in the estimate of \$8,500,000 for this purpose, the committee wishes to point out that it has provided a sum equal to the 1947 appropria-

tion and three times as large as the 1938 appropriation. The amount recommended will enable the Geological Survey to proceed with topographic mapping at a rate far in excess of its prewar output. During hearings on the bill, the attention of the committee was called to the fact that topographic mapping is being performed by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bonneville Power Administration, under contracts with private concerns. The committee is of the opinion that such work should be performed by the Geological Survey wherever possible and it requests that the bureaus involved consult and cooperate with the Geological Survey to the end that this practice may be followed insofar as practicable.

Geologic surveys.—The committee has allowed a total of \$1,690,000 for this purpose, a reduction of \$1,445,000 in the budget estimate and \$310,000 less than the 1948 appropriation. The item includes funds transferred from the Bureau of Mines in connection with mineral mining investigations, investigations and development of domestic mineral deposits, and coal investigations. While the amount recommended represents a substantial reduction in the budget estimate, it is considerably in excess of prewar appropriations. This increase is fully justified, in the opinion of the committee, due to the urgent need for the location of new deposits of minerals to supplant deposits which were substantially depleted during the war.

Gaging streams.—The bill includes \$2,578,680 for this purpose, an increase of \$80,008 over current year requirements and \$1,171,320 under the budget figure. During hearings on the bill careful investigation was made into the expenditure of funds for ground-water work. The committee was advised that a total of \$845,000 was requested for that purpose. The committee has reached the conclusion that appropriations for this purpose are not justified and that this work should be performed by the State, county, and local communities. For this reason, it has eliminated that portion of the estimate amounting to \$845,000, and has inserted a provision in the bill prohibiting the use of funds for cooperative or noncooperative ground-water activities. The committee has also eliminated from the bill language and funds which would permit full payment by the Federal Government of office costs in connection with stream-gaging work performed on a cooperative basis.

BUREAU OF MINES

The budget request for the Bureau of Mines represents a case parallel to the Geological Survey in that funds for the Bureau were increased many times during the war period. The committee has requested the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of the Budget to cooperate in adjusting estimates for the Bureau of Mines to a peacetime basis. It is regretted that there has been little or no cooperation by either agency in this connection.

In considering the budget estimates totaling \$16,834,000, for this Bureau, the committee has recognized the fact that a complete return to the prewar appropriation level is impossible. Funds for the investigation of coal-mine accidents and appropriate coal-mine inspection service must be provided on a greater scale than previously was thought necessary. Also, it is necessary to carry on programs in connection with the development of synthetic liquid fuels, the investi-

gation of domestic mineral deposits, including coal, the operation of metallurgical research and pilot plants, and increased work in connection with helium utilization and research. In recognition of the importance and expansion of these activities, the committee has recommended a total of \$10,983,875, a decrease of \$5,180,940 below current year requirements and \$5,850,125 less than the budget estimates.

Operating mine-rescue cars and stations.—The committee has recommended the total budget estimate of \$1,148,000 for this purpose, an increase of \$103,500 over current year requirements. The increase approved by the committee will provide additional funds for explosives research and for Pay Act increases.

Coal-mine inspection and investigations.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$1,625,000 for this activity, which is \$100,000 in excess of current year requirements. The amount allowed will provide a total of 202 mine inspectors, the number authorized for the current fiscal year. During hearings on the bill, the committee was advised that the total authorized number had not been appointed, that a civil-service register had been established, however, and that appointments were being made which would provide the total authorized strength of 202 inspectors in the near future.

Anthracite research laboratory.—The bill contains \$450,000 for the construction of a new anthracite research laboratory to be built at Schuylkill Haven, Pa. Testimony presented to the committee disclosed that the Secretary of the Interior, under an appropriation contained in the 1947 Interior Department Appropriation Act for the construction of an anthracite laboratory in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, had selected a site at Hazleton, Pa. The committee also has received information to the effect that the site given priority by the Bureau of Mines engineers who surveyed the area was the one at Schuylkill Haven, which they recommended as the most desirable. In view of this situation the committee is of the opinion that authority for construction of the laboratory on the site at Hazleton, as proposed by the Secretary, should be rescinded, and that funds should be provided for such construction at Schuylkill Haven, and the bill includes provisions to accomplish this purpose.

Synthetic liquid fuels.—In recommending an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for this work, the committee has effected a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the budget estimate. The committee has been advised that there will be an unexpended balance of \$1,803,943 available on June 30, 1947, which, together with the amount recommended, will provide a total in excess of \$4,800,000 during the next fiscal year. Including the amount contained in the bill, a total of \$20,250,000 has been provided for this purpose under a total authorization of \$30,000,000. A contract authorization of \$15,000,000 was provided in the 1946 Interior Department Appropriation Act. In view of the fact that when the present bill is enacted a sum in excess of \$20,000,000 will have been appropriated, the committee has inserted in the bill a provision reducing the previous contract authorization to \$9,750,000 in order that the \$30,000,000 basic authorization will not be exceeded.

Coal investigations.—Funds for this activity were initiated during the war as an emergency proposition and are now recommended for

continuation on a peacetime basis at a reduced rate. The committee is of the opinion that continuation of such investigations on a Nation-wide basis is not justified and has eliminated all funds with the exception of an estimate of \$57,000 for the development of Alaska, Washington, and other coal deposits important to national security. It is believed that remaining areas not of value in connection with security purposes should be investigated and developed by private enterprise.

Mining experiment stations.—During the war period, work at many of the mining experiment stations was expanded to a considerable degree and one or two new stations were established. Much of the work was performed with special defense appropriations which are no longer available. The action of the committee in recommending a reduction of \$600,000 in the budget estimate of \$1,600,000 is a sincere effort to reduce the cost of operation of these various stations and activities to the minimum necessary for a peacetime organization. It is not the intention of the committee that any station shall be closed, and it is the recommendation that funds be distributed proportionately in order that all may continue to operate at a reduced rate.

Metallurgical research and pilot plants.—The activities being carried on under this item consist of investigations and laboratory tests in connection with the most effective utilization of the mineral resources of the United States and was initiated as a part of the war program. The committee does not believe that the program should be regarded as a permanent activity and it will review the results of the investigations with a view to eliminating such projects as cannot justify their continuation. The budget estimate of \$1,600,000 has been reduced to \$600,000 with the recommendation that only the most important and promising portions of the program be continued during the next fiscal year.

Economics of mineral industries.—In effecting a reduction of \$678,000 in the budget estimate of \$1,233,000 for this purpose, the committee has denied specifically \$350,000 for statistical work in connection with the bituminous-coal industry. While it is understood that such statistics are of great value to the industry, it is the attitude of the committee that if there is sufficient demand for the collection of such statistics, the work should be performed by private industry which is the beneficiary of such information. In connection with the denial of funds for proposed increases, including an increase in the Foreign Minerals Economic Division, the committee wishes to point out that if funds are required for such work, the Bureau should place less emphasis on some of the old-line statistical activities and divert funds to the newer and more pressing work.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The travel year 1946, which was the first full travel year following the war, accounted for a total of 21,600,000 visitors to national parks and other areas. During the war period, the Park Service operated on a custodial basis, the number of employees reaching a low of 2,300. It is estimated that an all-time high will be reached in the number of visitors to park areas during the travel year 1947. In recognition of this situation, the committee has recommended smaller

reductions than in many other activities in the bill, and this is particularly true in connection with the items for actual operation of parks, monuments, and other recreational areas. The bill includes a total of \$10,304,655 for the National Park Service, a reduction of \$4,250,845 in the budget estimates and \$15,713,300 less than 1947 requirements, the latter cut being attributable to a nonrecurring item of \$11,000,000 for construction of parkways provided in the fiscal year 1947, and a reduction in the amount allowed for construction of roads and trails.

Concessions in national park areas.—In its report on the 1947 bill, the committee called attention to the long-term contracts in existence in connection with some of the concessions in the parks and the small income to the Government from the operation of hotel and other facilities doing a gross business of as much as several million dollars. The committee also expressed the opinion that a virtual monopoly existed in some of the parks and requested the Park Service to investigate the situation with a view to providing reduced prices to the visiting public. The committee regrets that little or nothing has been accomplished in this connection. Instead of instigating an investigation of the problem by Park Service personnel familiar with the situation, the Secretary of the Interior appointed an advisory committee composed of five persons outside the Government service to investigate the matter, the committee not being appointed until December, nearly 6 months after the beginning of the fiscal year.

The committee feels that much time has been wasted by this procedure and it once more calls upon the Park Service to confine its inquiries to the basic problems of (1) providing better accommodations for the public at reduced rates, (2) increasing the revenue to the Government for the privilege of operating concessions, and (3) breaking up the virtual monopolies which apparently exist in some of the parks. The committee is of the opinion that an investigation along the broad lines outlined by the Secretary and set forth on pages 539 and 540 of part I of the hearings will result in confusion and that the primary purposes which the committee wishes to accomplish will be overlooked. It is recommended the Department give serious consideration to the criticisms enumerated above in order that a concise and practicable answer to the problem will be forthcoming in the near future.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has recommended a total of \$711,248 for this purposes, which is a reduction of \$254,752 in the budget estimate and \$84,000 less than 1947 requirements. It has specifically denied funds requested by the Park Service for personnel to engage in the preparation of civil-service examinations, as it is opposed to the Interior Department carrying on this work which is a function of the Civil Service Commission.

National parks.—The bill includes \$3,350,000 for this activity, which is \$287,000 less than current year requirements and \$595,000 less than the budget estimate. The result of the action of the committee is to provide funds slightly in excess of the 1947 appropriation including Pay Act increases, the additional amount of approximately \$25,000 being provided for the employment of temporary employees in the parks during the summer season.

National monuments and other areas.—The bill contains \$1,496,000 for this purpose, which is \$279,000 less than the budget estimate and \$29,000 below the 1947 appropriation. The action of the committee results in a denial of all proposed increases with the exception of funds for operation of the Pipestone National Monument in Minnesota, amounting to a total of \$4,239, and the estimate for operation of the Effigy Mounds area, Iowa, for which a total of \$8,865 is provided.

Recreational areas.—The committee considered a budget estimate of \$372,000 for the administration, protection, and maintenance of areas at Boulder Dam, Lake Texoma, and Shasta and Millerton Lakes in California. A total of \$197,000 has been allowed for this purpose, this sum being distributed as follows:

Boulder Dam area.....	\$91, 400
Lake Texoma area.....	55, 600
Shasta and Millerton Lakes areas.....	50, 000
Total.....	197, 000

Construction of roads, trails, and physical improvements.—The committee has approved the proposed consolidation of items for road construction and physical improvements. It has approved, also, a total of \$1,750,000 for roads and trails in lieu of a budget estimate of \$3,500,000 and has included \$900,000 for construction and repair of buildings, instead of \$1,500,000, as recommended in the estimates. In connection with the latter item, the committee has allowed \$50,000 for the construction and repair of National Capital Parks; \$100,000 for the preparation of plans and surveys in regional areas; and \$750,000 for general construction and rehabilitation in miscellaneous park areas, \$10,000 of which is specifically provided for rehabilitation of the cyclorama at Gettysburg, Pa.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Budget estimates totaling \$10,338,300 were considered by the committee for this service. The bill includes a total of \$5,960,320, which is \$3,842,282 less than current-year requirements and \$4,377,980 less than the budget estimates. Several of the most substantial reductions recommended are in items where investigations and market news service are being provided the industry without remuneration. The committee believes that such services are not justified, or, if there is sufficient demand, they should be financed by the fishing industry. For this reason, it has recommended substantial reductions in such items.

Salaries and expenses.—The reduction of \$127,530 in the budget estimate of \$374,000 eliminates proposed increases in the Office of the Director, including funds for two employees who were to perform administrative and clerical work in connection with the establishment of a board of civil-service examiners within the Service. This is a function which should be performed by the Civil Service Commission, and the committee is opposed to the allowance of any funds for such use by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The allowance of \$246,470 will provide personnel on substantially the same basis provided in the fiscal year 1946.

Propagation of food fishes.—The bill includes \$1,344,850 for this purpose, which is a reduction of \$189,150 in the budget estimate. The sum recommended is intended to provide funds sufficient to operate all existing fish hatcheries. The committee has allocated \$25,000 of the amount recommended for use in connection with the propagation and distribution of fresh-water mussels. Funds were provided for this purpose prior to the war and it is felt that this service should be restored on a modest basis at the present time.

Investigations respecting food fishes.—The bill contains a total of \$725,000 for this purpose, which is a reduction of \$177,000 under the budget estimates and is \$65,040 less than current-year requirements. Of the sum recommended, \$20,000 is specifically provided to investigate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes, as authorized by Public Law 672 of the Seventy-ninth Congress. In connection with the reduction in this item, the committee believes that if the Fish and Wildlife Service wishes to undertake new investigations, funds should be made available by a change of emphasis on the work being performed. In other words, the committee feels that investigations which have been in progress for many years should give way to newer and more immediate problems which require prompt and vigorous research.

Alaska fur seal investigations.—Funds were provided in the current appropriation act for the completion and equipment of a floating laboratory for studying seals, their habits, and the quantity of fish consumed by the seal herds in the North Pacific area. Complaint has been made by other governments that the large increase in the number of seals is resulting in a reduction in the quantity of fish in this area. The proposed study is intended primarily to secure scientific information on this question. The committee has approved the full budget estimate of \$69,300, with the understanding that the investigation will be conducted and completed during the next fiscal year and that no funds will be forthcoming for a continuation of the program in the fiscal year 1949.

Biological investigations.—The bill includes \$241,000 for these investigations, a sum \$89,400 less than current year requirements and \$160,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount recommended will permit a continuation of these investigations at the rate provided for during the fiscal year 1946, including additional sums required for pay-act increases and promotions. As in the case of the item for investigations respecting food fishes, the committee expects the Fish and Wildlife Service to provide funds for necessary new investigations by a change of emphasis in work in order that the new and more pressing problems will receive priority over those which have been investigated for a long period of years.

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations.—In providing a total of \$900,000 for this activity, the committee has effected a reduction of \$151,000 in the budget estimate and \$32,400 in current year requirements. Funds are provided in the item for the cost of operating and maintaining the Theodore Roosevelt Wildlife Refuge in North Dakota, which was established in 1946.

Federal aid in wildlife restoration.—This activity was the subject of lengthy hearings and the committee has given much time and atten-

tion to the problem. The so-called Pittman-Robertson Act, which provides for Federal aid in wildlife restoration, was passed in 1937 and funds were provided initially in 1939. During the war period, the committee and the Congress refused to provide the total revenues paid into a special fund in the Treasury from the tax on the sale of small arms and ammunition, it being the opinion that these funds should be conserved until the postwar period, when personnel and materials would be available in greater quantities and when the program would not interfere with the war effort. As a result of this policy, a very large sum has accrued to the fund and a total of approximately \$15,000,000 is now available for carrying out the provisions of the act. The committee is of the opinion that a substantial portion of revenues now coming into the Treasury should be made available for Federal-aid work and it has inserted a provision in the bill, indefinite in amount, which will make available all funds received during the fiscal year 1947 which are credited to the special fund created by the act.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

A total appropriation of \$9,002,400 is recommended for the territorial possessions provided for under this heading which includes funds for salaries and expenses for the Government in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands. The amount recommended is \$4,642,210 in excess of current year requirements and \$614,300 less than the budget estimates.

Alaska.—In recommending a total of \$60,000 for salaries and expenses for the Office of the Governor, the committee has provided a reduction of \$1,300 in the budget estimate of which \$500 is applied to a proposed increase for the employment of temporary help, and \$500 in connection with a proposed increase for expenses of travel.

The committee considered an estimate of \$4,353,000 for the construction, repair and maintenance of roads in Alaska, of which \$600,000 was contained, as a supplemental estimate, in House Document 71. The committee has allowed a total of \$3,750,000, which is \$1,150,000 in excess of current year requirements and \$603,000 less than the budget estimates. During the hearings testimony was given by Maj. Gen. W. H. Arnold, of the War Department General Staff, with reference to the military value of additional roads necessary to the support of military bases in Alaska. The committee was advised that such roads were also necessary in connection with development of new sources of strategic raw materials, vital requirements to national defense. Valuable information was also received from the Chief Engineer of the Alaska Road Commission. In making its recommendations in connection with this item, the committee has given primary consideration and approval to the needs of national security. The committee has also provided substantial amounts in connection with the continuation of construction of the Kenai-Lake Homer Road and the Eagle-Forty-mile Tanacross Road, for which funds were originally provided in the 1947 Appropriation Act. Funds for surveys and plans are also recommended and an estimate of \$222,000 for construction of repair shops and district headquarters at Anchorage has been allowed in the sum of \$160,000. A break-down of the budget estimates for 1948, together with the amounts recommended by the committee is set forth below, as follows:

Construction and maintenance of roads in Alaska

	Estimate, 1948	Recommended by committee
Maintenance and improvement of existing roads---	\$1, 508, 000	\$1, 350, 000
Construction of new roads:		
Fairbanks to Livengood-----	1 600, 000	600, 000
Kenai-Lake Homer-----	750, 000	625, 000
Eagle-Forty-mile Tanacross-----	750, 000	600, 000
Anchorage-Potter-----	180, 000	100, 000
Farm roads, Palmer, Fairbanks, Homer-----	60, 000	50, 000
Improvement of Anchorage-Palmer Road-----	133, 000	130, 000
Construction of repair shops and district headquarters, Anchorage-----	222, 000	160, 000
Surveys and plans:		
Richardson-Highway Mount McKinley-----	58, 100	58, 100
Livengood-Wiseman-----	61, 900	61, 900
Fairbanks-Chena-----	30, 000	15, 000
Total-----	4, 353, 000	3, 750, 000

¹ Contained in H. Doc. 71.

During the war period, the Alaska Railroad operated annually at a considerable profit and at the end of the war, there was a substantial surplus on hand. However, the conclusion of the war and the withdrawal of troops and other military activities from the area resulted in a very drastic reduction in the revenues of the railroad. Also, the road was operated with a minimum of maintenance during the war due to the difficulty in securing material and equipment. The committee is now advised that the railroad is in such serious condition that it is difficult to operate without many derailments, delays in traffic, and the always imminent danger of a serious accident which will result in loss of life. In addition to the testimony given to the committee by the general manager of the railroad, Mr. Johnson, the committee heard at length from General Arnold of the War Department General Staff, who has made an inspection of the area during the last 3 months. In referring to the condition of the railroad, as well as highways in Alaska, General Arnold advised the committee as follows:

The War Department is deeply concerned over the lack of roads and the critical condition of the Railroad in mainland Alaska. The support of military bases in Alaska and the development of new sources of strategic raw materials are vital requirements of national defense. Both of these requirements depend on the existence in Alaska of a system of roads and railroads not only adequate for peacetime use, but capable of sustaining the increased traffic which an emergency would impose. It is the opinion of the War Department that the present condition of the Railroad and the deficiencies of the present road system jeopardize the mission of national defense.

In order to bring the Railroad to a safe operating standard, the committee is advised that a rehabilitation program must be undertaken at an ultimate cost of \$34,000,000. The program would extend over a period of 5 years. A break-down of the proposed program will

be found on pages 367 and 368, part 1, of the printed hearings. In view of the military necessity for the program as submitted to the committee, the total estimate of \$4,000,000, together with a contract authorization in the sum of \$15,000,000, has been included in the bill. Of the direct appropriation of \$4,000,000, \$600,000 is required for operating costs during the fiscal year 1948, the remainder—\$3,400,000—being provided for the rehabilitation program.

The committee inquired into the capital investment and operating costs of the Alaska Railroad, but was able to secure only a statement of the undepreciated value of the capital investment and the difference between income and expenditures. Although it is understood the railroad in general maintains accounts in conformity with the uniform system of accounts for steam railroads prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it does not conform to the provisions of that system in respect to the requirements for accrued depreciation in connection with physical assets. Failure to charge depreciation results in an overstatement of the present value of the capital investment as reflected in balance sheet statements, and at the same time the operating statements are understated by reason of the lack of charges to operating expenses to cover the loss in service value of depreciable property. The committee requests that steps be taken to correct this situation immediately and that future budgets of the Alaska Railroad be presented with full and complete financial statements prepared in accordance with businesslike principles.

Virgin Islands.—The bill includes a total of \$402,400 for salaries and expenses, operation of the agricultural experiment station, and for defraying the deficit of the municipal government of St. Croix. The amount recommended is \$10,000 less than the budget estimate, the reduction being applied to the budget proposal for \$150,000 in connection with the deficit of the island of St. Croix. The amount recommended for this latter purpose will provide a sum substantially equal to that allowed for the current fiscal year, including a deficiency appropriation, and the committee will insist that municipal expenditures during the fiscal year 1948 are kept within the appropriation recommended in the bill for that purpose.

The 1947 Appropriation Act contained an appropriation of \$6,000 for the salaries and expenses of three municipal experts to make a study and report on the fiscal affairs of the municipality of St. Croix. As a result of this appropriation, a survey was made by the Public Administration Service and a very thorough and comprehensive report has been submitted to the committee. The committee has studied the report and believes that some of the recommendations and conclusions contained therein are worthy of serious consideration. However, most of the recommendations deal with matters which will require the enactment of legislation which must be considered by the appropriate legislative committees. The committee recommends that such committees give careful consideration to the recommendations contained in the report.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 2, in connection with appropriations for the Office of the Secretary:

* * * *Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary.*

On page 6, in connection with the Bonneville Power Administration:

* * * *Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work performed on a force account basis.*

On page 43, in connection with appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation:

No part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be available for work performed on a force account basis.

On page 45, in connection with the appropriation for gaging streams, Geological Survey:

* * * *Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for cooperative or noncooperative ground water activities: Provided further, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation shall be available for payment of the compensation and expenses of the person appointed by the President pursuant to Public Law 34, Seventy-ninth Congress, to participate as the representative of the United States in the negotiation of a compact between the States of Colorado and Kansas relative to the division of the waters of the Arkansas River and its tributaries;*

On page 50:

Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction and equipment of an anthracite research laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment, by contract or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct said laboratory; and the purchase, maintenance, and operation of one passenger automobile, \$450,000.

On page 51, in connection with the appropriation for synthetic liquid fuels, Bureau of Mines:

* * * *Provided further, That the contract authorization of \$15,000,000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1946, is hereby reduced to \$9,750,000.*

On page 75, in connection with the Alaska Railroad:

* * * *Provided further, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional work, materials and equipment not exceeding a total of \$15,000,000: * * **

On page 80:

Sec. 7. Limitations on amounts to be expended for personal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of December 21, 1944 (Public Law 525).

Sec. 8. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses of any regional, field, or other office or committee for which approval has not been given by the Congress prior to the establishment of such activity.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, THE BUDGET
ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING
BILL FOR 1948

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
SECRETARY'S OFFICE						
Salaries-----	\$1, 298, 337	\$174, 000	\$1, 665, 000	\$1, 000, 000	-\$172, 337	-\$665, 000
War agency liquidation-----	150, 000	15, 000	60, 000	60, 000	-105, 000	-----
Solicitor's office, salaries-----	263, 885	36, 200	307, 800	200, 000	-100, 085	-107, 800
Division of Territories and Island Posses- sions-----	156, 526	21, 600	189, 900	140, 000	-38, 126	-49, 900
Oil and Gas Division-----	400, 000	44, 000	463, 900	124, 000	-320, 000	-339, 900
Division of Geography-----	12, 956	-----	90, 000	-----	-12, 956	-90, 000
Soil and moisture conservation operations-----	1, 509, 830	97, 000	3, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	-106, 830	-1, 500, 000
Contingent expenses-----	250, 760	-----	314, 900	215, 000	-35, 760	-99, 900
Penalty mail costs-----	205, 000	-----	195, 000	185, 000	-20, 000	-10, 000
Total, Secretary's office-----	4, 247, 294	387, 800	6, 286, 500	3, 424, 000	-1, 211, 094	-2, 862, 500
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS						
Expenses-----	10, 000	910	12, 000	12, 000	+1, 090	-----

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Construction, operation, and maintenance	12, 470, 000	-----	¹ 20, 278, 000	6, 907, 800	-5, 562, 200
HIGH COMMISSIONER, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS					
Salaries and expenses	(2)	-----	-----	-----	-----
SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR					
Salaries and expenses	³ 2, 950, 000	-----	-----	-----	-2, 950, 000
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Operation and maintenance	100, 000	-----	200, 000	125, 000	+25, 000
Construction	7, 500, 000	-----	⁴ 3, 725, 000	1, 246, 000	-6, 254, 000
Total, Southwestern Power Administration	7, 600, 000	-----	3, 925, 000	1, 371, 000	-6, 229, 000
GRAZING SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses	550, 000	38, 900	(5)	(5)	-588, 900
Fire fighting	40, 000	-----	(5)	(5)	-40, 000
Range improvements	205, 000	-----	(5)	(5)	-205, 000
Leasing of grazing lands	7, 500	-----	(5)	(5)	-7, 500
Total, Grazing Service	802, 500	38, 900	-----	-----	-841, 400

¹ And contract authorization of \$6,000,000.² Unexpended balance continued available.³ Contained in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.⁴ Includes \$1,400,000 in H. Doc. 71.⁵ Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, items for the Grazing Service and General Land Office have been consolidated into a new bureau—the Bureau of Land Management.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
GENERAL LAND OFFICE						
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1,000,000	\$134,700	(⁵)	(⁵)	--\$1,134,700	-----
Surveying public lands-----	550,000	43,300	(⁵)	(⁵)	--593,300-	-----
Field examination branch, salaries and expenses-----	392,600	34,600	(⁵)	(⁵)	--427,200	-----
Salaries and expenses of district land offices	287,126	30,000	(⁵)	(⁵)	--317,126	-----
Payments to States for sale of land-----	2,500	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	--2,500	-----
Oregon, California, and Coos Bay grant lands-----	365,000	27,800	(⁵)	(⁵)	--392,800	-----
Range improvements outside grazing dis- tricts-----	50,000	2,000	(⁵)	(⁵)	--52,000	-----
Oil and gas royalties, Red River, Okla-----	3,500	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	--3,500	-----
Protection and management of timber resources, public domain-----	454,000	22,100	(⁵)	(⁵)	--476,100	-----
Surveys and investigations in Alaska-----	75,000	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	--75,000	-----
Total, General Land Office-----	3,179,726	294,500	-----	-----	--3,474,226	-----

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Salaries and expenses-----	1, 232, 000	1, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	-232, 000
Management, protection, and disposal of public lands-----	3, 000, 000	1, 888, 000	+1, 888, 000	-1, 112, 000
Fire fighting-----	40, 000	40, 000	+40, 000	-----
Range improvements on public lands-----	253, 000	253, 000	+253, 000	-----
Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon-----	469, 300	425, 000	+425, 000	-44, 300
Payments to States from sales of lands-----	2, 500	2, 500	+2, 500	-----
Payment to Oklahoma from oil and gas royalties-----	3, 500	3, 500	+3, 500	-----
Leasing of grazing lands-----	7, 500	7, 500	+7, 500	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Manage- ment-----	5, 007, 800	3, 619, 500	+3, 619, 500	-1, 388, 300

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses-----	1, 064, 337	132, 700	-447, 037	-530, 000
Salaries and expenses, district offices-----	950, 000	85, 000	-335, 000	-408, 000
Salaries and expenses, reservation admin- istration-----	3, 137, 300	411, 700	-1, 549, 000	-1, 698, 000
Alaska Native Service-----	3, 429, 008	290, 000	-469, 008	-819, 000

⁵ Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1956, items for the Grazing Service and General Land Office have been consolidated into a n bureau—the Bureau of Land Management.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued						
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies-----	\$760, 000	-----	\$760, 000	\$660, 000	—\$100, 000	—\$100, 000
Maintenance of buildings-----	815, 000	-----	1, 200, 000	665, 000	—150, 000	—535, 000
Education of Indians-----	10, 000, 000	\$889, 700	11, 865, 000	8, 000, 000	—2, 889, 700	—3, 865, 000
Conservation of health-----	6, 130, 570	700, 000	7, 597, 000	6, 830, 570	-----	—766, 430
Welfare of Indians-----	488, 910	9, 800	750, 000	488, 910	—9, 800	—261, 090
Management, Indian forest and range re- sources-----	704, 728	89, 400	1, 145, 000	1, 000, 000	+205, 872	—145, 000
Suppressing forest and range fires-----	12, 000	-----	12, 000	12, 000	-----	-----
Agriculture and stock raising-----	902, 168	89, 200	931, 700	853, 000	—138, 368	—78, 700
Revolving fund for loans-----	925, 000	-----	125, 000	-----	—925, 000	—125, 000
Suppressing contagious diseases among livestock-----	(⁶)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes-----	350, 000	-----	350, 000	150, 000	—200, 000	—200, 000
Redemption of restricted Indian property subject to taxation-----	(⁷)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Development of Indian arts and crafts	30,000	2,700	34,800	34,800	+2,100	-----
Irrigation	1,624,000	18,700	406,000	337,833	-1,304,867	-68,167
Settlement of claims to water rights, Gila River, Ariz. (reimbursable)	(⁶)					
Construction, etc., irrigation systems (reimbursable)	924,038		1,535,000	875,000	-49,038	-660,000
Construction, etc., buildings and utilities	3,023,800		2,000,000	1,572,000	-1,451,800	-428,000
Roads, Indian reservations	3,700,000		3,700,000	3,000,000	-700,000	-700,000
Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, N. Mex.	20,000		20,000	20,000		
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York	6,000		6,000	6,000		
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York	4,500		4,500	4,500		
Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma	10,520		10,520	10,520		
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma	30,000		30,000	30,000		
Payment to Indians of Sioux reservations	150,000		150,000	150,000		
Payment of interest on Indian trust funds	1,114,000		1,722,000	1,722,000	+608,000	
Payments to Indians, Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	400,000				-400,000	
Payments from proceeds from power, Indian irrigation projects			(⁹)	(⁹)		
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds	40,705,879	2,718,900	44,509,520	33,122,133	-10,302,646	-11,387,387

⁶ Appropriation continued available until June 30, 1947.

⁷ Appropriation continued available until expended.

⁸ Unexpended balance continued available until June 30, 1947.

⁹ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$572,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued						
Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds:						
NOTE.—The following appropri- ations, shown in italic type, are from Indian tribal funds and are not in- cluded in the totals in this tabulation.						
<i>Administration of Indian tribal affairs</i> —	\$278, 170	\$9, 700	\$284, 800	\$294, 800	+\$6, 930	+\$10, 000
<i>Administration of tribal affairs, Blackfeet Indians, Montana</i> —	100, 000				—100, 000	
<i>Administration of tribal affairs, Seneca Na- tion of New York</i> —	2, 500				—2, 500	
<i>Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon</i> —	118, 000	8, 400	210, 000	150, 000	+23, 600	—60, 000
<i>Support of Menominee Agency, Wisconsin</i> —	129, 500	4, 900	140, 000	135, 000	+600	—5, 000
<i>Support of Osage Agency, Oklahoma</i> —	200, 000	23, 600	233, 000	202, 000	—21, 600	—36, 000
<i>Development of Hot Springs enterprise Con- federated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana</i> —	350, 000				—350, 000	

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948--Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION						
(From Reclamation fund)						
Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)-----	\$4, 000, 000	\$360, 000	\$4, 800, 000	\$3, 000, 000	-\$1, 360, 000	-\$1, 800, 000
General investigations-----	5, 000, 000	-----	5, 000, 000	125, 000	-4, 875, 000	-4, 875, 000
Construction-----	¹¹ 27, 465, 303	-----	14, 042, 000	¹² 40, 997, 000	+13, 531, 697	+26, 955, 000
Operation and maintenance:						
Parker Dam project, Arizona-California.	⁽¹³⁾	-----	⁽¹⁴⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	-----	-----
Yuma project, Arizona-California-----	¹⁶ 97, 650	10, 200	¹⁷ 138, 400	¹⁷ 130, 000	+22, 150	-8, 400
Central Valley project, California-----	⁽¹⁸⁾	-----	⁽¹⁹⁾	⁽²⁰⁾	-----	-----
Colorado-Big Thompson, Colorado-----	⁽²¹⁾	-----	⁽²²⁾	⁽²³⁾	-----	-----
Boise project, Idaho-----	142, 000	10, 000	190, 000	185, 000	+33, 000	-5, 000
Minidoka project, Idaho-----	²⁴ 40, 000	2, 000	²⁵ 80, 800	²⁵ 75, 000	+33, 000	-5, 800

North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming-----	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas-----	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Deschutes project, Oregon-----		51, 000		50, 000	+50, 000	-1, 000
Owyhee project, Oregon-----	225, 000	9, 500	265, 000	260, 000	+25, 500	-5, 000
Klamath project, Oregon-California-----	160, 000	9, 500	209, 000	200, 000	+30, 500	-9, 000

¹¹ Includes \$1,684,740 contained in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
¹² Includes funds estimated for under heading "Construction, general fund."
¹³ Not to exceed \$550,000 from power and other revenues made available for operation and maintenance.
¹⁴ Not to exceed \$740,000 from power and other revenues made available for operation and maintenance.
¹⁵ Not to exceed \$700,000 from power and other revenues made available for operation and maintenance.
¹⁶ And not to exceed \$30,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.
¹⁷ Not to exceed \$32,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.
¹⁸ Not to exceed \$500,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
¹⁹ Not to exceed \$860,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.
²⁰ Not to exceed \$800,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.
²¹ Not to exceed \$151,400 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
²² Not to exceed \$134,400 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
²³ Not to exceed \$130,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
²⁴ And not to exceed \$190,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.
²⁵ And not to exceed \$196,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.
²⁶ Not to exceed \$105,700 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system, and \$6,000 for carriage of water.
²⁷ Not to exceed \$136,800 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system, and \$6,000 for carriage of water.
²⁸ Not to exceed \$130,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system and \$6,000 for carriage of water.
²⁹ Not to exceed \$200,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
³⁰ Not to exceed \$223,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
³¹ Not to exceed \$220,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—continued						
Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	(32)	-----	(33)	(34)	-----	-----
Yakima project, Washington-----	³⁵ \$275, 000	\$21, 500	³⁵ \$309, 000	³⁵ \$300, 000	+\$3, 500	-\$9, 000
Kendrick project, Wyoming-----	(36)	-----	(37)	(38)	-----	-----
Riverton project, Wyoming-----	³⁹ 80, 000	6, 000	⁴⁰ 90, 000	⁴⁰ 89, 000	+3, 000	-1, 000
Shoshone project, Wyoming-----	⁴¹ 27, 255	-----	⁴² 51, 000	⁴² 50, 000	+22, 745	-1, 000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation, from reclamation fund-----	37, 512, 208	428, 700	25, 226, 200	45, 461, 000	+7, 520, 092	+20, 234, 800
Construction, general fund: Gila project, Arizona; Davis Dam project, Arizona- Nevada; Central Valley project, Cali- fornia; Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado; Kings River project, Cali- fornia; Hungry Horse Dam, Montana; Colorado River project, Texas; and Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	48, 725, 307	-----	86, 600, 000	(43)	-48, 725, 307	-86, 600, 000

Operation and maintenance, general fund: Boulder Canyon project, All-American Canal-----			44 250, 000	245, 000	+ 245, 000	-5, 000
Water conservation and utilization projects-----	3, 340, 000				-3, 340, 000	
Fort Peck project, Montana-----	932, 893		2, 500, 000	1, 250, 000	+ 317, 107	-1, 250, 000
Missouri River Basin-----	17, 500, 000		23, 000, 000	9, 611, 600	-7, 888, 400	-13, 388, 400
Boulder Canyon project, operation, maintenance, and replacements-----	1, 251, 530	62, 800	1, 557, 000	1, 500, 000	+ 185, 670	-57, 000
Boulder Canyon project, continuation of construction-----	433, 605		800, 000	400, 000	-33, 605	-400, 000
All-American Canal, continuation of construction-----	5, 000, 000		4, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000
Colorado River development fund-----	500, 000		500, 000	250, 000	-250, 000	-250, 000

³² Not to exceed \$1,090,000 from special account made available for operation and maintenance.

³³ Not to exceed \$1,346,000 from special account made available for operation and maintenance.

³⁴ Not to exceed \$1,300,000 from special account made available for operation and maintenance.

³⁵ And not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

³⁶ Not to exceed \$175,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

³⁷ Not to exceed \$206,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

³⁸ Not to exceed \$49,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

³⁹ And not to exceed \$48,300 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

⁴⁰ And not to exceed \$65,345 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

⁴¹ And not to exceed \$79,400 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

⁴² The committee recommends transfer of the item "Construction, general fund" to the item "Construction" under the reclamation fund, and has provided for such projects in reduced amounts.

⁴³ Contained in H. Doc. 71.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—continued						
Colorado River front work and levee sys- tem-----	45 \$600, 000	-----	\$1, 519, 000	\$1, 000, 000	+\$400, 000	-\$519, 000
Total Reclamation Service, exclu- sive of reclamation fund-----	78, 283, 335	\$62, 800	120, 726, 000	17, 256, 600	-61, 089, 535	-103, 469, 400
Grand total, Reclamation Service--	115, 795, 543	491, 500	145, 952, 200	62, 717, 600	-53, 569, 443	-83, 234, 600
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY						
Salaries and expenses-----	268, 070	33, 800	236, 900	232, 340	-69, 530	-54, 560
Topographic surveys-----	3, 000, 000	-----	8, 500, 000	3, 000, 000	-----	-5, 500, 000
Geologic surveys-----	2, 000, 000	-----	3, 135, 000	1, 690, 000	-310, 000	-1, 445, 000
Investigation of mineral resources of Alaska-----	200, 000	14, 300	250, 000	250, 000	+35, 700	-----
Gaging streams-----	2, 498, 672	-----	3, 750, 000	2, 578, 680	+80, 008	-1, 171, 320
Classification of lands-----	275, 000	26, 100	350, 000	139, 000	-162, 100	-211, 000
Printing, binding, illustrating, and engrav- ing of geologic maps, etc.-----	442, 030	4, 100	685, 000	389, 000	-57, 130	-296, 000

Minerals on public lands and naval petroleum reserves-----	74,600	748,000	434,210	-265,390	-313,790
Cooperative advance-----		400,000	400,000		
Total, Geological Survey-----	152,900	18,104,900	9,113,230	-748,442	-8,991,670
BUREAU OF MINES					
Salaries and expenses-----	12,600	212,500	162,500	-34,900	-50,000
Investigating mine accidents and operating mine-rescue cars-----	25,500	1,148,000	1,148,000	+103,500	
Coal-mine inspection and investigation-----	42,000	1,625,000	1,625,000	+100,000	
Testing fuel-----	7,000	595,000	302,285	-204,715	-292,715
Anthracite investigations-----		105,000	105,000	+6,000	
Anthracite research laboratory-----			450,000		+450,000
Synthetic liquid fuels-----		5,000,000	3,000,000	-2,250,000	-2,000,000
Mineral-mining investigations-----	9,200	629,000	360,090	-208,460	-268,910
Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels-----		1,600,000	800,000	-900,000	-800,000
Coal investigations-----		280,000	57,000	-293,000	-223,000
Oil and gas investigations-----		906,500	579,000	-247,750	-327,500
Mining experiment stations, expenses of-----	30,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	-460,615	-600,000
Metallurgical research and pilot plants-----		1,600,000	600,000	-400,000	-1,000,000

⁴⁵ Includes \$500,000 in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
BUREAU OF MINES—continued						
Care, etc., buildings, and grounds, Pitts- burgh, Pa.-----	\$198, 000	\$15, 000	\$200, 000	\$150, 000	—\$63, 000	—\$50, 000
Economics of mineral industries-----	\$50, 000	23, 000	1, 233, 000	555, 000	—318, 000	—678, 000
Construction and equipment of helium plants-----	(46)	-----	-----	-----	-----	.
Helium utilization and research-----	100, 000	-----	100, 000	90, 000	—10, 000	—10, 000
Helium production and investigation-----	(47)	-----	(47)	(47)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	16, 000, 515	164, 300	16, 834, 000	10, 983, 875	—5, 180, 940	—5, 850, 125
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						
Salaries and expenses-----	711, 248	84, 000	966, 000	711, 248	—84, 000	—254, 752
Regional offices-----	659, 407	72, 000	861, 000	659, 407	—72, 000	—201, 593
National parks-----	3, 290, 000	347, 000	3, 945, 000	3, 350, 000	—287, 000	—595, 000
National monument, historical, and mil- itary areas-----	1, 375, 000	150, 000	1, 775, 000	1, 496, 000	—29, 000	—279, 000

Boulder Dam recreational area, Arizona-Nevada-----	71, 500	8, 000	(48)	-----	-----	-79, 500	-----
Lake Texoma recreational area, Texas and Oklahoma-----	50, 000	5, 600	(48)	-----	-----	-55, 600	-----
Recreational areas-----	-----	-----	372, 000	197, 000	-----	+197, 000	-175, 000
Emergency repair and fire-fighting fund-----	30, 000	-----	30, 000	30, 000	-----	-----	-----
Investigation and purchase of water rights-----	(49)	-----	50, 000	15, 000	-----	+15, 000	-35, 000
Travel Bureau-----	-----	-----	75, 000	75, 000	-----	+75, 000	-----
Recreational demonstration areas-----	68, 300	-----	62, 000	30, 000	-----	-38, 300	-32, 000
Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks-----	675, 000	65, 900	927, 500	770, 000	-----	+29, 100	-157, 500
River basin studies-----	-----	-----	242, 000	121, 000	-----	+121, 000	-121, 000
Acquisition of lands-----	-----	-----	250, 000	200, 000	-----	+200, 000	-50, 000
Acquisition of Montezuma Well property, Arizona-----	25, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-25, 000	-----

⁴⁶ Unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1947.

⁴⁷ Funds transferred from War and Navy Departments.

⁴⁸ The Budget proposes and the committee recommends transfer of this item to the item "Recreational areas."

⁴⁹ Unexpended balance reappropriated.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—continued						
Roads and trails, construction of-----	\$6, 000, 000	-----	(⁵⁰)	(⁵⁰)	—\$6, 000, 000	-----
Parkways, continuation of construction-----	11, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----	—11, 000, 000	-----
Physical improvements-----	1, 330, 000	-----	(⁵⁰)	(⁵⁰)	—1, 330, 000	-----
Roads, trails, and physical improvements-----	-----	-----	\$5, 000, 000	\$2, 650, 000	+2, 650, 000	—\$2, 350, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	25, 285, 455	\$732, 500	14, 555, 500	10, 304, 655	—15, 713, 300	—4, 250, 845
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
General administrative expenses-----	265, 000	27, 900	374, 000	246, 470	—46, 430	—127, 530
Propagation of food fishes-----	1, 413, 350	122, 000	1, 534, 000	1, 344, 850	—190, 500	—189, 150
Operation and maintenance of fish screens-----	32, 375	3, 300	36, 300	36, 300	+625	-----
Investigations respecting food fishes-----	724, 440	65, 600	902, 000	725, 000	—65, 040	—177, 000
Commercial fisheries-----	360, 000	40, 000	401, 000	75, 000	—325, 000	—326, 000
Fishery market news service-----	125, 000	11, 900	141, 600	75, 000	—61, 900	—66, 600
Alaska fisheries-----	819, 307	35, 700	872, 000	850, 000	—5, 007	—22, 000

Alaska fur seal investigations-----	62, 500	1, 500	69, 300	69, 300	+5, 300	-----
Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts-----	20, 000	2, 000	22, 400	22, 400	+400	-----
Fur resources investigations-----	150, 000	3, 100	(⁵¹)	-----	-153, 100	-----
Biological investigations-----	300, 000	30, 400	401, 000	241, 000	-89, 400	-160, 000
Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents-----	1, 000, 000	97, 600	1, 110, 000	750, 000	-347, 600	-360, 000
Protection of migratory birds-----	335, 900	33, 700	376, 000	350, 000	-19, 600	-26, 000
Enforcement of Alaska game law-----	162, 630	18, 000	197, 700	175, 000	-5, 630	-22, 700
Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations-----	853, 000	79, 400	1, 051, 000	900, 000	-32, 400	-151, 000
River basin studies-----	100, 000	7, 000	350, 000	100, 000	-7, 000	-250, 000
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	(⁵²)	-----	(⁵³)	(⁵³)	-----	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	2, 500, 000	-----	2, 500, 000	(⁵⁴)	-2, 500, 000	-2, 500, 000
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	9, 223, 502	579, 100	10, 338, 300	5, 960, 320	-3, 842, 282	-4, 377, 980

⁵⁰ The Budget proposes and the committee recommends transfer of this item to the item "Roads, trails, and physical improvements."

⁵¹ Estimated for under items "Animal industry, Agricultural Research Administration," Department of Agriculture, and "Salaries and expenses," Fish and Wildlife Service.

⁵² Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$1,800,000.

⁵³ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$2,000,000.

⁵⁴ Indefinite appropriation.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES						
Alaska:						
Salaries and expenses-----	\$54, 675	\$2, 800	\$61, 300	\$60, 000	+\$2, 525	-\$1, 300
Legislative expenses-----	48, 000	-----	-----	-----	-48, 000	-----
Public schools (receipt limitation)-----	50, 000	-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----	-----
Insane, care of-----	291, 700	-----	334, 700	334, 700	+43, 000	-----
Construction and repair of roads, trails, etc. (receipt limitation)-----	140, 000	-----	130, 000	130, 000	-10, 000	-----
Roads, bridges, and trails, construc- tion, repair, and maintenance of-----	2, 600, 000	-----	55 4, 353, 000	3, 750, 000	+1, 150, 000	-603, 000
Richardson Highway-----	750, 000	-----	250, 000	250, 000	-500, 000	-----
Alaska Railroad, operation, mainte- nance, and repair-----	-----	-----	56 4, 000, 000	56 4, 000, 000	+4, 000, 000	-----
Total, Territory of Alaska-----	3, 934, 375	2, 800	9, 179, 000	8, 574, 700	+4, 637, 525	-604, 300

Hawaii:							
Salaries and expenses-----	23, 800	1, 500	25, 300	25, 300			
Legislative expenses-----	47, 200					-47, 200	
Total, Hawaii-----	71, 000	1, 500	25, 300	25, 300		-47, 200	
Virgin Islands:							
Salaries and expenses-----	200, 215	27, 800	216, 100	216, 100		-11, 915	
Agricultural experiment station-----	39, 800	5, 500	46, 300	46, 300		+1, 000	
Defraying deficit of municipal government of Saint Croix-----	71, 200		150, 000	140, 000		+68, 800	-10, 000
Salaries and expenses of municipal experts-----	6, 000					-6, 000	
Total, Virgin Islands-----	317, 215	33, 300	412, 400	402, 400		+51, 885	-10, 000
Total, government in the Territories-----	4, 322, 590	37, 600	9, 616, 700	9, 002, 400		+4, 642, 210	-614, 300
Grand total, Department of the Interior-----	⁵⁷ 252, 301, 776	5, 598, 910	⁵⁸ 295, 420, 420	⁵⁸ 156, 538, 513		-101, 362, 173	-138, 881, 907

⁵⁵ Includes \$600,000 in H. Doc. 71.⁵⁶ And contract authorization of \$15,000,000.⁵⁷ Excludes \$1,800,000 carried by Budget for Migratory Bird Conservation Act.⁵⁸ Excludes \$2,000,000 carried by Budget for Migratory Bird Conservation Act, and \$572,000 carried as payments from proceeds from power, Indian irrigation projects.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Object	Appropriated, 1947	Estimated, 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration.....	-----	\$200, 000	+\$200, 000
Grazing Act receipts, payments to States from.....	\$480, 000	500, 000	+20, 000
Oregon and California land-grant payments.....	800, 000	800, 000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund, payment to counties.....	26, 000	26, 000	-----
Oil Leasing Act, payments to States under.....	3, 750, 000	3, 750, 000	-----
Potash deposits, royalties and rentals, payments to States from.....	225, 000	225, 000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, excess payments.....	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, excess payments.....	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Payments from proceeds from power, Indian irrigation projects.....	-----	572, 000	+572, 000
Payments to States of Arizona and Nevada.....	600, 000	600, 000	-----
Repayment of advances from Treasury.....	5, 100, 000	4, 900, 000	--200, 000
Continuing fund, emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana.....	225, 963	230, 000	+4, 037
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....	300	300	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines.....	140, 000	165, 000	+25, 000
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	1, 800, 000	2, 000, 000	+200, 000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....	(1)	6, 000, 000	+6, 000, 000
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	89, 000	96, 500	+7, 500

Expenses incident to sale of refuge products-----	20,000	20,000	-----
Alaska Railroad fund-----	7,800,000	7,000,000	--800,000
Total, general and special funds-----	² 21,082,263	³ 27,110,800	+6,028,537

TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriated, 1947	Estimated, 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Management and operation of Grand River Dam project-----	\$150,000	-----	--\$150,000
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	160,000	\$60,000	--100,000
Refund of deposits, unearned grazing fees-----	325	400	+75
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	10,000	10,000	-----
Alaska town-site funds-----	2,000	2,000	-----
Unearned proceeds from lands-----	100,000	100,000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	7,350,000	7,000,000	--350,000
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor-----	600,000	600,000	-----
Operation and maintenance collections, Indian irrigation projects-----	827,773	1,071,000	+243,227
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations-----	1,797,733	1,976,607	+178,874

¹ Carried as a regular annual appropriation.

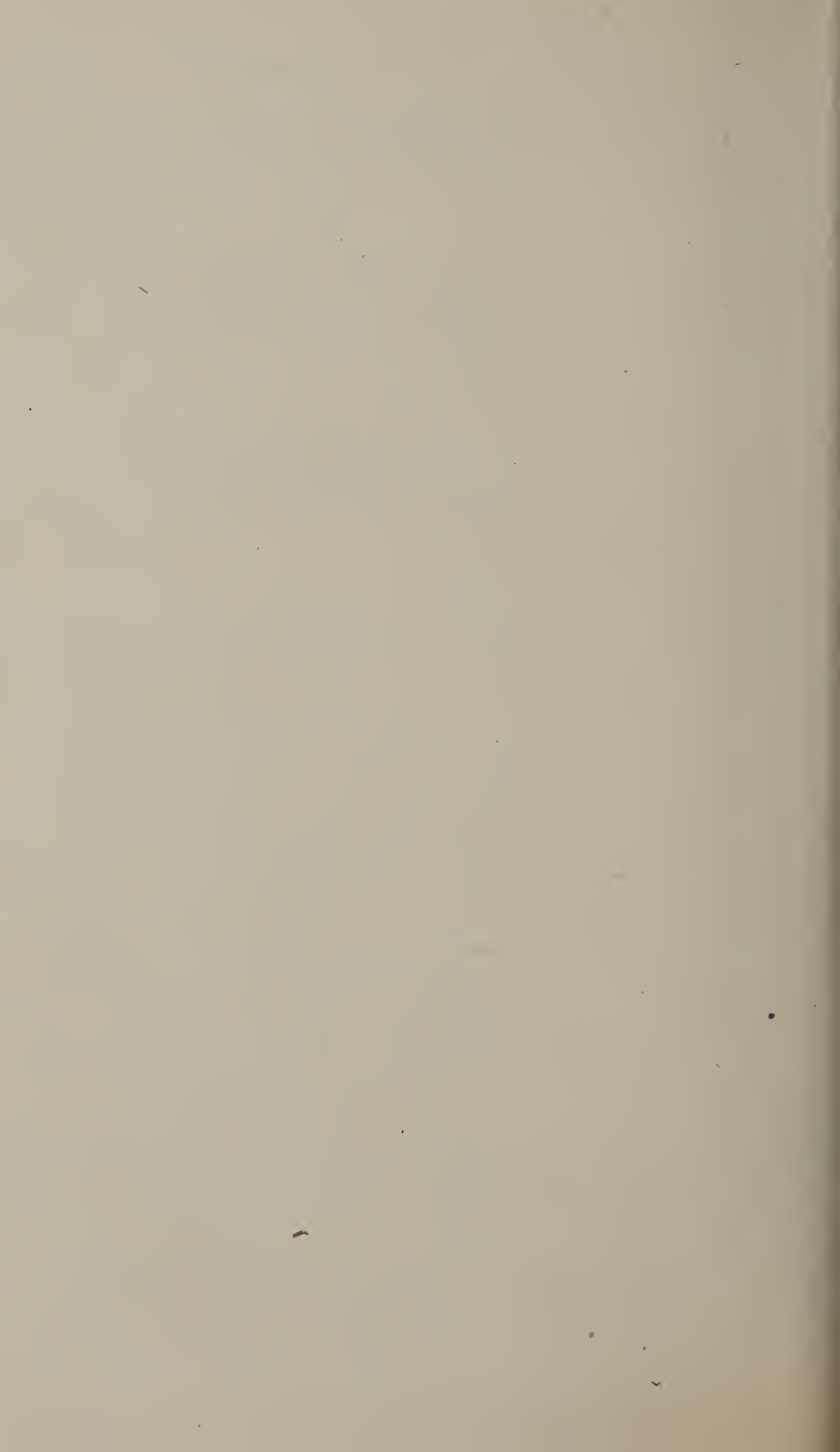
² Includes \$1,800,000 for migratory or bird conservation fund, carried by budget as a regular annual appropriation.

³ Includes \$2,000,000 for migratory or bird conservation fund and \$572,000 as payments from proceeds from power, Indian irrigation projects, carried by budget as a regular annual appropriation.

TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Object	Appropriated, 1947	Estimated, 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Donations, including land, national parks-----	\$20, 000	\$20, 000	-----
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, national parks-----	2, 393	2, 393	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks-----	3, 800	600	—\$3, 200
Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	15, 000	15, 000	-----
Fox and fur seal industries-----	125, 000	150, 000	+25, 000
Expenses, sale of furs-----	700	700	-----
Improvements of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska-----	154, 375	870, 000	+715, 625
Total, appropriations, trust funds-----	11, 319, 099	11, 878, 700	+559, 601
Total, permanent appropriations, including trust funds-----	32, 401, 362	38, 989, 500	+6, 588, 138

O



NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3123

[Report No. 2791]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL , 1947

Mr. JONES of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1948, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary.

WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

War Agency Liquidation: For expenses necessary for liquidating the Solid Fuels Administration for War provided for in Executive Order 9332, including personal services in the District of Columbia; and printing and binding; \$60,000.

OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$200,000.

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$140,000.

OIL AND GAS DIVISION

Oil and Gas Division: For necessary expenses of administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including not to exceed \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; and printing and binding; \$124,000.

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses of administering and carrying out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV, including \$100,000 for departmental personal services including such services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment and supplies; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

1 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-
3 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except
4 as otherwise provided), including teletype rentals and serv-
5 ice; streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses,
6 including not exceeding \$10,000 for inspections and investi-
7 gations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at
8 meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the
9 Department, and any request from appropriate authority
10 in such branch in connection therewith shall be immediately
11 complied with by administrative authority in the Depart-
12 ment; \$10,000, exclusively for the payment of claims under
13 part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946
14 (Public Law 601); hire of aircraft; expense of taking testi-
15 mony and preparing the same in connection with disbarment
16 proceedings instituted against persons charged with improper
17 practices before the Department, its bureaus and offices;
18 expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for con-
19 tract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for
20 newspapers; printing and binding, \$215,000; and, in addi-
21 tion thereto, sums transferred from other appropriations to
22 this for stationery supplies as follows: Bureau of Land Man-
23 agement, \$9,000; Geological Survey, \$19,500; National
24 Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any
25 unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to
26 the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000.

1 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the
2 Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of the
3 Interior, as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$185,000.

4 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

5 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
6 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
7 personal services in the District of Columbia, hire of pas-
8 senger motor vehicles, printing and binding and payment
9 of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary
10 of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
11 meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the
12 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
13 by the Commission, \$12,000.

14 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

15 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
16 power transmission system: To enable the Bonneville Power
17 Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him
18 pursuant to law, including the construction of transmission
19 lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and
20 maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system; market-
21 ing of electric power and energy; printing and binding;
22 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
23 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); purchase of fourteen in the
24 fiscal year 1948 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and

1 maintenance and operation of aircraft; \$6,907,800, to be
2 available until expended, of which amount not to exceed
3 \$2,500,000 shall be available in the fiscal year 1948 for
4 operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission
5 system, marketing of electric power and energy, and adminis-
6 trative expenses connected therewith, including \$12,000 for
7 personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
8 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
9 work performed on a force account basis.

10 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

11 Operation and maintenance: For operation and main-
12 tenance of the southwestern power transmission system,
13 marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative
14 expenses connected therewith; including hire of passenger
15 motor vehicles, and printing and binding; \$125,000: *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That not exceeding \$12,000 of appropriations to the
17 Southwestern Power Administration contained in this Act
18 shall be available for personal services in the District of
19 Columbia.

20 Construction: For construction and acquisition of trans-
21 mission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and
22 administrative expenses connected therewith; including pur-
23 chase of ten, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; for tem-
24 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
25 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceed-

ing \$50 per diem for individuals; and printing and binding;
\$1,246,000.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for in carrying out the provisions of the public land and other laws administered by the Bureau of Land Management, including personal services in the District of Columbia; one clerk authorized by the President to sign land patents; printing and binding, advertising, preparation and production of maps and official plats of survey, and for hearings and other proceedings, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$91,000 of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A).

Management, protection, and disposal of public lands: For the administration of the public lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including their protection, use, maintenance, improvement, development, and disposal; the employment of necessary personnel, travel expenses, hearings, investigations, examination and classification of lands; preparation of maps and reports; surveys and resurveys of public lands, including fragmentary surveys and such other surveys and examinations as may be required; the prevention, presuppression or emer-

1 agency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the
2 jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; contract
3 reporting services, purchase of twenty-five passenger motor
4 vehicles; the payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while
5 actually employed and for payment of necessary travel ex-
6 penses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory com-
7 mittees of local stockmen, \$35,500; and the maintenance and
8 alteration of necessary buildings; \$1,888,000, of which not
9 to exceed \$310,000 shall be available for the administration
10 of district land offices, and not exceeding \$373,000 for carry-
11 ing out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as
12 amended (43 U. S. C. 8A): *Provided*, That this appro-
13 priation shall be available for expenses of warehouse mainte-
14 nance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies,
15 materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to
16 projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Man-
17 agement, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value
18 of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and
19 handling) to be reimbursed to the appropriation for "Man-
20 agement, protection, and disposal of public lands, Bureau of
21 Land Management," current at the time additional supplies,
22 materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation
23 chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials,
24 or equipment: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may
25 be expended for surveys of lands other than those under the

1 jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and in such
2 cases this appropriation shall be reimbursed from the appli-
3 cable appropriation, fund or special deposit.

4 Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands
5 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in
6 the United States and Alaska, \$40,000, which amount shall
7 also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding
8 year, pursuant to the acts of September 20, 1922 (16
9 U. S. C. 594) and June 28, 1934, as amended.

10 Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and
11 maintenance of range improvements on the public lands pur-
12 suant to the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of
13 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315i and j), in
14 addition to contributions under section 9 of the Act of June
15 28, 1934, including the purchase of one passenger motor
16 vehicle, \$253,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder
17 shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received under
18 the provisions of said Act during the fiscal years 1947 and
19 1948.

20 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
21 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For
22 expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of title I
23 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including
24 fire protection and patrol, through cooperative agreements

1 with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and
2 including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$425,000:
3 *Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from
4 the 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act
5 approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated
6 the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section
7 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund
8 designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund."

9 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from
10 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of
11 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands
12 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of
13 making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*,
14 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate
15 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section
16 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

17 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south
18 half of Red River: For payment of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the
19 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-
20 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923 (30
21 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of Oklahoma
22 in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing
23 under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same
24 manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved
25 February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$3,500: *Provided*,

1 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate
2 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section
3 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

4 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or
5 privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of
6 the Act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-1), \$7,500:
7 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed
8 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-
9 ance with 43 U. S. C. 315m-4.

10 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land
11 Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of
12 public lands, Bureau of Land Management", "Range im-
13 provements", and "Fire fighting", shall be available for
14 the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

15 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

16 Salaries and expenses, general administration: For ex-
17 penses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau
18 of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal services
19 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of office
20 equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor;
21 purchase of office furniture and equipment in addition to that
22 which may be purchased from the appropriation for contin-
23 gent expenses of the Department; printing and binding,
24 including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
25 articles published in periodicals and journals, \$750,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, district offices: For necessary
2 expenses of district offices for the administration and super-
3 vision of Indian Service activities, including printing and
4 binding, \$700,000.

5 Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For
6 necessary expenses of reservation administration, including
7 the maintenance of law and order among Indians, and pay
8 of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty
9 provisions, \$2,000,000.

10 Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to pro-
11 vide for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation
12 of health, development of resources, and relief of destitution
13 of the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment
14 of school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or erec-
15 tion of range cabins; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance,
16 and operation of vessels; and for the administration of the
17 Alaska native service, \$3,250,000.

18 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
19 advertising, inspection, storage, printing and binding, and
20 all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and
21 supplies for the Indian Service and for payment of railroad,
22 pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such goods and
23 supplies, \$660,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
24 priation shall be used in payment for any services except

1 bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the
2 service is performed.

3 Maintenance of buildings and utilities: For expenses
4 necessary to maintain buildings in the Indian Service, includ-
5 ing the lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500
6 for any one building), repair and improvement of buildings;
7 the installation, repair, and improvement of utility systems,
8 \$665,000.

9 Education of Indians: For the support and education
10 of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other
11 educational purposes, including educational facilities author-
12 ized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses
13 of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; support
14 and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient, or
15 physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid in
16 advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending
17 vocational or higher educational institutions under such regu-
18 lations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and binding
19 (including illustrations); the support of an arts and crafts
20 building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums at
21 Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana, and
22 on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona: \$8,000,000: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That payment of tuition and care of Indian pupils
24 may be made from date of admission.

1 Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the
2 conservation of health among Indians, transportation of
3 patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria;
4 returning to their former homes and interring the remains
5 of deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical
6 research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and
7 venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, includ-
8 ing cooperation with State and other organizations engaged
9 in similar work and payment of travel expenses and per
10 diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services
11 are donated by such organizations, and printing and bind-
12 ing, \$6,830,570.

13 Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including
14 general support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care
15 of Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children,
16 and payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other
17 expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$488,910:
18 *Provided*, That payment for the care of Indians may be
19 made from the date of service.

20 Management, Indian forest and range resources: For
21 the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife
22 resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than
23 the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including the
24 payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to
25 the arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting

1 forest or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in viola-
2 tion of law on Indian lands; the establishment of cooper-
3 ative sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act of
4 March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583) ; and the development,
5 repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock
6 water facilities, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the United
7 States shall be reimbursed for expenditures made from
8 this appropriation for expenses incident to the sale of timber
9 to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated by the
10 Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933 (25 U. S. C.
11 413).

12 Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression
13 or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or
14 threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000: *Provided*, That
15 appropriations herein made for the Indian Service shall be
16 available upon the approval of the Secretary for fire-suppres-
17 sion or emergency prevention purposes: *Provided further*,
18 That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall
19 be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

20 Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of
21 agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including
22 agricultural experiments and demonstrations and main-
23 tenance of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to
24 Indians; the operation and maintenance of a sheep breeding
25 station on the Navajo Reservation; the expenses of Indian

1 fairs, including premiums for exhibits; and the control and
2 eradication of fever ticks and contagious diseases among live-
3 stock of Indians, \$853,000.

4 Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acquisition
5 of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface rights
6 to lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, in
7 accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934
8 (25 U. S. C. 465), \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of
9 the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
10 of land within the States of Arizona, Colorado, Montana,
11 New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming outside of
12 the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
14 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
15 Nevada and Oregon either inside or outside the boundaries
16 of existing reservations.

17 Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the devel-
18 opment, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian
19 Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act
20 of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including
21 expenses of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and
22 binding, and other necessary expenses, \$34,800, of which
23 not to exceed \$12,000 shall be available for personal services
24 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this

1 appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate
2 exceeding \$8,180 per annum.

3 Irrigation: For the maintenance, operation, repair, and
4 improvement of irrigation and power systems for Indian
5 reservations and allotments; payment of operation and main-
6 tenance assessments on Indian lands and within non-Indian
7 irrigation districts; payment of reclamation charges; purchase
8 of water and water rights; including the purchase or rental
9 of equipment, tools and appliances; drainage and protection
10 of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water
11 rights; and for all other necessary expenses, \$337,833, reim-
12 bursable in accordance with existing law.

13 Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the
14 construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation
15 systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of
16 equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-of-
17 way; the development of domestic and stock water and water
18 for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights, ditches,
19 and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage and pro-
20 tection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of
21 water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for irriga-
22 tion farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable on a
23 per acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

1 Arizona: Colorado River, \$400,000; Navajo, Arizona
2 and New Mexico, \$150,000; Salt River, \$50,000;
3 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,000;
4 Montana: Fort Belknap, \$6,250; Fort Peck, \$34,000;
5 Tongue River, \$9,750;
6 Oregon: Klamath, \$7,500;
7 Wyoming: Wind River, \$15,000;
8 Miscellaneous small projects, \$92,500;
9 For surveys and investigations, \$100,000;
10 In all, \$875,000, reimbursable in accordance with law,
11 and to remain available until completion of the projects:
12 *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used inter-
13 changeably in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian
14 Affairs, but not more than 10 per centum of any specific
15 amount shall be transferred to any other amount, and no
16 appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 per centum.
17 Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For
18 the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service
19 buildings and utilities, including the purchase of land and
20 the acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of
21 furniture, furnishings, and equipment; private architectural
22 and engineering services; and water explorations; as follows:
23 Alaska: Schools, hospitals, dock repairs, and quarters,
24 \$160,000;

1 Fort Belknap, Montana: Water improvements, \$10,-
2 000;

3 Haskell Institute, Kansas: Replacement of boiler, repairs
4 and improvements to heating system, \$18,000;

5 Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico: Mexican Springs
6 or Coyote Canon day school conversion, \$150,000; Toadlena
7 school development, \$200,000;

8 Red Lake, Minnesota: School, \$46,000;

9 Shawnee Sanatorium, Oklahoma: Water improvements,
10 \$27,000;

11 United Pueblos, New Mexico: Improvements to heating
12 system, \$11,000;

13 Various locations: Employees' quarters, \$300,000;
14 major repairs and improvements, \$500,000;

15 For surveys and plans and administrative expenses,
16 engineering service and water explorations, including per-
17 sonal services in the District of Columbia and printing and
18 binding, \$150,000;

19 In all, \$1,572,000, to remain available until completion
20 of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum
21 of the amount of any specific authorization may be trans-
22 ferred, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian
23 Affairs, to the amount of any other specific authorization.
24 but no limitation shall be increased more than 10 per
25 centum by any such transfer.

1 Roads: For construction, improvement, repair, and
2 maintenance of Indian reservation roads under the provisions
3 of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a) and the
4 Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), \$3,000,000,
5 to remain available until expended, of which amount not
6 to exceed \$9,000 may be expended for departmental personal
7 services.

8 Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, Navajo Reservation: For
9 maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Ship-
10 rock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico,
11 and that portion of the State highway in New Mexico
12 between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock, Arizona,
13 serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable,
14 as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 207).

15 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For
16 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of
17 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

18 Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For
19 permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles
20 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

21 Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For
22 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,
23 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for
24 permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article
25 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of

1 June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support
2 of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and
3 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty
4 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for edu-
5 cation (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article
6 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent
7 annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January
8 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320;
9 in all, \$10,520.

10 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For per-
11 manent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,
12 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

13 Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservations: For payment
14 of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as
15 authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895), as
16 amended, \$150,000.

17 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For pay-
18 ment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in
19 trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various
20 Act of Congress, \$1,722,000.

21 Proceeds from power: Not to exceed the amount of
22 power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of
23 each of the power projects shall be available for the pur-
24 poses authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946

1 (Public Law 647), in connection with the respective projects
 2 from which such revenues are derived.

3 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

4 Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds) :

5 For expenses of administering the affairs and property of
 6 Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, \$294,800,
 7 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
 8 the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed \$50,000 for
 9 any one tribe.

10 Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds) :

11 For general support of Indians and administration of Indian
 12 property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency,
 13 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
 14 the Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$150,000 of which
 15 not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses
 16 of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and
 17 employed under a contract approved by the Secretary, and
 18 for relief, including cash grants.

19 Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers,

20 Wisconsin (tribal funds) : For general support of Indians
 21 and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction
 22 of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from funds
 23 held by the United States in trust for the Menominee Tribe
 24 of Indians, Wisconsin, \$135,000, including \$30,000 for
 25 relief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash

1 grants; scholarships (not to exceed \$1,000); and
2 \$5,200 for the compensation and expenses of an attorney
3 or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract
4 approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed
5 \$9,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menomi-
6 nee Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses
7 of the chairman, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee
8 general council and members of the Menominee advisory
9 council and tribal delegates when engaged on business of the
10 tribe at rates to be determined by the Menominee general
11 council and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

12 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
13 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage
14 Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil
15 and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,
16 including pay of the superintendent of the agency, a curator
17 for the Osage Museum, which employee shall be an Osage
18 Indian, appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal
19 Council, and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal offi-
20 cers, including the employment of a tribal attorney at the
21 rate of \$4,500 per annum to be appointed with the approval
22 of the Osage Tribal Council under a contract to be entered
23 into between said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Coun-
24 cil, which contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the
25 Interior; not to exceed \$1,500 for the education of unallotted

1 Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding
2 School, Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allot-
3 tees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees,
4 and printing, \$202,000, payable from funds held by the
5 United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in
6 Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appro-
7 priated \$7,500 is hereby made available for travel and other
8 expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business
9 committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on
10 business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not
11 to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to
12 exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned auto-
13 mobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by
14 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

15 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-
16 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may
17 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-
18 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-
19 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law
20 to individual members of the respective tribes, and for salaries
21 and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw
22 Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee
23 for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of
24 \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief, and said
25 mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one

1 attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes em-
2 ployed under contract approved by the President under
3 existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-
4 named officials shall be determined and limited by the Com-
5 missioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

6 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
7 funds) : For travel and other expenses of members of tribal
8 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,
9 when engaged on business of the tribes, including supplies
10 and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of sub-
11 sistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of person-
12 ally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved
13 in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, except that
14 the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Wyoming may not
15 exceed \$8 per diem and when in the District of Columbia
16 or Chicago, Illinois, \$10 per diem as heretofore provided,
17 \$35,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit
18 of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no
19 part of this appropriation, or of any other appropriation con-
20 tained in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members
21 of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organ-
22 izations, when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois,
23 for more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall
24 in writing approve a longer period.

1 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds) : For the relief
2 of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the
3 purchase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household
4 goods; medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all other
5 necessary expenses, \$112,000, payable from funds on
6 deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned:
7 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made with-
8 out regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended,
9 or to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

10 Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds) :
11 For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by
12 various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by
13 the Secretary of the Interior, \$33,580, payable from
14 funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the
15 credit of the particular Indian tribe concerned.

16 Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds) : For the
17 purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands
18 and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto,
19 \$124,000, payable from funds held in trust for the particular
20 tribe concerned, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That title to any lands or improvements so purchased
22 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
23 the tribe for which purchased: *Provided further*, That no
24 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of
25 non-Indian owned land or water rights within the States of

1 Nevada and Oregon either inside or outside the boundaries
2 of existing Indian reservations.

3 Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to
4 individual members of the tribes for the construction of
5 homes and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, ma-
6 chinery, tools, implements, building material, and other
7 equipment and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled,
8 or indigent Indians for their support and burial, and Indians
9 having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development
10 and cultivation thereof. \$250,000, payable from tribal funds
11 as follows: Colville, Washington, \$150,000; Menominee,
12 Wisconsin, \$100,000; and the unexpended balances of
13 funds available under this head in the Interior Department
14 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 are hereby
15 continued available during the fiscal year 1948 for the
16 purposes for which they were appropriated: *Provided*,
17 That advances may be made to worthy Indian youth
18 to enable them to take educational courses, including
19 courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agricul-
20 ture, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities,
21 or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reim-
22 bursed in not to exceed eight years under such regulations as
23 the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all
24 moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year 1948 shall be cred-
25 ited to the respective appropriations and be available for the

1 purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds
2 available under this paragraph may be used for the establish-
3 ment and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by
4 Indian tribes and approved under regulations prescribed by
5 the Secretary: *Provided further*, That enterprises operated
6 under the authority contained in the foregoing proviso shall
7 be governed by the regulations established for the making
8 of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the
9 Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470): *Provided*
10 *further*, That the unexpended balances of prior appropria-
11 tions under this head for any tribe, including reimbursements
12 to such appropriations and the appropriations made herein,
13 may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use
14 under regulations established for the making of loans from
15 the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18,
16 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

17 Pima cropping operations (tribal funds): For contin-
18 uing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of
19 the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not to
20 exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these opera-
21 tions and deposited into the Treasury of the United States
22 to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby
23 made available for payment of irrigation operation and
24 maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands
25 of said Pima Indians.

1 Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds) : For
2 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range
3 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, payable
4 from funds held by the United States in trust for the respec-
5 tive tribes interested.

6 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For the sup-
7 port of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,
8 including care of Indian children of school age attending
9 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for
10 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and
11 education of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped,
12 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may
13 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school
14 revenues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25
15 U. S. C. 155), not more than \$512,000: *Provided*, That
16 payment may be made from the date of admission for such
17 tuition and care of Indian pupils.

18 Vehicles: Not to exceed \$450,000 of applicable appro-
19 priations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall
20 be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of
21 passenger motor vehicles for the use of employees in the
22 Indian field service, and the transportation of Indian school
23 pupils, and applicable appropriations may be used for the
24 purchase of not to exceed two hundred and five passenger

1 motor vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the trans-
2 portation of Indian school pupils.

3 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or
4 storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000
5 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of
6 Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administration,
7 the Alaska native service, and conservation of health among
8 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,
9 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, live-
10 stock, or other property of those activities of the Bureau
11 of Indian Affairs above referred to which may be
12 destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm:
13 *Provided*, That any diversions of appropriations made here-
14 under shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

15 Appropriations herein made for reservation admin-
16 istration, education of Indians, and conservation of health
17 among Indians shall be available for the purchase of sup-
18 plies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in and distri-
19 bution from central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for
20 the maintenance and operation of such warehouses, garages,
21 and shops, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for
22 services rendered or supplies furnished by such warehouses,
23 garages, or shops to any activity of the Bureau of Indian
24 Affairs.

25 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian

1 Affairs shall be available for travel expenses and the pur-
2 chase of ice for official use of employees.

3 The following appropriations herein made for the Bu-
4 reau of Indian Affairs shall be available for hire, mainte-
5 nance, and operation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forest
6 and range resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires";
7 "Alaska native service"; and "Salaries and expenses, reser-
8 vation administration".

9 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

10 Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this
11 Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for all
12 expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and
13 Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as
14 the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expendi-
15 tures are authorized, including personal services in the
16 District of Columbia; disseminating useful information,
17 photographing and making photographic prints, and com-
18 pleting and distributing material, including recordings; exam-
19 ination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of
20 overcollections and deposits for other purposes; lithograph-
21 ing; engraving; printing and binding (not to exceed
22 \$239,000); purchase of four hundred in fiscal year 1948,
23 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition (not to
24 exceed five in fiscal year 1948 from any disposal agency of
25 the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds),

1 hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; services
2 as authorized by Section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
3 (Public Law 600) ; for payment of claims for damage to
4 or loss of property, personal injury, or death, arising out of
5 the survey, construction, operation or maintenance of works
6 by the Bureau of Reclamation; payment for official telephone
7 service in the field hereafter incurred in case of official
8 telephones installed in private houses when authorized un-
9 der regulations established by the Secretary; payment of
10 rewards, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for
11 information leading to the apprehension and conviction of
12 persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or destruction of
13 public property: *Provided*, That no part of any sum provided
14 for in this Act for operation and maintenance of any project
15 or division of a project by the Bureau of Reclamation shall
16 be used for the irrigation of any lands within the boundaries
17 of an irrigation district which has contracted with the Bu-
18 reau of Reclamation and is in arrears for more than twelve
19 months in the payment of any charges due the United States,
20 and no part of any sum provided for in this Act for such
21 purpose shall be used for the irrigation of any lands which
22 have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and are
23 in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of
24 any charges due from said lands to the United States.

1 The following sums are appropriated out of the special
2 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the
3 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein
4 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-
5 diately: .

GENERAL OFFICES

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices) : For expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1948, including personal services in the District of Columbia, in the administration and performance by other than project offices of Bureau of Reclamation functions, \$3,000,000, to be available for the purposes, among others, specified under the head "Operation and maintenance administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expenditures for operation and maintenance administration to the same extent as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That in addition to the foregoing amount there may be transferred to this appropriation from other appropriations made to the Bureau of Reclamation not to exceed \$6,500,000 for work to be performed for the benefit of specific projects: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$150,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work;

1

2

22

23

1 provided by law, to remain available until expended for
2 carrying out projects (including the construction of trans-
3 mission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress:

4 Gila project, Arizona, \$1,000,000;

5 Davis dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$6,200,000;

6 Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities,
7 \$690,000; irrigation facilities, \$5,134,980; power facili-
8 ties, Shasta power plant, \$427,800, Keswick Dam, \$100,-
9 740, Keswick power plant, \$218,040; transmission lines,
10 Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, two hundred
11 and thirty kilovolt, \$256,680, Contra Costa Canal exten-
12 sion, sixty-nine kilovolt, \$71,760; in all, \$6,900,000;

13 King River project, California, \$100,000;

14 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$4,815,-
15 000; Pine River project, Colorado, \$175,000;

16 Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$897,000;

17 Anderson Ranch Dam, \$2,874,000;

18 Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho, \$500,000;

19 Palisades project, Idaho, \$876,000;

20 Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$1,550,000;

21 Carlsbad project, New Mexico, \$21,000;

22 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$755,000;

23 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,626,000, of which \$100,-
24 000 shall be available toward emergency rehabilitation of
25 the works of the Arnold Irrigation District, to be repaid in

1 full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the
2 Interior;

3 Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$1,800,000;

4 Ogden River project, Utah, \$30,000;

5 Provo River project, Utah, \$1,000,000;

6 Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation
7 of construction and for other purposes authorized by the
8 Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.
9 14), \$9,435,000;

10 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Power division, \$443,000;

11 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

12 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to
13 exceed \$700,000 from power and other revenues shall be
14 available for operation and maintenance;

15 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and
16 maintenance, \$130,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
17 \$32,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the
18 operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

19 Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed
20 \$800,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
21 operation and maintenance of the power system;

22 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-
23 ceed \$130,000 from power revenues shall be available for
24 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

1 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
2 \$185,000;

3 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
4 reserved works, \$75,000: *Provided*, That not to
5 exceed \$196,000 from the power revenues shall be available
6 for the operation of the commercial system;

7 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed
8 \$130,000 from the power revenues shall be available
9 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;
10 and not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to
11 the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section
12 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501),
13 shall be available for payment on behalf of the Northport
14 irrigation district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for
15 carriage of water;

16 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed
17 \$220,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
18 operation and maintenance of the power system;

19 Deschutes project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance,
20 \$50,000;

21 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance,
22 \$260,000;

23 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and
24 maintenance, \$200,000: *Provided*, That revenues received

1 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall
2 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it
3 becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or
4 other reasons within the terms of such leases;

5 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed
6 \$1,300,000 from power revenues shall be available for
7 operation, maintenance, and replacements, including opera-
8 tion and maintenance of camp and other facilities turned
9 over by construction contractors, and similar facilities and
10 the furnishing of services related thereto.

11 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-
12 tenance, \$300,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000
13 from power revenues shall be available for operation and
14 maintenance of the power system;

15 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$200,000
16 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
17 and maintenance of the power system;

18 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
19 tenance, \$89,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$48,300
20 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
21 and maintenance of the commercial system;

22 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and mainte-
23 nance, \$50,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$79,400 from
24 the power revenues shall be available for the operation and
25 maintenance of the commercial system;

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1948, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under the reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year 1948 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said projects, except that should existing works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become available for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

Total, from reclamation fund, \$45,461,000.

GENERAL FUND, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For operation and maintenance of diversion dam and portion of

1 main canal to and including Pilot Knob check and wasteway
2 (Engineer Station 1098) and appurtenant structures re-
3 quired to be retained and operated and maintained by the
4 United States under terms of the treaty between the
5 United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February
6 3, 1944, \$245,000, from the general fund of the Treasury, to
7 be reimbursable by the respective entities for which capacity
8 is available in said works.

9 FORT PECK PROJECT .

10 Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-
11 mission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be
12 required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by
13 the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$1,250,000,
14 to be immediately available and to remain available until
15 expended.

16 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

17 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable except as otherwise
18 provided by law): For the partial accomplishment of the
19 works to be undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior,
20 pursuant to section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944
21 (Public Law 534) and section 18 of the Flood Control Act
22 of 1946 (Public Law 526) (including the construction of
23 transmission lines and the purchase of power) and for con-
24 tinuing investigations on the general plan of development,
25 \$9,611,600, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*

1 That this appropriation shall be expended, either inde-
2 pendently or through or in cooperation with existing Federal
3 and State agencies.

4 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

5 Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance,
6 and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities,
7 of the Boulder Canyon project, \$1,500,000, payable from
8 the Colorado River dam fund.

9 ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

10 Boulder Canyon project: For continuation of con-
11 struction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in
12 the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon,
13 to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and
14 incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-
15 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from
16 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,
17 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property
18 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations,
19 as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved
20 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$400,000, to
21 be immediately available and to remain available until
22 advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

23 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For
24 continuation of construction of a diversion dam, and main

1 canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and
 2 drainage systems) located entirely within the United States
 3 connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella
 4 Valleys in California; to acquire by proceedings in eminent
 5 domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other
 6 property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental
 7 operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act,
 8 approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A); to
 9 be immediately available, and to remain available until
 10 advanced to the Colorado River dam fund, \$3,000,000.

11 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

12 Colorado River development fund (expenditure account) :
 13 For investigations of projects for the utilization of waters of
 14 the Colorado River system in the four States of the upper
 15 division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon
 16 Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat.
 17 774), \$250,000 from the Colorado River development fund
 18 (holding account), the unobligated balance of said amount
 19 at the end of the fiscal year to revert to the fund: *Provided,*
 20 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
 21 the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report
 22 the estimates for which are not based upon current prices
 23 and costs.

24 COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

25 For operating and maintaining the Colorado River

1 front work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and Cali-
2 fornia; constructing, improving, extending, operating, and
3 maintaining protection and drainage works and systems
4 along the Colorado River; controlling said river and im-
5 proving, modifying, straightening, and rectifying the chan-
6 nel thereof; and conducting investigations and studies in
7 connection therewith; as authorized by Public Law 469,
8 approved June 28, 1946; \$1,000,000, to remain available
9 until expended.

10 No part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Reclama-
11 tion contained in this Act shall be available for work per-
12 formed on a force-account basis.

13 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

14 For salaries and expenses necessary for the Geological
15 Survey, including personal services in the District of Colum-
16 bia; purchase of one hundred and forty-six and hire of
17 passenger motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation
18 of aircraft; and exchange of unserviceable passenger and
19 freight vehicles as part payment for new freight vehicles; as
20 follows:

21 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the
22 District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$232,340;

23 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the
24 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,
25 \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$475,000 may be ex-

1 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
2 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
3 pended in cooperation with States or municipalities except
4 upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of
5 the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount
6 as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its
7 share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the
8 Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of
9 the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$400,000 of
10 this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with
11 States or municipalities;

12 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United
13 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,
14 \$1,690,000 of which not to exceed \$450,000 may be ex-
15 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

16 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the
17 mineral resources of Alaska, \$250,000, of which not to
18 exceed \$85,000 may be expended for personal services in
19 the District of Columbia;

20 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining
21 the water supply of the United States, its Territories and
22 possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian
23 wells and methods of utilizing the water resources; \$2,578,-
24 680, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended
25 for acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to exceed

1 \$250,000 may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
2 trict of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-
3 tion shall be expended in cooperation with States or munici-
4 palities except upon the basis of the State or municipality
5 bearing all of the expense incident thereto, in excess of such
6 an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to per-
7 form its share of general water resource investigations,
8 such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding
9 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided*
10 *further*, That \$1,570,000 of this amount shall be available
11 only for such cooperation with States or municipalities:
12 *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in
13 this paragraph shall be used for cooperative or non-
14 cooperative ground water activities: *Provided further*, That
15 not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation shall be avail-
16 able for payment of the compensation and expenses of the
17 person appointed by the President pursuant to Public Law
18 34, Seventy-ninth Congress, to participate as the represen-
19 tative of the United States in the negotiation of a compact
20 between the States of Colorado and Kansas relative to the
21 division of the waters of the Arkansas River and its
22 tributaries;

23 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-
24 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water
25 resources as required by the public land laws and for related

1 administrative operations; for the preparation and publica-
2 tion of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps
3 and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits
4 and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for
5 performance of work for the Federal Power Commission,
6 \$139,000, of which not to exceed \$35,000 may be expended
7 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

8 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and
9 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
10 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
11 \$120,000; for preparation of illustrations, \$32,000; and for
12 engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps,
13 \$237,000; in all, \$389,000;

14 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions
15 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October
16 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.
17 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),
18 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of min-
19 erals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum
20 reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every
21 expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment,
22 travel, and the construction, maintenance, and repair of
23 necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,
24 \$434,210, of which not to exceed \$65,000 may be expended
25 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

1 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
2 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
3 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies;
4 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury
5 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year
6 1948 out of reimbursements received from cooperating
7 agencies;

8 During the fiscal year 1948 the head of any depart-
9 ment or independent establishment of the Government hav-
10 ing funds available for scientific and technical investigations
11 within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-
12 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the
13 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,
14 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same
15 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein
16 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per cen-
17 tum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey
18 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but
19 no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum
20 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in
21 the annual Budget;

22 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,
23 \$9,113,230.

24 BUREAU OF MINES

25 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for

1 the general administration of the Bureau of Mines, includ-
2 ing \$93,000 for personal services in the District of Colum-
3 bia, and \$65,000 for printing and binding, including the
4 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles
5 published in periodicals and journals, \$162,500.

6 Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investiga-
7 tion of mine accidents: For expenses necessary for the
8 investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-
9 aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine
10 safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to
11 the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and
12 coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety
13 of miners, the possible improvement of conditions under
14 which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives
15 and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical
16 studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other
17 investigations pertinent to the mining industry; including
18 the construction of temporary buildings; equipment and
19 supplies; travel expenses of employees in attendance at
20 meetings and conferences held for the purpose of promoting
21 safety and health in the mining and allied industries;
22 and not to exceed \$92,000 for personal services in the
23 District of Columbia, \$1,148,000, of which not to exceed
24 \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of

1 trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid con-
2 tests.

3 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For expenses
4 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the duties
5 imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (55 Stat. 177) ;
6 including not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in
7 the District of Columbia; purchase in the District of Co-
8 lumbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery
9 and supplies; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-
10 propelled trucks and other motor vehicles for official use
11 and in transporting employees between their homes and
12 temporary locations where they may be employed and
13 expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and con-
14 ferences held for promoting safety and health in the coal-
15 mining industry; \$1,625,000.

16 Testing fuel: For expenses necessary to conduct in-
17 quiries and scientific and technologic investigations con-
18 cerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of
19 mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels
20 belonging to or for the use of the United States, with
21 a view to their most efficient utilization; to recom-
22 mend to various departments such changes in selec-
23 tion and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and,
24 upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to

1 investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or pro-
2 posed for any of the departments, establishments, or institu-
3 tions of the United States in the District of Columbia;
4 \$302,285, of which not to exceed \$80,000 may be expended
5 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

6 Anthracite investigations: For expenses necessary to
7 conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations
8 concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of
9 anthracite coals; including items otherwise properly charge-
10 able to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department
11 of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$7,500 for personal
12 services in the District of Columbia, \$105,000.

13 Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction
14 and equipment of an anthracite research laboratory at
15 Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, including not to exceed
16 \$25,000 for employment by contract, or otherwise at such
17 rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine of
18 engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof neces-
19 sary to design and construct said laboratory; and the pur-
20 chase, maintenance, and operation of one passenger
21 automobile, \$450,000.

22 Synthetic liquid fuels: For expenses, without regard
23 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, necessary
24 to carry into effect the Act authorizing the construction and
25 operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid

1 fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products,
2 and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-
3 325), including construction and acquirement of camp and
4 laboratory buildings and equipment, personal services in the
5 District of Columbia (not exceeding \$100,000) ; purchase of
6 two passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; and
7 purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items
8 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
9 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$3,000,000,
10 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these
11 funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the
12 proposed plants and related facilities and communities that
13 provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged
14 in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for
15 transportation to and from schools of pupils who are de-
16 pendants of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant
17 to agreements approved by the Secretary, the transportation
18 equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled
19 with that of school districts and other local or Federal
20 agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation
21 and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are dependents
22 of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of
23 economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be
24 shared: *Provided further*, That the contract authorization of
25 \$15,000,000 contained in the Interior Department Appro-

1 priation Act, fiscal year 1946, is hereby reduced to \$9,750,-
2 000.

3 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-
4 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,
5 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,
6 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions
7 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,
8 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; includ-
9 ing all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, and not to
10 exceed \$30,000 for personal services in the District of
11 Columbia, \$360,090: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
12 priation may be expended for an investigation in behalf
13 of any private party.

14 Investigation and development of domestic mineral
15 deposits, except fuels: For expenses necessary to enable the
16 Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally
17 mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner
18 on private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States
19 and its possessions, including surface and subsurface investi-
20 gations, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and
21 repair of necessary camp buildings, core storage facilities,
22 mining structures and appurtenances, the lease of lands or
23 buildings; and not to exceed \$30,000 for personal services
24 in the District of Columbia, \$800,000: *Provided*, That the
25 Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this

1 appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equip-
2 ment, and other contributions from public or private sources
3 and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,
4 Federal, State, or private.

5 Coal investigations: For expenses necessary to enable
6 the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in
7 the United States and its possessions; including purchase of
8 one passenger motor vehicle; and items otherwise properly
9 chargeable to the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, De-
10 partment of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$5,000 for
11 personal services in the District of Columbia; \$57,000:
12 *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is author-
13 ized to carry on such investigations in cooperation with other
14 agencies. Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That
15 the said Director is hereby authorized and directed to make
16 suitable arrangements with owners of private property upon
17 which exploration or development work is performed for
18 payment by such owners of a reasonable percentage, as
19 determined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the total value
20 of the minerals thereafter produced from such property.

21 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investi-
22 gations and dissemination of information concerning the
23 mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum
24 and natural gas, and for every expense incident thereto, in-
25 cluding purchase of five passenger motor vehicles; purchase,

1 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items
2 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
3 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$579,000,
4 of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for per-
5 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

6 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-
7 chase of four passenger motor vehicles, and other expenses
8 in connection with the establishment, maintenance, and
9 operation of mining experiment stations, as provided in the
10 Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), \$1,000,000, of
11 which not to exceed \$37,000 may be expended for personal
12 services in the District of Columbia.

13 Metallurgical research and pilot plants: For expenses
14 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct
15 laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to
16 establish methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral
17 resources in the United States and its possessions, including
18 the lease of lands or buildings; research on and development
19 of processes for production and utilization of metals and non-
20 metallic minerals; construction of buildings to house labora-
21 tories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; and other items
22 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
23 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to
24 exceed \$25,000 for personal services in the District of
25 Columbia; \$600,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the

1 Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation,
2 is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other
3 contributions from public or private sources and to prosecute
4 projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State,
5 or private.

6 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
7 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pitts-
8 burgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal serv-
9 ices, and other expenses requisite for and incident thereto,
10 including not to exceed \$8,500 for additions and improve-
11 ments, \$150,000.

12 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations,
13 and the dissemination of information concerning the eco-
14 nomic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical,
15 and other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample
16 supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products
17 of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports
18 relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks,
19 consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities
20 and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports
21 of the mineral resources of the United States, including
22 special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equip-
23 ment; stationery and supplies; and other necessary expenses
24 not included in the foregoing, \$555,000, of which not to

1 exceed \$480,000 may be expended for personal services
2 in the District of Columbia.

3 Helium utilization and research: For expenses neces-
4 sary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic inves-
5 tigations concerning resources, production, repurification,
6 storage, and utilization of helium, independently or in
7 cooperation with other agencies, public or private; including
8 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and other items
9 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contin-
10 gent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$90,000,
11 including not to exceed \$9,000 for personal services in the
12 District of Columbia.

13 Helium production and investigations: The sums made
14 available for the fiscal year 1948 in the Acts making ap-
15 propriations for the War and Navy Departments for the
16 acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be
17 transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1947, for
18 operation and maintenance of the plants for the production
19 of helium for military and naval purposes, including purchase
20 of eight passenger motor vehicles; the purchase in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly
22 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-
23 partment of the Interior" (not exceeding \$5,000); and
24 \$46,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia:
25 *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended,

1 shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation, or
2 to the appropriation for development and operation of helium
3 properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of
4 September 1, 1937 (50 (U. S. C. 164) : *Provided further*,
5 That funds available for the production of helium and the
6 development of helium properties may be utilized to provide
7 transportation between helium plants and related facilities and
8 communities that provide adequate living accommodations of
9 persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium
10 plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils
11 who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further*, That
12 pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the trans-
13 portation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be
14 pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal
15 agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in oper-
16 ation and maintenance of helium plants, pupils who are
17 dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the
18 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equip-
19 ment may be shared.

20 During the fiscal year 1948 the head of any depart-
21 ment or independent establishment of the Government
22 having funds available for scientific investigations within the
23 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the
24 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums
25 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may

1 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
2 as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

3 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical
4 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,
5 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the
6 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be
7 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the
8 Bureau of Mines.

9 The Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the fiscal
10 year 1948, to sell directly or through any Government
11 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product
12 that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from
13 funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds
14 of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscel-
15 laneous receipts.

16 The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau
17 of Mines shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and
18 operation of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations and
19 investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and development
20 of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metallurgi-
21 cal research and pilot plants".

22 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal
24 services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the gen-

1 eral administration of the National Park Service, including
2 \$62,500 for printing and binding, \$711,248.

3 Regional offices: For expenses of regional offices, \$659,-
4 407.

5 National parks: For administration, protection, main-
6 tenance, and improvement of national parks, including neces-
7 sary protection of the area of federally owned land in the
8 custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean
9 Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National
10 Park, Washington, \$3,350,000.

11 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
12 administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and
13 preservation of national monuments, historical parks, me-
14 morials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and ceme-
15 teries, including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way ease-
16 ments across privately owned railroad lands necessary for
17 supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monu-
18 ment, and the maintenance of structures on the former Cape
19 Hatteras Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hat-
20 teras National Seashore Recreational Area project, \$1,496,-
21 000.

22 Recreational areas: For administration, protection, main-
23 tenance, and improvement, pursuant to cooperative agree-
24 ments, of areas devoted to recreational use which are under
25 the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies, \$197,000.

1 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For
2 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,
3 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of
4 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National
5 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,
6 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or
7 emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered
8 by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such
9 areas, including lands in process of condemnation for na-
10 tional park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with
11 such sums as may be necessary to be transferred upon
12 the approval of the Secretary from the foregoing appro-
13 priations for the National Park Service, any such diversions
14 of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual
15 Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to
16 the various areas administered by the National Park Service
17 as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made
18 by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expendi-
19 ture has been incurred.

20 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in
21 one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That
22 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available
23 interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be
24 reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

25 Investigation and purchase of water rights: For the

1 investigation and establishment of water rights, including
2 the acquisition thereof or of lands or interests in lands or
3 rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights neces-
4 sary or beneficial in the administration and public use of
5 areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service,
6 to remain available until expended, \$15,000.

7 Travel Bureau: For expenses necessary in carrying out
8 the Act of July 19, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 18), including per-
9 sonal services in the District of Columbia; participation by
10 the Travel Bureau in international expositions and confer-
11 ences dealing with travel; and printing and binding;
12 \$75,000.

13 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,
14 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational dem-
15 onstration areas, \$30,000.

16 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For
17 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of
18 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memo-
19 rial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the District of
20 Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion, Battle-
21 ground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Park, Chesapeake
22 and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District of Columbia,
23 and other Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29,
24 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances
25 in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 27,

1 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United States
2 park police force, purchase of revolvers and ammunition,
3 purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police, guards,
4 and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem employees
5 at rates of pay approved by the Secretary not exceeding
6 current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia,
7 stenographic reporting service, carfare, and newspapers (not
8 to exceed \$100), \$770,000.

9 For investigations and studies of the recreational re-
10 sources and the archeological remains in the river basins of
11 the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), includ-
12 ing reports, recommendations, and plans, in cooperation with
13 the United States Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of
14 Reclamation pursuant to the provisions of cooperative agree-
15 ments, and including personal services in the District of
16 Columbia, \$121,000.

17 Acquisition of lands: For the acquisition of privately
18 owned lands or interests therein, including expenses inci-
19 dental thereto, \$200,000, to remain available until ex-
20 pended, of which \$30,000 shall be for lands necessary to
21 the establishment of the George Washington Carver National
22 Monument, Missouri, authorized by the Act of July 14,
23 1943 (Public Law 148); and \$170,000 shall be for lands
24 located within the authorized boundaries of established areas
25 under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, of which

1 \$130,000 shall be available only for lands within the Fred-
2 ericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial
3 and Gettysburg National Military Parks; Joshua Tree Na-
4 tional Monument; and Glacier, Grand Canyon, Great
5 Smoky Mountains, Kings Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Mount
6 Rainier, Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Yosemite, and
7 Zion National Parks.

8 For the construction, reconstruction, improvement, re-
9 pair, and maintenance of roads, trails, utilities, and buildings
10 without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended
11 (16 U. S. C. 451), including personal services in the Dis-
12 trict of Columbia, \$2,650,0000, to remain available until
13 expended, of which \$1,750,000 shall be for roads and trails
14 as authorized by section 10a of the Act of December 20,
15 1944 (Public Law 521), and the maintenance of road sec-
16 tions specifically authorized by the Act of August 7, 1946
17 (Public Law 633); and \$900,000 for the construction and
18 repair of buildings and utilities not otherwise provided for,
19 including completion of the acquisition of rights-of-way and
20 construction of a water supply line partly outside of the
21 boundaries of Mesa Verde National Park as authorized by
22 said Act of August 7, 1946.

23 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,
24 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-
25 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available for

1 the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity; for the
2 services of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit
3 scientific and historical societies engaged in educational work
4 in the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may
5 designate; for travel expenses of employees attending Gov-
6 ernment camps for training in forest-fire prevention and sup-
7 pression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National
8 Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal
9 schools for training in building fire prevention and suppres-
10 sion; for necessary local transportation and subsistence
11 in kind of persons selected for employment or as cooperators,
12 serving without other compensation while attending fire-
13 protection training camps; and for official telephone service
14 in the field in the case of official telephones installed in private
15 houses when authorized under regulations established by the
16 Secretary.

17 Appropriations available to the National Park Service
18 shall be available for the purchase of forty, and hire of pas-
19 senger motor vehicles.

20 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary in conducting investigations and
23 carrying out the work of the Service, including cooperation
24 with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with farm
25 bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

1 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
2 trative purposes, including personal services in the District of
3 Columbia, \$246,470, of which sum \$30,000 shall be avail-
4 able for printing and binding, including the purchase of
5 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in
6 periodicals and journals and the publication of bulletins
7 which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of
8 the different sections of the country, an equal proportion
9 of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out
10 under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
11 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they may direct.

12 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,
13 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-
14 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary build-
15 ings and other structures; propagation and distribution of
16 food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recom-
17 mendation, and application of means, including the construc-
18 tion of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum
19 survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection,
20 and transportation of specimens and other expenses inci-
21 dental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium,
22 \$1,344,850.

23 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For oper-
24 ation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of
25 Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of

1 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and
2 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-
3 tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for
4 fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-
5 structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-
6 mission, \$36,300.

7 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations
8 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and
9 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,
10 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from
11 such resources, including not to exceed \$20,000 to investi-
12 gate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great
13 Lakes as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946,
14 Public Law 672; and maintenance, repair, improvement,
15 equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological
16 stations, \$725,000.

17 Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of
18 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-
19 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-
20 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants
21 and products thereof, including investigation, study and re-
22 search with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and
23 the development of methods and procedures which should be
24 employed in improving the quality and appearance of packed
25 sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement,

1 equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels; and en-
2 forcing the applicable provisions of the Act authorizing asso-
3 ciations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C. 521) ;
4 including contract stenographic reporting services, \$75,000..

5 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,
6 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, informa-
7 tion on the fishery industry, market supply and demand,
8 commercial movement, location, disposition, and market
9 prices of fishery products, \$75,000.

10 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and
11 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,
12 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of
13 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,
14 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence
15 of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic
16 reporting service, \$850,000.

17 Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of
18 Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944
19 (16 U. S. C. 631i), \$69,300.

20 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:
21 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act
22 of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-855, 901-915), \$22,400.

23 Biological investigations: For biological investigations
24 of the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and migration
25 of animals, including the resources thereof, and plants, and

1 the preparation of maps of the life zones; for investigations
2 of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section
3 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d);
4 for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, inde-
5 pendently or in cooperation with other agencies or indi-
6 viduals, in developing and applying methods for the control
7 of damage to agricultural and horticultural crops by birds, and
8 for investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory
9 of Alaska, \$241,000.

10 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For
11 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-
12 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-
13 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other
14 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other
15 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law
16 (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the
17 purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs,
18 additions, and installations in and about the grounds and
19 buildings of the game-management supply depot and labora-
20 tory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation,
21 and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from
22 said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions
23 of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667),
24 \$750,000.

1 Protection of Migratory birds: For the enforcement of
2 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,
3 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the
4 convention between the United States and the United Mexi-
5 can States (16 U. S. C. 703-711) ; for cooperation with
6 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-
7 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act
8 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-668d) ;
9 for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved
10 March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and
11 for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May
12 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investi-
13 gations, \$350,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be
14 expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose
15 of securing information concerning violations of the laws
16 for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made
17 available.

18 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement
19 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.
20 192-211), \$175,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may
21 be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose
22 of securing information in connection with and for the prose-
23 cution of violators of the law for the enforcement of which
24 this appropriation is made available.

25 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the

1 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and
 2 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game
 3 introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under super-
 4 vision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including construction
 5 of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals, landings,
 6 roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulk-
 7 heads, repair or damage to public roads within reservation
 8 areas occasioned by authorized operations of the Fish and
 9 Wildlife Service, and other improvements necessary for eco-
 10 nomical administration; for the purchase, capture, and trans-
 11 portation of game for national reservations; and for the main-
 12 tenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
 13 Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$900,000.

14 River basin studies: For investigations and studies to
 15 determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of pro-
 16 posed developments of river basins of the United States
 17 (except the Missouri River Basin), and for the preparation
 18 of reports thereon in accordance with the Act of March 10,
 19 1934 (16 U. S. C. 661-666), as amended, \$100,000.

20 In all, salaries and expenses, \$5,960,320.

21 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

22 For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March
 23 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount
 24 equal to the sum received during the fiscal year 1948 from
 25 the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly

1 and to remain available until expended; and in addition
2 thereto an amount equal to the unobligated balance on June
3 30, 1947, of the total of the proceeds received from the sale
4 of stamps prior to July 1, 1947, also to remain available until
5 expended and to be available for the payment of obligations
6 chargeable against appropriations heretofore made.

7 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

8 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September
9 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), an amount
10 equal to the sum credited during the fiscal year 1947 to the
11 special fund created by said Act: *Provided*, That not exceed-
12 ing 20 per centum of the amount allocated to any State shall
13 be available for the construction of improvements.

14 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$5,960,320, and in
15 addition thereto, funds made available under the Migratory
16 Bird Conservation Fund and the fund for Federal Aid
17 in Wildlife Restoration, of which amounts not to exceed
18 \$1,028,100 may be expended for departmental personal
19 services, including such services in the District of Colum-
20 bia. Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife
21 Service shall be available for the purchase of one hundred
22 passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation
23 of aircraft; the installation and operation of telephones in
24 Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters occu-
25 pied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service; providing

1 by purchase, construction, or otherwise, facilities incident to
2 such public recreational uses of wildlife refuges as are not
3 inconsistent with the primary purposes of such refuges; news-
4 papers (not to exceed \$100) plans and specifications for
5 vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation
6 thereof without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as
7 amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; and rations for officers and crews
8 of vessels; and for the expenditure from appropriations avail-
9 able for the purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each
10 option to purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for
11 the cost of supplies and materials and the transportation and
12 handling thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to
13 be established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
14 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the
15 time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued,
16 or at the time such reimbursements are received. Not to
17 exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses
18 of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available inter-
19 changeably for expenditure on the objects included within
20 the general expenses of said Service, but no more than 5
21 per centum shall be added to any one item or appropriation.

22 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

23 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

24 For necessary expenses of the offices of the Governor
25 and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and

1 Secretary; printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and
2 preservation of Governor's house and grounds, \$60,000, to
3 be expended under the direction of the Governor.

4 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,
5 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
6 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
7 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
8 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

9 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons
10 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation
11 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation,
12 burial, and other expenses, \$334,700: *Provided*, That
13 authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appro-
14 priation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon,
15 or to other contracting institution or institutions, for the care
16 and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the
17 fiscal year 1948: *Provided further*, That so much of
18 this sum as may be required shall be available for all neces-
19 sary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and
20 in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to
21 their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary
22 shall as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence
23 or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the
24 time they became insane, and the commitment papers for
25 any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a state-

1 ment by the committing authority as to the legal residence
2 of such person.

3 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
4 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$130,000,
5 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures
6 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
7 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
8 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

9 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
10 tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory
11 of Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the Act
12 approved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), includ-
13 ing surveys and plans for new road construction; services
14 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
15 (Public Law 600)., for the preparation of plans and speci-
16 fications for buildings; and printing and binding, \$3,750,000.

17 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction
18 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, \$250,000.

19 The Alaska Railroad: In addition to all amounts
20 received by the Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year
21 1948, there is hereby appropriated \$4,000,000 which shall
22 be available, and continue available until expended, for
23 expenses necessary for the authorized work of the Alaska
24 Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improve-
25 ments of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of

1 river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its
2 tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-
3 going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrange-
4 ment with other branches of the Government service, for the
5 purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation
6 of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for
7 the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting
8 territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; maintenance and
9 operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for
10 the accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National
11 Park; payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of
12 compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of
13 the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be re-
14 imbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed
15 \$6,575 of this fund shall be available for personal services in
16 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1948, and no
17 one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one
18 assistant general manager at not to exceed \$9,000 per annum,
19 shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than
20 \$8,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of
21 such fund shall be available for printing and binding:
22 *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount herein ap-
23 propriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized
24 to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional
25 work, materials and equipment not exceeding a total of

1 \$15,000,000: *Provided further*, That in the operation of the
2 facilities of the Alaska Railroad, the War Department or any
3 other agency of the United States Government having title
4 thereto is authorized to transfer regardless of present location
5 and without charge to the Alaska Railroad, materials, road-
6 way and bridge maintenance, and other necessary equipment,
7 locomotives and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery,
8 supplies, rolling stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its
9 needs and which may be certified by the Department of the
10 Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or
11 operation of the Alaska Railroad: *Provided further*, That the
12 authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property
13 to the Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to
14 veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus
15 property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

16 The following appropriations herein made shall be
17 available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of air-
18 craft: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary,
19 Territory of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of
20 roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska"; "Reconstruction and
21 improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska"; and "Alaska
22 Railroad appropriated fund".

23 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

24 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
25 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary

1 \$7,342, and the private secretary to the Governor, \$4,996;
2 for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor;
3 and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$25,300, to be expended
4 by the Governor.

5 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

6 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident
7 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.
8 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), printing
9 and binding; repair, preservation and care of Federal build-
10 ings and furniture, purchase of water, and other necessary
11 miscellaneous expenses, purchase of two passenger motor
12 vehicles, and not to exceed \$6,000 for personal services,
13 household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity
14 necessary in the operation of Government House at Saint
15 Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix, \$216,100,
16 to be expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

17 For necessary expenses of the agricultural station in
18 the Virgin Islands, \$46,300, to be expended by and under the
19 direction of the Governor.

20 Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying
21 the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of
22 Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current
23 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1948,
24 \$140,000, to be paid in monthly installments.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1

2 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made shall be available
3 for the purchase of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton
4 or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station wagons without such
5 vehicles being considered as passenger motor vehicles.

6 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
7 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year
8 1948 in the field service of the Department for periods of
9 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
10 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

11 SEC. 4. Appropriations herein made for the following
12 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-
13 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of
14 members of societies or associations concerned with their
15 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the
16 Secretary, \$600; Oil and Gas Division, \$100; Bureau of
17 Land Management, \$300; Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$1,000;
18 Bureau of Reclamation, \$6,000; Geological Survey, \$2,000;
19 Bureau of Mines, \$2,000; National Park Service, \$1,000;
20 Fish and Wildlife Service, \$1,750; and soil and moisture
21 conservation operations (all bureaus), \$500.

22 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in
23 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
24 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
25 the United States or who is a member of an organization

1 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
2 against the Government of the United States, or who
3 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
4 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
5 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
6 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that
7 the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
8 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
9 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
10 organization of Government employees that asserts the
11 right to strike against the Government of the United States,
12 or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
13 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
14 Government of the United States by force or violence:
15 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
16 against the Government of the United States or who is a
17 member of an organization of Government employees that
18 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
19 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
20 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
21 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
22 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any
23 appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony
24 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
25 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*

1 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
2 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
3 existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency,
4 caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons
5 may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days
6 and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity
7 of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

8 SEC. 6. No part of any appropriation contained in
9 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of
10 wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance
11 of any new administrative function or the enforcement or
12 issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the estab-
13 lishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as de-
14 scribed in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated
15 March 15, 1943.

16 SEC. 7. Limitations on amounts to be expended for per-
17 sonal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply
18 to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of Decem-
19 ber 21, 1944 (Public Law 525).

20 SEC. 8. No part of any appropriation contained in this
21 Act shall be used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses
22 of any regional, field, or other office or committee for which
23 approval has not been given by the Congress prior to the
24 establishment of such activity.

1 TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSION

2 The appropriation in the sum of \$450,000 for construc-
3 tion and equipment of an Anthracite Research Laboratory,
4 contained in the “Interior Department Appropriation Act,
5 1947”, under the heading “Bureau of Mines”, is hereby
6 carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury
7 immediately upon the approval of this Act.

8 This Act may be cited as the “Interior Department
9 Appropriation Act, 1948”.

INDEX

Alaska :	Page
Government in.....	72
Railroad in.....	74
Construction and repair of roads.....	74
Bonneville Power Administration.....	5
Contingent expenses.....	4
Fine Arts Commission.....	5
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	64
Geological Survey.....	43
Hawaii, government in.....	76
Indian Affairs, Bureau of.....	11
Agriculture and stock raising.....	15
Alaska Native Service.....	12
Arts and crafts.....	16
Buildings, construction and repair of.....	18
Maintenance of.....	13
Education of Indians.....	13
Forest and range resources, management of.....	14
Health of Indians, conservation of.....	14
Irrigation and drainage:	
Construction.....	17
Operation and maintenance.....	17
Land, acquisition of.....	16
Roads.....	20
Salaries and expenses:	
General administration.....	11
District offices.....	12
Reservation administration.....	12
Supplies, purchase and transportation of.....	12
Treaties with Indians.....	20
Tribal funds, miscellaneous appropriations from.....	22
Welfare of Indians.....	14
Land Management, Bureau of.....	7
Mines, Bureau of.....	47
National Park Service.....	58
Land acquisition.....	62
National Capital parks.....	61
National monuments, historical, and military areas.....	59
National parks.....	59
Physical improvements, including roads and trails.....	63
Recreational areas.....	59
Recreational demonstration areas.....	61
Roads and trails.....	63

Oil and Gas Division-----	Page 3
Reclamation, Bureau of-----	31
All-American Canal:	
Construction-----	41
Operation and maintenance-----	39
Boulder Canyon project, operation and maintenance-----	41
Colorado River dam fund (Boulder Canyon project)-----	41
Colorado River development fund-----	42
Colorado River front work-----	42
Construction, from reclamation fund-----	34
Fort Peck project-----	40
General investigations-----	34
Missouri River Basin-----	40
Operation and maintenance-----	36
Salaries and expenses-----	33
Secretary's Office-----	2
Soil and moisture conservation operations-----	3
Solicitor's office-----	2
Southwestern Power Administration-----	6
Territories, government in-----	72
Territories and island possessions (departmental)-----	2
Virgin Islands, government for-----	77
War Agency Liquidation-----	2

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
the Interior for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1948, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Jones of Ohio

APRIL , 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

APRIL 21, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. JONES of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3123]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1948.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the various activities under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, including the Fine Arts Commission, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Southwestern Power Administration.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report giving each appropriation in the bill for 1948, the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 (including Pay Act funds to be appropriated), and the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, together with the increases or decreases recommended in the bill as compared with the 1947 appropriations and 1948 estimates.

The Budget estimates of appropriations for the objects contained in the bill will be found on page 427 of the 1948 budget. House Document No. 71, containing supplemental budget estimates of \$2,250,000, submitted to Congress by the President subsequent to

the 1948 annual budget, was also considered by the committee. A summary of totals including the supplemental estimates is as follows:

The Budget estimates for 1948 total	\$295, 420, 420
The committee recommends in the bill	156, 538, 513

This is a reduction under the estimates of	138, 881, 907
--	---------------

The amount recommended in the bill is a decrease under the 1947 appropriations, including Pay Act funds, of	101, 362, 173
---	---------------

For the purposes of clarification, the committee reports the following considerations which led to the figures recommended:

Although the amount recommended, \$156,538,513, is a reduction of 47 percent below the 1948 budget estimates, and represents the largest percentage reduction made in any 1948 annual appropriation bill, it is significant that the total amount of expenditure recommended is \$26,860,053 greater than the annual Department of Interior appropriation bill for the 1938 fiscal year. However, the total for 1938 does not include \$66,021,454 of relief funds diverted by the President to the same bureaus provided for in this appropriation bill. To include these relief diversions for purposes of comparison would be unwarranted and dishonest because obviously the dire distress of the country from unemployment does not prevail today.

It is not wise management for the Government to plan and go forward with millions of dollars in construction at a time when private business is anxiously seeking in the market place the same commodities for which government will be the priority buyer, if construction projects requested by the Department of the Interior are allowed in full.

On August 2, 1946, President Harry S. Truman recognized the soundness of this position when he wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, which appears on page 37, part 3 of the hearings, in which he significantly said:

I ask you to plan the operations of the Department of the Interior so as to limit expenditures and commitments for Federal expenditure through postponement of work on all public works projects which can be deferred. I request specifically that the expenditures for construction projects of the Bureau of Reclamation be limited to \$85,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1947 and 1948.

The purposes of the President's letter are stated in the following order: (1) to balance the budget; (2) to reduce the national debt; and (3)—

if this is to be accomplished, and we are to continue with a balanced budget in subsequent years, it is essential that we hold back our capital outlay for construction so that we do not commit the Government to heavy expenditures, either for fiscal 1947 or for subsequent years by initiating too much work at this time;

and the final reason was that—

in each public-works program we should keep in mind the conservation of materials with which to accomplish the most necessary construction. We should at the same time be careful not to interfere with private construction and the over-all job of reconversion.

With the funds provided in the bill as submitted there will be more than \$141,000,000 available to the Bureau of Reclamation for construction purposes during the fiscal year 1948, as contrasted with the original proposed Presidential freeze order for each of the fiscal years 1947 and 1948 of \$85,000,000.

The Interior Department had obtained construction appropriations in the 1946 fiscal year annual supply bill. In December 1945 a supplemental appropriation bill provided further heavy construction funds for the Department. Construction funds are available until expended. The Department did not expend all the funds provided by the 1946 supply bill and the 1946 supplemental, and the result was a large carry-over available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1947. Congress had appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 further heavy construction appropriations, bringing the total available for expenditure in any single year to a rate requiring much heavier appropriations in the succeeding fiscal years. The Bureau of Reclamation had enough funds unexpended available for expenditure in one fiscal year so that at the rate of the August 2 freeze order of the President over these funds, the Reclamation Bureau would have had enough money without the 1948 Budget estimate to provide construction for nearly 2½ years.

The appropriated funds available for expenditure for the respective bureaus and agencies on July 1, 1946, the first day of the 1947 fiscal year, the amount now frozen by the President after liberalizing his original freeze order twice, and the net available for expenditure in 1947, are as follows:

Statement of funds available for expenditure for construction as of July 1, 1946, showing amounts reserved under expenditure limitations for 1947 and the net amounts available for expenditure

Description	Available for expenditure July 1, 1946	Reserved from expenditure in 1947	Net amount available for ex- penditure in 1947
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Construction, operation and main- tenance, Bonneville Power Ad- ministration-----	\$23, 065, 000	\$11, 755, 000	\$11, 310, 000
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINIS- TRATION			
Construction, Southwestern Power Administration-----	7, 500, 000	3, 700, 000	3, 800, 000
PWA allotments-----	477, 000	-----	477, 000
Total, Southwestern Power Administration-----	7, 977, 000	3, 700, 000	4, 277, 000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Construction, irrigation systems, Indian Service (reimbursable)---	1, 655, 038	655, 038	1, 000, 000
Construction, buildings and utili- ties, Indian Service-----	5, 088, 800	4, 204, 800	1 884, 000

¹ Limitation established on this appropriation in amount of \$1,400,000 estimated expenditures, however, are expected to amount to only \$884,000 in 1947.

Statement of funds available for expenditure for construction as of July 1, 1946 showing amounts reserved under expenditure limitations for 1947 and the net amounts available for expenditure—Continued

Description	Available for expenditure July 1, 1946	Reserved from expenditure in 1947	Net amount available for ex- penditure in 1947
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CON.			
Roads, Indian Service-----	\$4, 430, 000	\$1, 430, 000	\$3, 000, 000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	11, 173, 838	6, 289, 838	4, 884, 000
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
Reclamation fund, special fund----	51, 091, 256	30, 207, 476	20, 883, 780
General fund, construction-----	111, 492, 226	31, 432, 241	80, 059, 985
Other projects-----	53, 243, 285	24, 187, 050	29, 056, 235
Total, Bureau of Reclama- tion-----	215, 826, 767	85, 826, 767	130, 000, 000
BUREAU OF MINES			
Construction and equipment of anthracite laboratory-----	450, 000	-----	450, 000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Roads and trails-----	7, 562, 000	4, 162, 000	3, 400, 000
Parkways-----	16, 553, 000	12, 953, 000	3, 600, 000
Physical improvements, buildings and utilities-----	1, 507, 000	507, 000	1, 000, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	25, 622, 000	17, 622, 000	8, 000, 000
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES			
Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska-----	2, 721, 000	-----	2, 721, 000
Reconstruction and improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska-----	1, 073, 000	-----	1, 073, 000
Total, government in the Territories-----	3, 794, 000	-----	3, 794, 000
Total, Department of the Interior-----	287, 908, 605	125, 193, 605	

The funds for construction recommended in the bill, the amounts still frozen by the President, and the total available for 1948 are shown in separate columns, as follows:

Activity	Amount recommended in bill for 1948	Amount 1947 and prior year appropriations frozen	Total available in 1948
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville Power Administration-----	\$6, 907, 800	\$11, 755, 000	\$18, 662, 800
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Construction, Southwestern Power Administration-----	1, 246, 000	3, 700, 000	4, 946, 000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Construction, irrigation systems (reimbursable)-----	875, 000	655, 038	1, 530, 038
Construction, buildings and utilities-----	1, 572, 000	4, 204, 800	5, 776, 800
Roads, Indian Service-----	3, 000, 000	1, 430, 000	4, 430, 000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	5, 447, 000	6, 289, 838	11, 736, 838
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
Reclamation fund, special fund----	40, 997, 000	30, 207, 476	71, 204, 476
General fund, construction-----		31, 432, 241	31, 432, 241
Other funds-----	14, 261, 600	24, 187, 050	38, 448, 650
Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	55, 258, 600	85, 826, 767	141, 085, 367
BUREAU OF MINES			
Construction and equipment of anthracite laboratory-----	450, 000		450, 000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Roads and trails-----	1, 750, 000	4, 162, 000	5, 912, 000
Parkways-----		12, 953, 000	12, 953, 000
Physical improvements, buildings and utilities-----	900, 000	507, 000	1, 407, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	2, 650, 000	17, 622, 000	20, 272, 000

Activity	Amount recommended in bill for 1948	Amount 1947 and prior year appropriations frozen	Total available in 1948
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES			
Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska	\$3, 750, 000	-----	\$3, 750, 000
Reconstruction and improvement, Richardson Highway-----	250, 000	-----	250, 000
Reconstruction and improvement, Alaska Railroad-----	¹ 3, 400, 000	-----	3, 400, 000
Total, government in the Territories-----	7, 400, 000	-----	7, 400, 000
Total construction, Department of the Interior-----	79, 359, 400	\$125, 193, 605	204, 553, 005

¹ And contract authorization of \$15,000,000.

It is manifest that material shortages have not been alleviated and that the Government has been a formidable competitor with private enterprise, even under the decreased speed of construction caused by the President freezing the expenditure of construction funds.

As this report is being written, the press headlines the fact that a special Cabinet meeting was held the 8th of April to consider a statement by the Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Dr. Edwin G. Nourse. Dr. Nourse is quoted in the press as saying, "Yes, I am (frankly worried). I think every citizen is, particularly the economists. We have to regard it as serious." Dr. Nourse is quoted as telling reporters there have been outstanding illustrations of industry's desire to cooperate by bringing prices down. At the same time, he is reported to have said that industry is handicapped by shortages and other problems and has not been able to make adjustments effective enough to take pressures off of wage earners. He is reported to have cited the Nation-wide telephone strike and other strike threats as complicating the situation.

For the fiscal year 1947 the entire personnel of the Department of Interior, including personnel hired from construction funds, amounts to \$136,812,718. The Budget estimates for fiscal year 1948 funds contemplate \$150,576,000 for total personnel in the Department, as appears on page 41 of part 1 of the hearings. The estimated amount for personal services in nonconstruction appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 is \$84,301,574, so that practically 44 percent of the personnel expense in the Budget estimate is paid for from construction funds.

In reducing budget recommendations \$138,881,907 for the 1948 fiscal year and recommending for appropriation \$101,362,173 below the present fiscal year appropriations, your committee believes that it has made only a beginning in reducing appropriations to a sound level. Perhaps in no other appropriation bill are there greater opportunities for sound economy in Government spending than in this bill. If savings are to be made, and they must be made if we are to maintain

a sound economy and fulfill promises made in 1946 to the taxpayers of the Nation, they can be made in heavy construction items and other types of heavy expenditures, and 44 percent of the personnel costs of the Department of the Interior may be cut substantially by reducing heavy expenditure appropriations.

The recommended reductions in this bill do not mean that your committee is unsympathetic to or is unaware of the economic values of irrigation, reclamation, and sound use of hydroelectric power generated at these projects in the West to pay the portion of irrigation investment which irrigators are unable to pay. At most, your committee is recommending merely a deferral of that portion of construction which would add to inflationary pressures which were the basis of the President's freezing of expenditure of funds appropriated by the Congress for the 1947 fiscal year and prior years.

The committee has not reduced personnel provided for by the regular annual supply bill to the 1938 level of employment when the administration was in control of both Houses of Congress and the executive branch of the Government. Dollar-wise, for the nonconstruction items and regular functions of the Government, these cuts would not be substantial and would not assist materially in meeting the promises made in the fall of 1946 to the taxpayers of the Nation, unless functions are eliminated.

The committee has eliminated only those functions which are not authorized by law and therefore subject to a point of order. It has attempted to appraise all functions in every branch of the Department of the Interior for study during the next year to see what functions may be eliminated because they lack economic value, because once started they have continued without examination as to their present worth, or whether the functions should be discontinued unless the costs are recovered from the private enterprise beneficiaries of the services in the same manner that the coal industry paid for Bituminous Coal Act services.

We have provided, then, for a retrenchment of activities in nearly all the branches of the Department of the Interior in effecting personnel cuts. The committee approached the problem from the standpoint of giving the Department an opportunity within the next year to reemphasize the most vital functions, well knowing that the committee means to reduce appropriations to the level comparable to prewar appropriations, and the committee means to follow through by necessary investigation and analysis departmentwise in the next year. We hope that these cuts may be effectuated and at the same time more efficient operational measures may keep the bureaus functioning at a higher level of usefulness.

This explanation of the action of the committee in reducing numerous items for salaries and expenses applies in many cases where specific explanation is not set forth under appropriate headings in this report.

The committee calls attention to the fact that it has effected reductions in the estimate for every bureau and activity in the bill with the single exception of the Fine Arts Commission for which an estimate of \$12,000 was approved. The reductions recommended by the committee totaling 47 percent, are set forth in the following summary of budget estimates, the amounts contained in the bill, and the decreases recommended by the committee:

Reductions in estimates for 1948 recommended by committee

Activity	Budget estimates, 1948	Amount in bill for 1948	Decrease
Secretary's office.....	\$6, 286, 500	\$3, 424, 000	—\$2, 862, 500
Commission of Fine Arts.....	12, 000	12, 000	—
Bonneville Power Administration...	20, 278, 000	6, 907, 800	—13, 370, 200
Southwestern Power Administration.....	3, 925, 000	1, 371, 000	—2, 554, 000
Bureau of Land Management.....	5, 007, 800	3, 619, 500	—1, 388, 300
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	44, 509, 520	33, 122, 133	—11, 387, 387
Bureau of Reclamation.....	145, 952, 200	62, 717, 600	—83, 234, 600
Geological Survey.....	18, 104, 900	9, 113, 230	—8, 991, 670
Bureau of Mines.....	16, 834, 000	10, 983, 875	—5, 850, 125
National Park Service.....	14, 555, 500	10, 304, 655	—4, 250, 845
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	10, 338, 300	5, 960, 320	—4, 377, 980
Territories.....	9, 616, 700	9, 002, 400	—614, 300
Total.....	295, 420, 420	156, 538, 513	—138, 881, 907

Permanent appropriations, general, special, and trust accounts.—The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in previous years and continue as such until modified or discontinued by the legislative committees. It is estimated that total expenditures under these funds, over which the committee has no control, will amount to \$32,401,362 during the fiscal year 1947 and that \$38,989,500 will be required during the fiscal year 1948, an increase of \$6,588,138.

REDUCTIONS IN PERSONNEL

Wherever reductions in appropriations require reductions in personnel it should be stated that such reductions must be undertaken at the earliest possible date. If it is necessary to dismiss any such persons after June 30, 1947, the Department must understand that terminal leave costs will be borne by 1948 appropriations. Dismissals prior to June 30, 1947, will require expenditure of 1947 appropriations for terminal leave.

No deficiency estimate for such purpose for either 1947 or 1948 will be entertained.

PREPARATION OF DEPARTMENTAL JUSTIFICATIONS

The committee is pleased to note that there has been a definite improvement in the preparation of justifications submitted to it by the various bureaus and offices of the Department during the last several years. The National Park Service justification presented during the current hearings deserves particular commendation for the clear and concise presentation of data which furnish an accurate appraisal of the use to be made of funds distributed by projects and functions. Justifications which furnish this type of information lessen the requests for data by members of the committee during hearings on the bill.

Every branch which earns income with Government property should be prepared to furnish a detailed profit and loss statement. This year only the Bureau of Reclamation furnished the committee prior to the hearings detailed financial data in accordance with the system of accounts of the Federal Power Commission so that they might be examined during the hearings with respect to them. South-western Power Administration and Bonneville Power Administration did not furnish such information prior to the hearings but have submitted it for the record. All agencies should submit such material at least 1 month before the hearings are started.

Each agency should submit the functional cost of personnel and other obligations, respectively, by organization charts and geographically. Information on construction items should contain standard unit cost data for comparison purposes with other government agencies and private enterprise.

Scientific and continuing investigations should be reported upon in detail as to findings made, progress accomplished by fiscal years, and they should be prepared to describe in detail in language a layman can understand what phases of the investigation are complete and those that are incomplete, and the length of time estimated to complete them, so that the committee may examine into the economic value and determine whether the natural selfishness of private enterprise to make a profit on exploiting the information might do the same work at their own expense for the national welfare, or whether they should be continued or eliminated.

This committee is interested in results and the cost of results and has expressed the desire for relieving the Government of furnishing special free services for those who would make a profit from using the services.

COST-PLUS-A-FIXED-FEE CONTRACTS

The committee cannot condemn too strongly the awarding of contracts on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis. While this course had some justification during the war, it is believed that present conditions do not warrant continuation of the practice, and it requests the Department to refrain from awarding this type of contract in the use of funds provided for construction in the bill.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The bill includes \$1,000,000 for the Office of the Secretary, which is \$472,337 under current year requirements and \$665,000 less than the budget estimate. In effecting this reduction the committee has eliminated all funds for the Division of Power, amounting to \$131,917, and has applied a substantial portion of the reduction to funds requested for employees presently engaged in information and personnel work.

Oil and Gas Division.—The committee considered an estimate of \$463,900 for this activity and has included \$124,000 in the bill, a reduction of \$320,000 under current year requirements, and \$339,900 less than the budget estimate. \$245,000 of this reduction is for work of the Oil and Gas Division which justifies its request for appropriation on the ground that it will coordinate and unify the policies of the Federal Government with respect to petroleum, and that the statistics and studies conducted by it will render service to the oil and gas industry. Its service to industry is to provide information which industry cannot get itself without violating the antitrust laws.

Basic legislation has not been enacted establishing an Oil and Gas Division empowered with these functions. The committee has therefore eliminated this work until Congress adopts basic legislation for the work. The committee hopes that collections can be made from the oil and gas industry in the same manner that the Bituminous Coal Commission required payments from the coal industry for services rendered to it.

The remainder of the estimate for this agency, amounting to \$218,900, was requested for the enforcement of the provisions of the so-called Connally Hot Oil Act. In effecting a reduction of \$94,900 the committee has allowed a total of \$124,000 for this purpose. The committee has recommended this reduction because it is advised that the production and transportation of hot oil have been reduced to a negligible amount. This situation is emphasized by the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year 1946, in which it is stated that 37 criminal investigations were initiated during the fiscal year 1946, and that of this number 26 cases were discontinued for insufficiency of evidence, 2 cases were pending prosecution, and 7 investigations were in progress. While it is the contention of the Interior Department that the principal violations now encountered involve the production of oil in excess of State allowables for certain wells, and that emphasis should be centered on preventing such violations, the committee feels that this phase of the work should be regulated by the State. Incidentally, the committee is advised that this work is being performed with a high degree of efficiency by the Texas Railroad Commission.

Division of Geography.—The committee has eliminated the estimate of \$90,000 for continuation of the Division of Geography. The Division is operating at the present time under authority provided by an Executive order of the President. The House has expressed itself in opposition to this item on more than one occasion, and since basic authority is lacking, the item is not included in the bill.

Soil and moisture conservation operations.—The bill includes \$1,500,000 for the soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. Due to the fact that the soil conservation program of the new Bureau of Land Management has not crystallized, the committee has disallowed the estimate of \$1,290,000 for that portion of the work, which accounts for the major reduction in the estimate of \$3,000,000. The committee is much interested in the aerial seed planting program of this service and hopes that a reasonable portion of the appropriation will be used for continuation of this important experimental work.

Contingent expenses.—The bill contains \$215,000 for contingent expenses, which is \$35,760 less than the 1947 appropriation and \$99,900 below the budget estimate. This substantial cut is made possible by the savings which will necessarily follow the reduction in personnel recommended in the several offices comprising the Office of the Secretary. Language in the estimate providing \$12,500 for payment of awards pursuant to the act of August 2, 1946, has been eliminated, since it is provided in section 14 of such act that payments may be made from the appropriation for the activity primarily benefiting. The committee is in receipt of a letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, dated March 20, 1947, in which it is stated that specific language providing for the payment of awards is unnecessary.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The Bonneville Power Administration is charged with the duty of distributing power generated at Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams on the Columbia River. The closing of many war industries in the Pacific Northwest area in the fiscal year 1946 resulted in a temporary decline in revenues of the Bonneville Power Administration. The revenues from the sale of Bonneville and Grand Coulee power during that year amounted to nearly \$20,000,000, a decrease of 13½ percent from the peak reached in the preceding year. It is the estimate of the Department that revenues will increase substantially in succeeding years. Additional generators are scheduled for installation at Grand Coulee Dam to meet the increased demand for power.

The budget estimates submitted in connection with this activity total \$20,278,000, together with a contract authorization of \$6,000,000. The committee has included in the bill a total of \$6,907,800 and has eliminated the contract authorization. This represents a reduction of \$13,370,200 in the budget estimate, and is \$5,562,200 below the current appropriation. In addition to the appropriation recommended in the bill, it is estimated that a substantial unexpended balance will be carried forward into the next fiscal year. The committee was advised, during hearings on the bill, that the unobligated balance as of February 1, 1947, was \$7,453,870 and that there was an unexpended balance in addition thereto of approximately \$11,000,000, making a total unexpended and unobligated balance of nearly \$19,000,000 as of that date. The committee has made substantial reductions in funds requested for the 1948 construction program and has disallowed, in all but two instances, funds requested for the construction of substations, it being of the opinion that such facilities should be constructed by the local area or district which will benefit from the purchase of power at low cost. The 1948 program as approved by the committee is as follows:

Project	Transmission lines	Substations	Total
Transmission systems already approved:			
Grand Coulee-Snohomish line No. 1	\$1, 000, 000	-----	\$1, 000, 000
Snohomish-Arlington-Bellingham-Blaine	12, 000	-----	12, 000
Chehalis-Olympia	231, 000	-----	231, 000
Olympia-Shelton-Potlatch-Fairmont-Port Angeles	1, 266, 800	-----	1, 266, 800
McNary-Paseo	137, 000	\$27, 000	164, 000
Olympia-Cosmopolis	376, 000	-----	376, 000
Hungry Horse-Kerr Dam	212, 000	25, 000	237, 000
Proposed system additions:			
Detroit-Eugene	130, 400	-----	130, 400
Eugene-Reedsport	797, 000	-----	797, 000
Reedsport-Coos Bay	69, 000	-----	69, 000
North Bonneville-Troutdale	24, 600	-----	24, 600
Total, construction	4, 255, 800	52, 000	4, 307, 800
Tools and equipment	-----	-----	100, 000
Operation and maintenance	-----	-----	2, 500, 000
Grand total	-----	-----	6, 907, 800

In connection with that portion of the estimate providing \$4,700,000 for operation and maintenance, the committee has allowed a total of \$2,500,000. Funds in the sum of \$324,981 for market surveys have been eliminated from the estimate because the present demand for power, according to testimony, is in excess of the amount available and it would appear to be unnecessary to investigate demands for additional power in the area. The committee has also effected a reduction of \$50,000 in the estimate of \$86,000 for customers' accounting and collecting expense, and has allowed a total of \$500,000 for administrative expenses. The committee is of the opinion that the number of employees engaged in public relations and publicity activities are far in excess of essential requirements and directs the Bonneville Power Administration to effect a reduction in these activities during the next fiscal year. The committee is definitely opposed to the use of funds for encouraging the development of public-utility districts.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

During the 1947 hearings the Southwestern Power Administration presented to the committee a program contemplating a total expenditure in excess of \$200,000,000 for construction of transmission lines and related facilities for the integration of power generated at dams constructed by the Corps of Engineers in the southwestern area. In presenting estimates for the fiscal year 1948, the Administrator has proposed a greatly modified program which has for its primary purpose, the integration of power generated at the Norfork and Denison Dams. The Administrator has advised the committee that the output of the two dams would be increased by a minimum of 10 percent by interconnecting them.

During a hearing on March 20, Mr. Wright, the Administrator, advised the committee that at a recent meeting of the private utilities and the Ark-La Cooperative, on Friday, March 14, a firm cash offer of \$3,800,000 for the entire Ark-La line from Markham Ferry to Lake Catherine, Ark., including substations and all pertinent equipment, was made by the private power companies. It would appear, therefore, that the sale of this line to the private power companies will be consummated and that authority for purchase of the line by the Southwestern Power Administration provided in the 1947 Department of the Interior Appropriation Act will not be exercised.

This late development has altered the entire program for the construction of transmission lines and related facilities by the Southwestern Power Administration and, in his appearance before the committee on March 20, the Administrator submitted a new program of 1947 and 1948 expenditures. The primary change in the program will result in the expenditure of \$1,620,000 of 1947 funds for the construction of a transmission line from Alma, Ark., to Okmulgee, Okla. This will obviate the necessity for constructing a line northwestward to Markham Ferry and from there to Tulsa, and will permit a direct extension from Alma, Ark., to Okmulgee, Okla., and from that point to Denison Dam. In connection with the 1947 program, the committee has approved the proposal of the Southwestern Power Administration with the exception of a request for funds for a line from Okmulgee northward to Tulsa at a cost of \$500,000. The committee does not approve the construction of this portion of the line and recommends that \$500,000, the cost thereof, not be used and that it

revert to the Treasury. The 1947 program as submitted by the Southwestern Power Administration is as follows:

Southwestern Power Administration, construction appropriation, 1947

154-kilovolt transmission lines:

Norfolk to Alma, Ark.....	\$2, 095, 000
Alma to Okmulgee.....	1, 620, 000

132-kilovolt transmission lines: Denison to Tulsa..... 2, 155, 000

66-kilovolt feeder lines and substations:

Russett to Walters.....	675, 000
Norfolk to West Plains.....	300, 000

Land, engineering, contingencies..... 655, 000

Total construction, including land..... 7, 500, 000

The saving of \$500,000 above referred to will occur in the item "132-kilovolt transmission lines: Denison to Tulsa, \$2,155,000."

The committee considered estimates for the fiscal year 1948 totaling \$3,925,000 and has approved a total of \$1,371,000, a reduction of \$2,554,000 in the budget estimates. It has eliminated from the 1948 program funds for the Tulsa and Ada substations which would have cost a total of \$1,250,000, and has denied, also, the request of \$804,000 for a feeder line from Fort Gibson to Cassville, Mo.

The 1948 program, as approved by the committee, is set forth below, as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>
Weleetka substation.....	\$500, 000
West plains, Thayer, feeder line.....	171, 000
General plant and equipment.....	300, 000
Plans and specifications for future program.....	25, 000
Administration, engineering, and so forth.....	250, 000
	1, 246, 000
Operation and maintenance.....	125, 000
Total.....	1, 371, 000

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The bill includes funds for the Bureau of Land Management established through the merger of the General Land Office and the Grazing Service. These two organizations were consolidated by the action of the President and the Congress in approving Reorganization Plan No. 3, on July 16, 1946. The General Land Office was one of the oldest agencies of the Federal Government.

The committee has recommended funds totaling \$3,619,500 for this activity, which is a reduction of \$1,388,300 below the budget estimates.

It will be recalled that during recent years, there has been considerable controversy between the Congress and the Department as to fees charged by the former Grazing Service in connection with the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act, now a major function of the Bureau of Land Management.

The current law provided funds in greatly reduced amounts as compared with prior appropriations. The 1948 budget estimates propose an increase in funds which would permit operation on sub-

stantially the same basis as was possible under the 1946 appropriation. During hearings on the 1948 estimates, the committee again went into the question of increased fees and it was advised that the Department had not, at that time, increased fees over existing rates. However, under date of February 14, 1947, the Secretary of the Interior addressed a letter to the committee stating that effective May 1, 1947, fees would be increased from \$0.05 to \$0.08 per a. u. m. It is estimated that the new fee will return approximately \$1,480,000 for the fiscal year 1948, an increase of approximately \$480,000 over the original 1948 estimate. While it is possible that an additional increase in fees may be ordered following the completion of a survey now in progress, there can be no assurance that this will be the case. The committee is disappointed that a greater increase has not been approved and points out that fees now being charged on lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service amount to an average of \$0.31 per a. u. m. In view of this situation, the committee has withheld the increase proposed by the budget and has allowed funds on the basis provided for the current fiscal year. It is hoped that the Department will find it possible to order a substantial increase in fees in the very near future.

The following table sets forth by appropriation items the budget estimates for administration of the Taylor Grazing Act, together with the amounts recommended by the committee and included in the bill:

	Budget estimate	Recommended in the bill
Salaries and expenses, departmental.....	\$109, 825	\$91, 000
Salaries and expenses, field.....	1, 070, 360	373, 000
Fire fighting.....	40, 000	40, 000
Range improvements.....	253, 000	253, 000
Leasing of grazing lands.....	7, 500	7, 500
	1, 480, 685	764, 500

Management, protection, and disposal of public lands.—The committee considered a budget estimate of \$3,000,000 for this activity and has included in the bill the sum of \$1,888,000, a reduction of \$1,112,000 in the budget figure. The estimate of \$170,000 for Alaska fire control and suppression work has been disallowed, it being the opinion of the committee that such fire protection is not justified and that the saving which might result from such protection does not warrant the expenditure involved. The total amount allowed by the committee for this item is set forth below, as follows:

Administration, Taylor Grazing Act.....	\$373, 000
Surveying public lands.....	500, 000
Examination and classification of lands.....	340, 000
Expenses of district land offices.....	310, 000
Protection and management of timber resources.....	300, 000
Surveys and investigations in Alaska.....	65, 000
Total.....	1, 888, 000

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For many years there has been discussion in and out of Congress as to how and when the American Indian would reach the point where he would no longer be dependent upon the Federal Government for support. During hearings the Acting Commissioner was questioned with a view to securing information on the subject. Acting Commissioner Zimmerman's attention was called to the enactment of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, which was heralded as a panacea for all ills and a cure-all which would lead the Indian to economic freedom. The Acting Commissioner admitted that he had subscribed to the program at the time of its enactment. It is to be regretted that the Reorganization Act of 1934 has not resulted in the economic freedom of the Indian and that it has not resulted in any reduction in expenditures for his support. In fact, expenditures in support of this group have increased tremendously since the date of enactment of the Reorganization Act.

Appropriations in the 1933 Interior Department Appropriation Act for the Indian Service totaled nearly \$19,000,000. The 1948 budget estimates call for appropriations amounting to \$44,509,520. This comparison is significant and leads the committee to believe that the Congress can expect no constructive advice and assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the solution of the problem. The committee is aware of the fact that the Congress could spend unlimited sums in the support and education of this group. It wishes to point out, however, that the States have some obligation to the Indians and that some aid could and should be extended by local communities. In some States, such as Oklahoma, the State is obligated to provide educational facilities for all citizens. For these reasons the committee has made substantial reductions in many items in the bill for administration as well as for education and relief purposes. It is urged that the Indian Bureau reorganize and readjust itself with a view to a gradual reduction in activities in succeeding years.

The bill includes a total of \$33,122,133, which is a reduction of \$10,302,646 below 1947 requirements and \$11,387,378 less than the budget estimates.

Alaska native service.—During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that it was not the intention of the Indian Bureau to continue operation of the elementary school at Fort Raymond near Seward, Alaska, during the fiscal year 1948, and that \$125,000 for this purpose could be eliminated from the estimates. In addition to this reduction, the committee has denied all increases proposed in the estimates and has required additional savings below the current year level.

Education.—Previously, the committee pointed out that much assistance could and should be given to the Federal Government by the States and municipalities, and that some States were obligated to provide education to all citizens. In denying all proposed increases and effecting a substantial reduction under current year requirements, this situation has been taken into consideration.

Attention is called to the treaty obligations of the Federal Government to the Navajo Indians, wherein the United States agreed to provide school facilities for all Navajo children of school age. The committee regrets that this obligation has not been met. Although a substantial cut has been recommended by the committee in the item

for Indian education, it believes that the Navajo school situation rates priority over many areas where educational facilities now are provided, and particularly in those areas where State or local communities are in a position to extend aid. The committee recommends that the Indian Bureau cooperate with the Bureau of the Budget in working out a program for the fiscal year 1949 and succeeding years, which will ultimately result in educational facilities being provided for substantially every child of school age on the Navajo Reservation.

The attention of the committee was called to the need for increased funds for the operation and maintenance of mission schools. A total of \$185,500, the budget estimate, is recommended for this purpose.

Conservation of health.—The bill includes \$6,830,570 for the operation of Indian hospitals and the extension of other medical services, which will provide an increase of approximately \$250,000 over current year requirements. It is regretted that the Indian Service has not been able to comply with the recommendation made by the committee in connection with the current year program that \$30,000 be expended for improvement and equipment of a hospital building at Kayenta, Ariz. Also, the committee was shocked to learn that there are no general practitioners serving in the field in the entire Navajo country, and it insists that steps be taken to correct these conditions at an early date.

Revolving loan fund.—The estimate of \$125,000 to increase the revolving loan fund for loans to Indians has been denied by the committee, including a legislative provision which sought to make eligible for loans Indians not otherwise entitled to such benefits. Figures presented during the hearings disclosed that there would be available in the revolving fund for advance as loans during the fiscal year 1948 a total of \$2,450,000 and that cash advances were estimated at only \$1,963,510, leaving a cash balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year 1948 amounting to \$487,369. It is apparent from these figures that an additional appropriation will not be required at this time.

Construction of buildings and utilities.—The bill includes a total of \$1,572,000 for this purpose, a sum \$428,000 less than the Budget estimate. In allowing a total of \$10,000 for water improvements at Fort Belknap, Mont., it is recommended that the Indian Bureau take steps to require private enterprise in the area to discontinue the discharge of waste and sewage into the Milk River which has contributed to the problem of securing a satisfactory water supply. The committee has accepted the recommendation of the Indian Bureau that the estimate of \$150,000 for day-school conversion at Mexican Springs on the Navajo Reservation be broadened to include a site at Coyote Canon, it being advised that the water supply at Mexican Springs is uncertain and that it may be necessary to transfer the project to the Coyote Canon site.

Indian tribal funds.—For the administration of Indian tribal affairs, such expenses being appropriated from Indian tribal funds in the Federal Treasury, there is included in the bill a total of \$294,800, an increase of \$10,000 in the total submitted in the Budget estimates. This increase is due to the allowance of \$10,000 for the erection of an arts and crafts and woman's building on the fair grounds of the Cherokee Reservation in North Carolina. The request was transmitted to the committee by the Indian Bureau in the form of a resolution by the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

The Budget estimate of \$210,000 for the support of the Indians of the Klamath Agency has been reduced to \$150,000 by the committee. During hearings on the item, testimony was presented by two delegates representing the Klamath Tribe who gave conflicting testimony as to the appropriation needs of the Indians at the Klamath Agency. In fact, the recommendations of one delegate were in complete disagreement with the other. This situation has existed for the past 2 or 3 years. The committee does not propose to submit to this procedure in future years and directs the Indian Bureau to take such action as may be necessary to acquaint the Klamath Tribal Council of its decision, in order that the council may elect one delegate to appear next year with full and exclusive authority to represent the tribe on appropriation matters.

Members of the Osage Tribal Council appeared before the committee and presented a resolution of the tribe recommending a reduction of \$36,000 in funds to be appropriated from tribal funds for the support of the Osage Agency. The committee was impressed by the sincere and earnest presentation of the views of the council, as well as with the justice of their demands, and has complied with their recommendation.

The committee has eliminated \$50,000 from the estimate of \$174,000 for the purchase and lease of lands from tribal funds. This reduction has been applied to the request for \$50,000 for the purchase of land in the area of the Colville Indian Reservation, and is due to the fact that so much land in this area is in Federal ownership that the local and county governments cannot raise sufficient funds to operate. The committee is advised that in one county only 18 percent of the total area is available for taxing purposes. This situation, no doubt, is causing concern in other communities and the Indian Bureau should give serious consideration to the problem before increasing federally owned holdings in areas where this difficulty may occur.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$145,952,200 for the Bureau of Reclamation, including requests for the construction of projects and for operation and maintenance, as well as for general investigations. It has been found possible to effect very substantial reductions in these estimates, due primarily to the fact that there will be a substantial carry-over into the fiscal year 1948 of construction funds not required during the present fiscal year. The committee has included in the bill for such purposes a total of \$62,717,600, which is \$83,234,600 less than the budget request and \$53,569,443 below current year requirements.

Effect of Presidential freeze order on construction.—When the 1947 Interior Department appropriation bill was under consideration in the House, proponents of large reclamation construction appropriations protested vigorously that the amount contained in the bill for construction was so small it would wreck the entire program.

While it is true that approximately \$24,000,000 was added subsequently to the House figure for construction purposes, it has been ascertained during the hearings that the amount originally passed by the House in the 1947 bill was in excess of current year requirements owing to the freeze order of the President issued shortly after the close of the fiscal year 1946. The latest available information presented to the committee by the Bureau of Reclamation was to the effect that as of

December 31, 1946, the unexpended balance for active construction projects amounted to \$165,806,446 and the unobligated funds totaled \$93,950,974. The estimated unexpended balance as of June 30, 1947, is \$85,826,767 and the unobligated balance will amount to \$51,874,796. The unexpended balance of \$85,826,767, together with the amount provided in the bill, \$55,258,600, will make a total of \$141,085,367 available for construction during the fiscal year 1948. During the hearings the Commissioner of Reclamation frankly admitted that any delay in the construction program could not be charged to congressional action but was a result of the freeze order which stopped everything on which a contract had not been finally awarded.

An excerpt from the hearings, found on page 36, part 3, which sets forth the situation clearly is as follows:

Mr. JONES. We shall go back to Mr. Straus' statement on page 11. The statement intrigues me. You say:

"the first and worst came August 2, when by the direction resulting from what then seemed a very real danger of adding to inflationary pressures so as to retard reconversion and for the purpose of holding back capital outlay, we were suddenly ordered to suspend all awards of contracts."

You go on to say that:

"knocked our carefully engineered and scheduled construction program into a heap. Also, that block held up further awards virtually through the balance of the construction season until snow fell. It was then lifted but twice, since then there have been other changes, restrictions, or new blocks on what was to have been a clear track."

In no part of that paragraph are you describing congressional action?

Mr. STRAUS. No, sir. I am not. Specifically, what I am referring to was the general freeze order on public-works construction issued applicable to reclamation and other Federal construction on August 2.

Mr. JENSEN. By the President of the United States?

Mr. STRAUS. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. Was the actual order prepared by Reconversion Director Snyder, now Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. STRAUS. There was an order signed by Mr. Steelman, I believe, and the letter from the President presumably prepared by the Budget. Mr. Steelman was then director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Mr. JONES. Then you go on to say that you had the "stop and go" orders and "whoa!" and "giddap!" direction which interfered with the careful planning of the Reclamation Bureau.

That brings me to the status of your funds as of July 1, 1946, which is the beginning of the present 1947 fiscal year. You had unobligated balances from prior years of \$110,236,207. Congress added \$109,497,108 in 1947, and that made a total available for expenditure in the fiscal year, 1947 of \$219,733,315; is that correct?

Mr. STRAUS. Yes, sir, that is correct.

Mr. JONES. How much of the program did the Presidential freeze order stop, dollar-wise?

Mr. STRAUS. It stopped everything on which a construction contract had not been finally awarded, which was a majority of the program.

Reduction in funds requested for construction.—In view of the foregoing discussion it should be emphasized that there will be an unexpended balance for construction carried forward into the next fiscal year amounting to \$85,826,767, and that for this reason the committee feels justified in recommending substantial reductions in the budget estimates for construction in the fiscal year 1948. In several cases where it is possible to complete projects with the amount proposed by the Budget, the committee has allowed the full amount of the estimate. In two other cases where there was urgent demand for repair or rehabilitation work of an emergency nature the committee has inserted relatively small amounts to take care of the situation. The items referred to are the Lewiston Orchards project, in Idaho, and the

Arnold irrigation district of the Deschutes project, Oregon, for which \$500,000 and \$100,000, respectively, are provided.

One important change proposed in the bill is in the method of appropriating for projects heretofore financed with appropriations from the general fund. The bill provides that such projects shall be financed with appropriations from the reclamation fund. This practice is in accordance with the basic reclamation plan which contemplated that all reclamation expenditures should be financed from this special fund derived from the sale of oil, timber, and other products located primarily in the Western States. It is hoped that in the very near future a way can be found to finance all such projects from this fund. The committee realizes, of course, that the revenue base must be broadened if this policy is to be successful and it recommends that the appropriate legislative committee give consideration to the problem. A break-down showing the budget estimate for each project, the amount recommended by the committee, the unexpended cash balance available for 1948, and the total available for 1948 is set forth below:

Project	Budget estimate	Amount recommended by committee	Unexpended cash available for 1948	Total available for 1948
Reclamation fund, special fund:				
Construction:				
Gila project, Arizona.....	¹ \$2,500,000	\$1,000,000	\$655,340	\$1,655,340
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.....	¹ 18,000,000	6,200,000	2,501,884	8,701,884
Central Valley project, California.....	¹ 20,000,000	6,900,000	17,265,862	24,165,862
Kings River project, California.....	¹ 100,000	100,000	10,000	110,000
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.....	¹ 14,000,000	4,815,000	2,933,082	7,748,082
Pine River project, Colorado.....	175,000	175,000	3,162	178,162
Boise project, Payette division.....	897,000	897,000	3,201,232	4,098,232
Boise project, Idaho, Anderson ranch.....	4,136,000	2,874,000	128	2,874,128
Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho.....		500,000		500,000
Palisades project, Idaho.....	2,629,000	876,000	1,300,277	2,176,277
Hungry Horse project, Montana.....	¹ 4,500,000	1,550,000	888,295	2,438,295
Carlsbad project, New Mexico.....	21,000	21,000	17,634	38,634
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas.....	755,000	755,000	482,538	1,237,538
Deschutes project, Oregon.....	1,526,000	1,626,000	1,833,340	3,459,340
Klamath project, Oregon-California.....	2,000,000	1,800,000	1,448,497	3,248,497
Ogden River project, Utah.....	30,000	30,000	50,013	80,013
Provo River project, Utah.....	1,430,000	1,000,000	2,043,754	3,043,754
Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	¹ 27,500,000	9,435,000	6,701,700	16,136,700
Shoshone project, Wyoming, power division.....	443,000	443,000		443,000
Total, construction, reclamation fund.....	100,642,000	40,997,000	41,336,738	82,333,738
Other funds:				
Fort Peck project, Montana.....	2,500,000	1,250,000	1,193,523	2,443,523
Missouri River Basin.....	23,000,000	9,611,600	10,048,053	19,659,653
Colorado River Dam fund:				
Boulder Canyon, construction.....	800,000	400,000	1,976,188	2,376,188
All-American canal.....	4,000,000	3,000,000	4,271,134	7,271,134
Total, other funds.....	30,300,000	14,261,600	17,488,898	31,750,498
Grand total, construction.....	130,942,000	55,258,600	² 58,825,636	² 114,084,236

¹ Carried in budget as general fund appropriation and shown above as reclamation fund estimate for comparative purposes only.

² Does not include \$27,001,131 unexpended balance available for projects for which no new funds are provided in bill.

Fort Peck project, Montana.—The bill includes \$1,250,000 of a total estimate of \$2,500,000 for this purpose, the sum recommended being provided primarily for the construction of transmission lines, the additional cost for substations to be provided by local utilities, municipalities, or districts receiving the benefit of low-cost power.

Missouri River Basin.—The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$9,611,600 for continuation of work under this heading, which, together with the unexpended balance of \$10,048,053, will provide a total of \$19,659,653 for the fiscal year 1948. The committee has denied all funds requested for transfer to other Bureaus for proposed cooperative work pertaining to their activities, for which \$3,850,000 was contained in the Budget estimate, and has provided that this amount shall be applied to work on units selected for construction under phase A; with the exception that such sum as may be necessary is provided in order that \$300,000 of new funds shall be available for continuation of work on the Grand River unit, \$196,000 for work on the Oahe (James River) unit, \$5,000 for the Owl Creek, and \$5,000 for the Paintrock units, all under phase B; and \$50,000 for work in connection with the Shoshone Extension under phase C.

Boulder Canyon project.—For continuation of construction of the Boulder Canyon project the bill contains \$400,000, a reduction of \$400,000 in the budget estimate. \$35,000 of the reduction is applied to a request for funds to complete designs and specifications and award a contract for a high school and appurtenant facilities. The committee is opposed to the Government providing educational facilities at this project, it being of the opinion that assessments levied against the beneficiaries should provide funds for such facilities as is the practice in other American communities.

Utilization of power revenues.—The 1947 Interior Department Appropriation Act contains a provision to the effect that no power revenues on any project shall be distributed as profits, before or after retirement of the project debt, and nothing contained in any previous appropriation act shall be deemed to have authorized such distribution, with a proviso construing the application of such revenues. The language was repeated in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948. The Comptroller General has been consulted as to whether the provision in the 1947 act is permanent legislation and, under date of February 28, 1947, the committee was advised by Mr. Warren that the provision is so regarded. For this reason the language has not been included in the bill.

Increased construction costs and repayments.—The committee has requested the Commissioner of Reclamation to have increased construction costs of irrigation facilities reflected in new or amendatory repayment contracts for projects under construction or where work has not started. The policy of the Secretary of the Interior, as shown in Utah and Missouri Basin project negotiations, is a step in the right direction, but the committee is not satisfied that all other western water users understand that prewar repayment contracts on projects under construction must now be amended in consideration of increased construction costs. Future appropriations for projects in Colorado, California, the Missouri Basin, and elsewhere will depend on the willingness of prospective beneficiaries to assume additional repayment obligations. It is also incumbent on the Bureau of Reclamation to justify fully the increased construction costs to protect the interests of the Government and the national taxpayers.

Reclamation repayment contracts.—The committee notes that the Bureau of Reclamation has made some progress in improving the financial relationships with reclamation projects where there have been unsatisfactory repayment conditions referred to on page 16 of the report on the 1947 bill. The results, however, are not up to the expectations of the committee which takes occasion to caution the Bureau of Reclamation, the water users on projects, who have not lived up to their repayment obligations, the sponsors of projects under construction or being planned, and reclamationists of the West in general that future appropriations will be gaged by the manner in which water users live up to their contractual obligations. The Commissioner of Reclamation has been instructed to redouble his efforts to bring about repayments in accordance with existing contracts and where it is demonstrated that the water users are not able to meet their current obligations amendatory repayment contracts must protect the interest of the Government fully within the ability of the water users to repay on schedule. The negotiation of amendatory contracts will be scrutinized closely in the future and the Commissioner is requested to make a full and complete report of all matters in connection with repayment problems at the next session of Congress. The Commissioner has also been instructed to present a report at the next session on the benefits of reclamation accruing to cities and towns of project areas with a view to these beneficiaries sharing in the repayment of reclamation construction costs. Funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation that are used in connection with surveys and negotiation of repayment contracts should be reimbursed through the amended repayment obligations of the water users.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The committee considered estimates totaling \$18,104,900 for the Geological Survey, an increase of \$8,396,128 over the 1947 appropriations. In recommending an appropriation of \$9,113,230, the committee has effected a reduction of \$748,442, in the current appropriation and \$8,991,670 below the budget estimate. The 1948 estimates for the Geological Survey present a striking example of the difficulties encountered by the Congress in attempting to reduce appropriations for any bureau below the amount provided in a prior year. To illustrate, the total appropriations for the Geological Survey for the fiscal year 1938 amounted to \$2,927,000. In subsequent years, the appropriations for this activity increased many times, due to the fact that the Survey was carrying on numerous investigations of value to the war effort. Regardless of the fact that the war was concluded nearly 2 years ago, the committee has met stubborn resistance in its efforts to reduce the appropriations for this Agency. Although the amount recommended in the bill is very substantially in excess of prewar appropriations, the committee feels that it has made a step in the right direction in its effort to limit funds for the Geological Survey to a normal, peacetime basis. Several of the activities provided for are items which the committee regards as essential in connection with national security and it has allowed such increases as being of vital importance to the Nation.

Topographic surveys.—In recommending a reduction of \$5,500,000 in the estimate of \$8,500,000 for this purpose, the committee wishes to point out that it has provided a sum equal to the 1947 appropria-

tion and three times as large as the 1938 appropriation. The amount recommended will enable the Geological Survey to proceed with topographic mapping at a rate far in excess of its prewar output. During hearings on the bill, the attention of the committee was called to the fact that topographic mapping is being performed by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bonneville Power Administration, under contracts with private concerns. The committee is of the opinion that such work should be performed by the Geological Survey wherever possible and it requests that the bureaus involved consult and cooperate with the Geological Survey to the end that this practice may be followed insofar as practicable.

Geologic surveys.—The committee has allowed a total of \$1,690,000 for this purpose, a reduction of \$1,445,000 in the budget estimate and \$310,000 less than the 1948 appropriation. The item includes funds transferred from the Bureau of Mines in connection with mineral mining investigations, investigations and development of domestic mineral deposits, and coal investigations. While the amount recommended represents a substantial reduction in the budget estimate, it is considerably in excess of prewar appropriations. This increase is fully justified, in the opinion of the committee, due to the urgent need for the location of new deposits of minerals to supplant deposits which were substantially depleted during the war.

Gaging streams.—The bill includes \$2,578,680 for this purpose, an increase of \$80,008 over current year requirements and \$1,171,320 under the budget figure. During hearings on the bill careful investigation was made into the expenditure of funds for ground-water work. The committee was advised that a total of \$845,000 was requested for that purpose. The committee has reached the conclusion that appropriations for this purpose are not justified and that this work should be performed by the State, county, and local communities. For this reason, it has eliminated that portion of the estimate amounting to \$845,000, and has inserted a provision in the bill prohibiting the use of funds for cooperative or noncooperative ground-water activities. The committee has also eliminated from the bill language and funds which would permit full payment by the Federal Government of office costs in connection with stream-gaging work performed on a cooperative basis.

BUREAU OF MINES

The budget request for the Bureau of Mines represents a case parallel to the Geological Survey in that funds for the Bureau were increased many times during the war period. The committee has requested the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of the Budget to cooperate in adjusting estimates for the Bureau of Mines to a peacetime basis. It is regretted that there has been little or no cooperation by either agency in this connection.

In considering the budget estimates totaling \$16,834,000, for this Bureau, the committee has recognized the fact that a complete return to the prewar appropriation level is impossible. Funds for the investigation of coal-mine accidents and appropriate coal-mine inspection service must be provided on a greater scale than previously was thought necessary. Also, it is necessary to carry on programs in connection with the development of synthetic liquid fuels, the investi-

gation of domestic mineral deposits, including coal, the operation of metallurgical research and pilot plants, and increased work in connection with helium utilization and research. In recognition of the importance and expansion of these activities, the committee has recommended a total of \$10,983,875, a decrease of \$5,180,940 below current year requirements and \$5,850,125 less than the budget estimates.

Operating mine-rescue cars and stations.—The committee has recommended the total budget estimate of \$1,148,000 for this purpose, an increase of \$103,500 over current year requirements. The increase approved by the committee will provide additional funds for explosives research and for Pay Act increases.

Coal-mine inspection and investigations.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$1,625,000 for this activity, which is \$100,000 in excess of current year requirements. The amount allowed will provide a total of 202 mine inspectors, the number authorized for the current fiscal year. During hearings on the bill, the committee was advised that the total authorized number had not been appointed, that a civil-service register had been established, however, and that appointments were being made which would provide the total authorized strength of 202 inspectors in the near future.

Anthracite research laboratory.—The bill contains \$450,000 for the construction of a new anthracite research laboratory to be built at Schuylkill Haven, Pa. Testimony presented to the committee disclosed that the Secretary of the Interior, under an appropriation contained in the 1947 Interior Department Appropriation Act for the construction of an anthracite laboratory in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, had selected a site at Hazleton, Pa. The committee also has received information to the effect that the site given priority by the Bureau of Mines engineers who surveyed the area was the one at Schuylkill Haven, which they recommended as the most desirable. In view of this situation the committee is of the opinion that authority for construction of the laboratory on the site at Hazleton, as proposed by the Secretary, should be rescinded, and that funds should be provided for such construction at Schuylkill Haven, and the bill includes provisions to accomplish this purpose.

Synthetic liquid fuels.—In recommending an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for this work, the committee has effected a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the budget estimate. The committee has been advised that there will be an unexpended balance of \$1,803,943 available on June 30, 1947, which, together with the amount recommended, will provide a total in excess of \$4,800,000 during the next fiscal year. Including the amount contained in the bill, a total of \$20,250,000 has been provided for this purpose under a total authorization of \$30,000,000. A contract authorization of \$15,000,000 was provided in the 1946 Interior Department Appropriation Act. In view of the fact that when the present bill is enacted a sum in excess of \$20,000,000 will have been appropriated, the committee has inserted in the bill a provision reducing the previous contract authorization to \$9,750,000 in order that the \$30,000,000 basic authorization will not be exceeded.

Coal investigations.—Funds for this activity were initiated during the war as an emergency proposition and are now recommended for

continuation on a peacetime basis at a reduced rate. The committee is of the opinion that continuation of such investigations on a Nation-wide basis is not justified and has eliminated all funds with the exception of an estimate of \$57,000 for the development of Alaska, Washington, and other coal deposits important to national security. It is believed that remaining areas not of value in connection with security purposes should be investigated and developed by private enterprise.

Mining experiment stations.—During the war period, work at many of the mining experiment stations was expanded to a considerable degree and one or two new stations were established. Much of the work was performed with special defense appropriations which are no longer available. The action of the committee in recommending a reduction of \$600,000 in the budget estimate of \$1,600,000 is a sincere effort to reduce the cost of operation of these various stations and activities to the minimum necessary for a peacetime organization. It is not the intention of the committee that any station shall be closed, and it is the recommendation that funds be distributed proportionately in order that all may continue to operate at a reduced rate.

Metallurgical research and pilot plants.—The activities being carried on under this item consist of investigations and laboratory tests in connection with the most effective utilization of the mineral resources of the United States and was initiated as a part of the war program. The committee does not believe that the program should be regarded as a permanent activity and it will review the results of the investigations with a view to eliminating such projects as cannot justify their continuation. The budget estimate of \$1,600,000 has been reduced to \$600,000 with the recommendation that only the most important and promising portions of the program be continued during the next fiscal year.

Economics of mineral industries.—In effecting a reduction of \$678,000 in the budget estimate of \$1,233,000 for this purpose, the committee has denied specifically \$350,000 for statistical work in connection with the bituminous-coal industry. While it is understood that such statistics are of great value to the industry, it is the attitude of the committee that if there is sufficient demand for the collection of such statistics, the work should be performed by private industry which is the beneficiary of such information. In connection with the denial of funds for proposed increases, including an increase in the Foreign Minerals Economic Division, the committee wishes to point out that if funds are required for such work, the Bureau should place less emphasis on some of the old-line statistical activities and divert funds to the newer and more pressing work.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The travel year 1946, which was the first full travel year following the war, accounted for a total of 21,600,000 visitors to national parks and other areas. During the war period, the Park Service operated on a custodial basis, the number of employees reaching a low of 2,300. It is estimated that an all-time high will be reached in the number of visitors to park areas during the travel year 1947. In recognition of this situation, the committee has recommended smaller

reductions than in many other activities in the bill, and this is particularly true in connection with the items for actual operation of parks, monuments, and other recreational areas. The bill includes a total of \$10,304,655 for the National Park Service, a reduction of \$4,250,845 in the budget estimates and \$15,713,300 less than 1947 requirements, the latter cut being attributable to a nonrecurring item of \$11,000,000 for construction of parkways provided in the fiscal year 1947, and a reduction in the amount allowed for construction of roads and trails.

Concessions in national park areas.—In its report on the 1947 bill, the committee called attention to the long-term contracts in existence in connection with some of the concessions in the parks and the small income to the Government from the operation of hotel and other facilities doing a gross business of as much as several million dollars. The committee also expressed the opinion that a virtual monopoly existed in some of the parks and requested the Park Service to investigate the situation with a view to providing reduced prices to the visiting public. The committee regrets that little or nothing has been accomplished in this connection. Instead of instigating an investigation of the problem by Park Service personnel familiar with the situation, the Secretary of the Interior appointed an advisory committee composed of five persons outside the Government service to investigate the matter, the committee not being appointed until December, nearly 6 months after the beginning of the fiscal year.

The committee feels that much time has been wasted by this procedure and it once more calls upon the Park Service to confine its inquiries to the basic problems of (1) providing better accommodations for the public at reduced rates, (2) increasing the revenue to the Government for the privilege of operating concessions, and (3) breaking up the virtual monopolies which apparently exist in some of the parks. The committee is of the opinion that an investigation along the broad lines outlined by the Secretary and set forth on pages 539 and 540 of part I of the hearings will result in confusion and that the primary purposes which the committee wishes to accomplish will be overlooked. It is recommended the Department give serious consideration to the criticisms enumerated above in order that a concise and practicable answer to the problem will be forthcoming in the near future.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has recommended a total of \$711,248 for this purposes, which is a reduction of \$254,752 in the budget estimate and \$84,000 less than 1947 requirements. It has specifically denied funds requested by the Park Service for personnel to engage in the preparation of civil-service examinations, as it is opposed to the Interior Department carrying on this work which is a function of the Civil Service Commission.

National parks.—The bill includes \$3,350,000 for this activity, which is \$287,000 less than current year requirements and \$595,000 less than the budget estimate. The result of the action of the committee is to provide funds slightly in excess of the 1947 appropriation including Pay Act increases, the additional amount of approximately \$25,000 being provided for the employment of temporary employees in the parks during the summer season.

National monuments and other areas.—The bill contains \$1,496,000 for this purpose, which is \$279,000 less than the budget estimate and \$29,000 below the 1947 appropriation. The action of the committee results in a denial of all proposed increases with the exception of funds for operation of the Pipestone National Monument in Minnesota, amounting to a total of \$4,239, and the estimate for operation of the Effigy Mounds area, Iowa, for which a total of \$8,865 is provided.

Recreational areas.—The committee considered a budget estimate of \$372,000 for the administration, protection, and maintenance of areas at Boulder Dam, Lake Texoma, and Shasta and Millerton Lakes in California. A total of \$197,000 has been allowed for this purpose, this sum being distributed as follows:

Boulder Dam area.....	\$91, 400
Lake Texoma area.....	55, 600
Shasta and Millerton Lakes areas.....	50, 000
Total.....	197, 000

Construction of roads, trails, and physical improvements.—The committee has approved the proposed consolidation of items for road construction and physical improvements. It has approved, also, a total of \$1,750,000 for roads and trails in lieu of a budget estimate of \$3,500,000 and has included \$900,000 for construction and repair of buildings, instead of \$1,500,000, as recommended in the estimates. In connection with the latter item, the committee has allowed \$50,000 for the construction and repair of National Capital Parks; \$100,000 for the preparation of plans and surveys in regional areas; and \$750,000 for general construction and rehabilitation in miscellaneous park areas, \$10,000 of which is specifically provided for rehabilitation of the cyclorama at Gettysburg, Pa.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Budget estimates totaling \$10,338,300 were considered by the committee for this service. The bill includes a total of \$5,960,320, which is \$3,842,282 less than current-year requirements and \$4,377,980 less than the budget estimates. Several of the most substantial reductions recommended are in items where investigations and market news service are being provided the industry without remuneration. The committee believes that such services are not justified, or, if there is sufficient demand, they should be financed by the fishing industry. For this reason, it has recommended substantial reductions in such items.

Salaries and expenses.—The reduction of \$127,530 in the budget estimate of \$374,000 eliminates proposed increases in the Office of the Director, including funds for two employees who were to perform administrative and clerical work in connection with the establishment of a board of civil-service examiners within the Service. This is a function which should be performed by the Civil Service Commission, and the committee is opposed to the allowance of any funds for such use by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The allowance of \$246,470 will provide personnel on substantially the same basis provided in the fiscal year 1946.

Propagation of food fishes.—The bill includes \$1,344,850 for this purpose, which is a reduction of \$189,150 in the budget estimate. The sum recommended is intended to provide funds sufficient to operate all existing fish hatcheries. The committee has allocated \$25,000 of the amount recommended for use in connection with the propagation and distribution of fresh-water mussels. Funds were provided for this purpose prior to the war and it is felt that this service should be restored on a modest basis at the present time.

Investigations respecting food fishes.—The bill contains a total of \$725,000 for this purpose, which is a reduction of \$177,000 under the budget estimates and is \$65,040 less than current-year requirements. Of the sum recommended, \$20,000 is specifically provided to investigate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes, as authorized by Public Law 672 of the Seventy-ninth Congress. In connection with the reduction in this item, the committee believes that if the Fish and Wildlife Service wishes to undertake new investigations, funds should be made available by a change of emphasis on the work being performed. In other words, the committee feels that investigations which have been in progress for many years should give way to newer and more immediate problems which require prompt and vigorous research.

Alaska fur seal investigations.—Funds were provided in the current appropriation act for the completion and equipment of a floating laboratory for studying seals, their habits, and the quantity of fish consumed by the seal herds in the North Pacific area. Complaint has been made by other governments that the large increase in the number of seals is resulting in a reduction in the quantity of fish in this area. The proposed study is intended primarily to secure scientific information on this question. The committee has approved the full budget estimate of \$69,300, with the understanding that the investigation will be conducted and completed during the next fiscal year and that no funds will be forthcoming for a continuation of the program in the fiscal year 1949.

Biological investigations.—The bill includes \$241,000 for these investigations, a sum \$89,400 less than current year requirements and \$160,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount recommended will permit a continuation of these investigations at the rate provided for during the fiscal year 1946, including additional sums required for pay-act increases and promotions. As in the case of the item for investigations respecting food fishes, the committee expects the Fish and Wildlife Service to provide funds for necessary new investigations by a change of emphasis in work in order that the new and more pressing problems will receive priority over those which have been investigated for a long period of years.

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations.—In providing a total of \$900,000 for this activity, the committee has effected a reduction of \$151,000 in the budget estimate and \$32,400 in current year requirements. Funds are provided in the item for the cost of operating and maintaining the Theodore Roosevelt Wildlife Refuge in North Dakota, which was established in 1946.

Federal aid in wildlife restoration.—This activity was the subject of lengthy hearings and the committee has given much time and atten-

tion to the problem. The so-called Pittman-Robertson Act, which provides for Federal aid in wildlife restoration, was passed in 1937 and funds were provided initially in 1939. During the war period, the committee and the Congress refused to provide the total revenues paid into a specail fund in the Treasury from the tax on the sale of small arms and ammunition, it being the opinion that these funds should be conserved until the postwar period, when personnel and materials would be available in greater quantities and when the program would not interfere with the war effort. As a result of this policy, a very large sum has accrued to the fund and a total of approximately \$15,000,000 is now available for carrying out the provisions of the act. The committee is of the opinion that a substantial portion of revenues now coming into the Treasury should be made available for Federal-aid work and it has inserted a provision in the bill, indefinite in amount, which will make available all funds received during the fiscal year 1947 which are credited to the special fund created by the act.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

A total appropriation of \$9,002,400 is recommended for the territorial possessions provided for under this heading which includes funds for salaries and expenses for the Government in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands. The amount recommended is \$4,642,210 in excess of current year requirements and \$614,300 less than the budget estimates.

Alaska.—In recommending a total of \$60,000 for salaries and expenses for the Office of the Governor, the committee has provided a reduction of \$1,300 in the budget estimate of which \$500 is applied to a proposed increase for the employment of temporary help, and \$500 in connection with a proposed increase for expenses of travel.

The committee considered an estimate of \$4,353,000 for the construction, repair and maintenance of roads in Alaska, of which \$600,000 was contained, as a supplemental estimate, in House Document 71. The committee has allowed a total of \$3,750,000, which is \$1,150,000 in excess of current year requirements and \$603,000 less than the budget estimates. During the hearings testimony was given by Maj. Gen. W. H. Arnold, of the War Department General Staff, with reference to the military value of additional roads necessary to the support of military bases in Alaska. The committee was advised that such roads were also necessary in connection with development of new sources of strategic raw materials, vital requirements to national defense. Valuable information was also received from the Chief Engineer of the Alaska Road Commission. In making its recommendations in connection with this item, the committee has given primary consideration and approval to the needs of national security. The committee has also provided substantial amounts in connection with the continuation of construction of the Kenai-Lake Homer Road and the Eagle-Forty-mile Tanacross Road, for which funds were originally provided in the 1947 Appropriation Act. Funds for surveys and plans are also recommended and an estimate of \$222,000 for construction of repair shops and district headquarters at Anchorage has been allowed in the sum of \$160,000. A break-down of the budget estimates for 1948, together with the amounts recommended by the committee is set forth below, as follows:

Construction and maintenance of roads in Alaska

	Estimate, 1948	Recommended by committee
Maintenance and improvement of existing roads---	\$1, 508, 000	\$1, 350, 000
Construction of new roads:		
Fairbanks to Livengood-----	¹ 600, 000	600, 000
Kenai-Lake Homer-----	750, 000	625, 000
Eagle-Forty-mile Tanacross-----	750, 000	600, 000
Anchorage-Potter-----	180, 000	100, 000
Farm roads, Palmer, Fairbanks, Homer-----	60, 000	50, 000
Improvement of Anchorage-Palmer Road-----	133, 000	130, 000
Construction of repair shops and district headquarters, Anchorage-----	222, 000	160, 000
Surveys and plans:		
Richardson-Highway Mount McKinley-----	58, 100	58, 100
Livengood-Wiseman-----	61, 900	61, 900
Fairbanks-Chena-----	30, 000	15, 000
Total-----	4, 353, 000	3, 750, 000

¹ Contained in H. Doc. 71.

During the war period, the Alaska Railroad operated annually at a considerable profit and at the end of the war, there was a substantial surplus on hand. However, the conclusion of the war and the withdrawal of troops and other military activities from the area resulted in a very drastic reduction in the revenues of the railroad. Also, the road was operated with a minimum of maintenance during the war due to the difficulty in securing material and equipment. The committee is now advised that the railroad is in such serious condition that it is difficult to operate without many derailments, delays in traffic, and the always imminent danger of a serious accident which will result in loss of life. In addition to the testimony given to the committee by the general manager of the railroad, Mr. Johnson, the committee heard at length from General Arnold of the War Department General Staff, who has made an inspection of the area during the last 3 months. In referring to the condition of the railroad, as well as highways in Alaska, General Arnold advised the committee as follows:

The War Department is deeply concerned over the lack of roads and the critical condition of the Railroad in mainland Alaska. The support of military bases in Alaska and the development of new sources of strategic raw materials are vital requirements of national defense. Both of these requirements depend on the existence in Alaska of a system of roads and railroads not only adequate for peacetime use, but capable of sustaining the increased traffic which an emergency would impose. It is the opinion of the War Department that the present condition of the Railroad and the deficiencies of the present road system jeopardize the mission of national defense.

In order to bring the Railroad to a safe operating standard, the committee is advised that a rehabilitation program must be undertaken at an ultimate cost of \$34,000,000. The program would extend over a period of 5 years. A break-down of the proposed program will

be found on pages 367 and 368, part 1, of the printed hearings. In view of the military necessity for the program as submitted to the committee, the total estimate of \$4,000,000, together with a contract authorization in the sum of \$15,000,000, has been included in the bill. Of the direct appropriation of \$4,000,000, \$600,000 is required for operating costs during the fiscal year 1948, the remainder—\$3,400,000—being provided for the rehabilitation program.

The committee inquired into the capital investment and operating costs of the Alaska Railroad, but was able to secure only a statement of the undepreciated value of the capital investment and the difference between income and expenditures. Although it is understood the railroad in general maintains accounts in conformity with the uniform system of accounts for steam railroads prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it does not conform to the provisions of that system in respect to the requirements for accrued depreciation in connection with physical assets. Failure to charge depreciation results in an overstatement of the present value of the capital investment as reflected in balance sheet statements, and at the same time the operating statements are understated by reason of the lack of charges to operating expenses to cover the loss in service value of depreciable property. The committee requests that steps be taken to correct this situation immediately and that future budgets of the Alaska Railroad be presented with full and complete financial statements prepared in accordance with businesslike principles.

Virgin Islands.—The bill includes a total of \$402,400 for salaries and expenses, operation of the agricultural experiment station, and for defraying the deficit of the municipal government of St. Croix. The amount recommended is \$10,000 less than the budget estimate, the reduction being applied to the budget proposal for \$150,000 in connection with the deficit of the island of St. Croix. The amount recommended for this latter purpose will provide a sum substantially equal to that allowed for the current fiscal year, including a deficiency appropriation, and the committee will insist that municipal expenditures during the fiscal year 1948 are kept within the appropriation recommended in the bill for that purpose.

The 1947 Appropriation Act contained an appropriation of \$6,000 for the salaries and expenses of three municipal experts to make a study and report on the fiscal affairs of the municipality of St. Croix. As a result of this appropriation, a survey was made by the Public Administration Service and a very thorough and comprehensive report has been submitted to the committee. The committee has studied the report and believes that some of the recommendations and conclusions contained therein are worthy of serious consideration. However, most of the recommendations deal with matters which will require the enactment of legislation which must be considered by the appropriate legislative committees. The committee recommends that such committees give careful consideration to the recommendations contained in the report.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 2, in connection with appropriations for the Office of the Secretary:

* * * *Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary.*

On page 6, in connection with the Bonneville Power Administration:

* * * *Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work performed on a force account basis.*

On page 43, in connection with appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation:

No part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be available for work performed on a force account basis.

On page 45, in connection with the appropriation for gaging streams, Geological Survey:

* * * *Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for cooperative or noncooperative ground water activities: Provided further, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation shall be available for payment of the compensation and expenses of the person appointed by the President pursuant to Public Law 34, Seventy-ninth Congress, to participate as the representative of the United States in the negotiation of a compact between the States of Colorado and Kansas relative to the division of the waters of the Arkansas River and its tributaries;*

On page 50:

Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction and equipment of an anthracite research laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment, by contract or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct said laboratory; and the purchase, maintenance, and operation of one passenger automobile, \$450,000.

On page 51, in connection with the appropriation for synthetic liquid fuels, Bureau of Mines:

* * * *Provided further, That the contract authorization of \$15,000,000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1946, is hereby reduced to \$9,750,000.*

On page 75, in connection with the Alaska Railroad:

* * * *Provided further, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional work, materials and equipment not exceeding a total of \$15,000,000: * * **

On page 80:

Sec. 7. Limitations on amounts to be expended for personal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of December 21, 1944 (Public Law 525).

Sec. 8. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses of any regional, field, or other office or committee for which approval has not been given by the Congress prior to the establishment of such activity.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, THE BUDGET
ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING
BILL FOR 1948

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
SECRETARY'S OFFICE						
Salaries.....	\$1, 298, 337	\$174, 000	\$1, 665, 000	\$1, 000, 000	-\$172, 337	-\$665, 000
War agency liquidation.....	150, 000	15, 000	60, 000	60, 000	-105, 000	-----
Solicitor's office, salaries.....	263, 885	36, 200	307, 800	200, 000	-100, 085	-107, 800
Division of Territories and Island Possessions.....	156, 526	21, 600	189, 900	140, 000	-38, 126	-49, 900
Oil and Gas Division.....	400, 000	44, 000	463, 900	124, 000	-320, 000	-339, 900
Division of Geography.....	12, 956	-----	90, 000	-----	-12, 956	-90, 000
Soil and moisture conservation operations.....	1, 509, 830	97, 000	3, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	-106, 830	-1, 500, 000
Contingent expenses.....	250, 760	-----	314, 900	215, 000	-35, 760	-99, 900
Penalty mail costs.....	205, 000	-----	195, 000	185, 000	-20, 000	-10, 000
Total, Secretary's office.....	4, 247, 294	387, 800	6, 286, 500	3, 424, 000	-1, 211, 094	-2, 862, 500
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS						
Expenses.....	10, 000	910	12, 000	12, 000	+1, 090	-----

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION						
Construction, operation, and maintenance.	12, 470, 000	-----	20, 278, 000	6, 907, 800	-5, 562, 200	-13, 370, 200
HIGH COMMISSIONER, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS						
Salaries and expenses	(²)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR						
Salaries and expenses	³ 2, 950, 000	-----	-----	-----	-2, 950, 000	-----
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION						
Operation and maintenance	100, 000	-----	200, 000	125, 000	+25, 000	-75, 000
Construction	7, 500, 000	-----	3, 725, 000	1, 246, 000	-6, 254, 000	-2, 479, 000
Total, Southwestern Power Administration	7, 600, 000	-----	3, 925, 000	1, 371, 000	-6, 229, 000	-2, 554, 000
GRAZING SERVICE						
Salaries and expenses	550, 000	38, 900	(⁵)	(⁵)	-588, 900	-----
Fire fighting	40, 000	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	-40, 000	-----
Range improvements	205, 000	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	-205, 000	-----
Leasing of grazing lands	7, 500	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	-7, 500	-----
Total, Grazing Service	802, 500	38, 900	-----	-----	-841, 400	-----

¹ And contract authorization of \$6,000,000.² Unexpended balance continued available.³ Contained in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.⁴ Includes \$1,400,000 in H. Doc. 71.⁵ Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, items for the Grazing Service and General Land Office have been consolidated into a new bureau—the Bureau of Land Management.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
GENERAL LAND OFFICE						
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 000, 000	\$134, 700	(⁵)	(⁵)	-\$1, 134, 700	-----
Surveying public lands-----	550, 000	43, 300	(⁵)	(⁵)	-593, 300	-----
Field examination branch, salaries and expenses-----	392, 600	34, 600	(⁵)	(⁵)	-427, 200	-----
Salaries and expenses of district land offices	287, 126	30, 000	(⁵)	(⁵)	-317, 126	-----
Payments to States for sale of land-----	2, 500	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	-2, 500	-----
Oregon, California, and Coos Bay grant lands-----	365, 000	27, 800	(⁵)	(⁵)	-392, 800	-----
Range improvements outside grazing dis- tricts-----	50, 000	2, 000	(⁵)	(⁵)	-52, 000	-----
Oil and gas royalties; Red River, Okla.---	3, 500	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	-3, 500	-----
Protection and management of timber resources, public domain-----	454, 000	22, 100	(⁵)	(⁵)	-476, 100	-----
Surveys and investigations in Alaska-----	75, 000	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	-75, 000	-----
Total, General Land Office-----	3, 179, 726	294, 500	-----	-----	-3, 474, 226	-----

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Salaries and expenses.....	-----	\$1,232,000	\$1,000,000	+1,000,000	-\$232,000
Management, protection, and disposal of public lands.....	-----	3,000,000	1,888,000	+1,888,000	-1,112,000
Fire fighting.....	-----	40,000	40,000	+40,000	-----
Range improvements on public lands.....	-----	253,000	253,000	+253,000	-----
Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon.....	-----	469,300	425,000	+425,000	-44,300
Payments to States from sales of lands.....	-----	2,500	2,500	+2,500	-----
Payment to Oklahoma from oil and gas royalties.....	-----	3,500	3,500	+3,500	-----
Leasing of grazing lands.....	-----	7,500	7,500	+7,500	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	-----	5,007,800	3,619,500	+3,619,500	-1,388,300
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Salaries and expenses.....	132,700	1,280,000	750,000	-447,037	-530,000
Salaries and expenses, district offices.....	85,000	1,108,000	700,000	-335,000	-408,000
Salaries and expenses, reservation administration.....	411,700	3,698,000	2,000,000	-1,549,000	-1,698,000
Alaska Native Service.....	290,000	4,069,000	3,250,000	-469,008	-819,000

* Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1956, items for the Grazing Service and General Land Office have been consolidated into a new bureau—the Bureau of Land Management.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued						
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies-----	\$760, 000	-----	\$760, 000	\$660, 000	—\$100, 000	—\$100, 000
Maintenance of buildings-----	815, 000	-----	1, 200, 000	665, 000	—150, 000	—535, 000
Education of Indians-----	10, 000, 000	\$889, 700	11, 865, 000	8, 000, 000	—2, 889, 700	—3, 865, 000
Conservation of health-----	6, 130, 570	700, 000	7, 597, 000	6, 830, 570	-----	—766, 430
Welfare of Indians-----	488, 910	9, 800	750, 000	488, 910	—9, 800	—261, 090
Management, Indian forest and range re- sources-----	704, 728	89, 400	1, 145, 000	1, 000, 000	+205, 872	—145, 000
Suppressing forest and range fires-----	12, 000	-----	12, 000	12, 000	-----	-----
Agriculture and stock raising-----	902, 168	89, 200	931, 700	853, 000	—138, 368	—78, 700
Revolving fund for loans-----	925, 000	-----	125, 000	-----	—925, 000	—125, 000
Suppressing contagious diseases among livestock-----	(⁶)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes-----	350, 000	-----	350, 000	150, 000	—200, 000	—200, 000
Redemption of restricted Indian property subject to taxation-----	(⁷)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Development of Indian arts and crafts-----	30,000	2,700	34,800	34,800	+2,100	-----
Irrigation-----	1,624,000	18,700	406,000	337,833	-1,304,867	-68,167
Settlement of claims to water rights, Gila River, Ariz. (reimbursable)-----	(⁶)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Construction, etc., irrigation systems (reimbursable)-----	924,038	-----	1,535,000	875,000	-49,038	-660,000
Construction, etc., buildings and utilities-----	3,023,800	-----	2,000,000	1,572,000	-1,451,800	-428,000
Roads, Indian reservations-----	3,700,000	-----	3,700,000	3,000,000	-700,000	-700,000
Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, N. Mex.-----	20,000	-----	20,000	20,000	-----	-----
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York-----	6,000	-----	6,000	6,000	-----	-----
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York-----	4,500	-----	4,500	4,500	-----	-----
Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma-----	10,520	-----	10,520	10,520	-----	-----
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma-----	30,000	-----	30,000	30,000	-----	-----
Payment to Indians of Sioux reservations-----	150,000	-----	150,000	150,000	-----	-----
Payment of interest on Indian trust funds-----	1,114,000	-----	1,722,000	1,722,000	+608,000	-----
Payments to Indians, Fort Berthold, N. Dak.-----	400,000	-----	-----	-----	-400,000	-----
Payments from proceeds from power, Indian irrigation projects-----	-----	-----	(⁹)	(⁹)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	40,705,879	2,718,900	44,509,520	33,122,133	-10,302,646	-11,387,387

⁶ Appropriation continued available until June 30, 1947.⁷ Appropriation continued available until expended.⁸ Unexpended balance continued available until June 30, 1947.⁹ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$572,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued						
Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds:						
NOTE.—The following appropri- ations, shown in italic type, are from Indian tribal funds and are not in- cluded in the totals in this tabulation.						
<i>Administration of Indian tribal affairs—</i>						
<i>Administration of tribal affairs, Blackfeet Indians, Montana</i> -----	\$278, 170	\$9, 700	\$284, 800	\$294, 800	+\$6, 980	+\$10, 000
<i>Administration of tribal affairs, Seneca Na- tion of New York</i> -----	100, 000				-100, 000	
<i>Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon</i> -----	2, 500				-2, 500	
<i>Support of Menominee Agency, Wisconsin</i> ---	118, 000	8, 400	210, 000	150, 000	+23, 600	-60, 000
<i>Support of Osage Agency, Oklahoma</i> -----	129, 500	4, 900	140, 000	135, 000	+600	-5, 000
<i>Development of Hot Springs enterprise Con- federated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana</i> -----	200, 000	23, 600	238, 000	202, 000	-21, 600	-36, 000
	350, 000				-350, 000	

	(¹⁰)		(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	
<i>Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma</i> -----					
<i>Monument, grave of Governor Johnston, Chickasaw Nation</i> -----	750				-750
<i>Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof</i> -----	25,000		35,000	35,000	+10,000
<i>Relief of needy Indians</i> -----	75,000		112,000	112,000	+37,000
<i>Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds)</i> -----	22,980		33,580	33,580	+10,600
<i>Attorneys for California Indians</i> -----	10,000				-10,000
<i>Purchase and lease of lands</i> -----	304,000		174,000	124,000	-180,000
<i>Industrial assistance</i> -----	326,375		250,000	250,000	-76,375
<i>Pima cropping operations</i> -----	200,000		200,000	200,000	
<i>Suppressing forest and range fires</i> -----	25,000		25,000	25,000	
<i>Support of Indian schools</i> -----	410,000		512,000	512,000	+102,000
<i>Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, from Indian Tribal Funds</i> -----	2,577,275	46,600	2,214,380	2,073,380	-550,495
					-141,000

¹⁰ Indefinite.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION						
(From Reclamation fund)						
Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)-----	\$4, 000, 000	\$360, 000	\$4, 800, 000	\$3, 000, 000	—\$1, 360, 000	—\$1, 800, 000
General investigations-----	5, 000, 000	-----	5, 000, 000	125, 000	—4, 875, 000	—4, 875, 000
Construction-----	¹¹ 27, 465, 303	-----	14, 042, 000	¹² 40, 997, 000	+13, 531, 697	+26, 955, 000
Operation and maintenance:						
Parker Dam project, Arizona-California.	(¹³)	-----	(¹⁴)	(¹⁵)	-----	-----
Yuma project, Arizona-California-----	¹⁶ 97, 650	10, 200	¹⁷ 138, 400	¹⁷ 130, 000	+22, 150	—8, 400
Central Valley project, California-----	(¹⁸)	-----	(¹⁹)	(²⁰)	-----	-----
Colorado-Big Thompson, Colorado-----	(²¹)	-----	(²²)	(²³)	-----	-----
Boise project, Idaho-----	142, 000	10, 000	190, 000	185, 000	+33, 000	—5, 000
Minidoka project, Idaho-----	²⁴ 40, 000	2, 000	²⁵ 80, 800	²⁵ 75, 000	+33, 000	—5, 800

	(26)	(27)	(28)	
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming-----				
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas-----	(29)	(30)	(31)	
Deshutes project, Oregon-----		51, 000	50, 000	+ 50, 000
Owyhee project, Oregon-----	225, 000	265, 000	260, 000	+ 25, 500
Klamath project, Oregon-California-----	160, 000	209, 000	200, 000	+ 30, 500

11 Includes \$1,684,740 contained in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

12 Includes funds estimated for under heading "Construction, general fund."

13 Not to exceed \$550,000 from power and other revenues made available for operation and maintenance.

14 Not to exceed \$740,000 from power and other revenues made available for operation and maintenance.

15 Not to exceed \$700,000 from power and other revenues made available for operation and maintenance.

16 And not to exceed \$30,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

17 Not to exceed \$32,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

18 Not to exceed \$500,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

19 Not to exceed \$860,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

20 Not to exceed \$800,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

21 Not to exceed \$151,400 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

22 Not to exceed \$134,400 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

23 Not to exceed \$130,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

24 And not to exceed \$190,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

25 And not to exceed \$196,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

26 Not to exceed \$105,700 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system, and \$6,000 for carriage of water.

27 Not to exceed \$136,800 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system, and \$6,000 for carriage of water.

28 Not to exceed \$130,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system and \$6,000 for carriage of water.

29 Not to exceed \$200,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

30 Not to exceed \$223,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

31 Not to exceed \$220,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—continued						
Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	(32)	-----	(33)	(34)	-----	-----
Yakima project, Washington-----	³⁵ \$275, 000	\$21, 500	³⁵ \$309, 000	³⁵ \$300, 000	+ \$3, 500	— \$9, 000
Kendrick project, Wyoming-----	(36)	-----	(37)	(38)	-----	-----
Riverton project, Wyoming-----	³⁹ 80, 000	6, 000	⁴⁰ 90, 000	⁴⁰ 89, 000	+ 3, 000	— 1, 000
Shoshone project, Wyoming-----	⁴¹ 27, 255	-----	⁴² 51, 000	⁴² 50, 000	+ 22, 745	— 1, 000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation, from reclamation fund-----	37, 512, 208	428, 700	25, 226, 200	45, 461, 000	+ 7, 520, 092	+ 20, 234, 800
Construction, general fund: Gila project, Arizona; Davis Dam project, Arizona- Nevada; Central Valley project, Cali- fornia; Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado; Kings River project, Cali- fornia; Hungry Horse Dam, Montana; Colorado River project, Texas; and Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	48, 725, 307	-----	86, 600, 000	(43)	— 48, 725, 307	— 86, 600, 000

Operation and maintenance, general fund: Boulder Canyon project, All-American Canal-----			44 250, 000	245, 000	+ 245, 000	-5, 000
Water conservation and utilization projects-----					-3, 340, 000	
Fort Peck project, Montana-----	3, 340, 000				+ 317, 107	-1, 250, 000
Missouri River Basin-----	932, 893		2, 500, 000	1, 250, 000	-7, 888, 400	-13, 388, 400
Boulder Canyon project, operation, maintenance, and replacements-----	17, 500, 000					
Boulder Canyon project, continuation of construction-----	1, 251, 530	62, 800	1, 557, 000	1, 500, 000	+ 185, 670	-57, 000
All-American Canal, continuation of construction-----	433, 605		800, 000	400, 000	-33, 605	-400, 000
Colorado River development fund-----	5, 000, 000		4, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000
	500, 000		500, 000	250, 000	-250, 000	-250, 000

³² Not to exceed \$1,090,000 from special account made available for operation and maintenance.

³³ Not to exceed \$1,346,000 from special account made available for operation and maintenance.

³⁴ Not to exceed \$1,300,000 from special account made available for operation and maintenance.

³⁵ And not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

³⁶ Not to exceed \$175,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

³⁷ Not to exceed \$206,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

³⁸ Not to exceed \$200,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

³⁹ And not to exceed \$49,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

⁴⁰ And not to exceed \$48,300 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

⁴¹ And not to exceed \$65,345 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

⁴² And not to exceed \$79,400 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

⁴³ The committee recommends transfer of the item "Construction, general fund" to the item "Construction" under the reclamation fund, and has provided for such projects in reduced amounts.

⁴⁴ Contained in H. Doc. 71.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—continued						
Colorado River front work and levee sys- tem-----	45 \$600, 000	-----	\$1, 519, 000	\$1, 000, 000	+ \$400, 000	— \$519, 000
Total Reclamation Service, exclu- sive of reclamation fund-----	78, 283, 335	\$62, 800	120, 726, 000	17, 256, 600	—61, 089, 535	—103, 469, 400
Grand total, Reclamation Service---	115, 795, 543	491, 500	145, 952, 200	62, 717, 600	—53, 569, 443	—83, 234, 600
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY						
Salaries and expenses-----	268, 070	33, 800	286, 900	232, 340	—69, 530	—54, 560
Topographic surveys-----	3, 000, 000	-----	8, 500, 000	3, 000, 000	-----	—5, 500, 000
Geologic surveys-----	2, 000, 000	-----	3, 135, 000	1, 690, 000	—310, 000	—1, 445, 000
Investigation of mineral resources of Alaska-----	200, 000	14, 300	250, 000	250, 000	+35, 700	-----
Gaging streams-----	2, 498, 672	-----	3, 750, 000	2, 578, 680	+80, 008	—1, 171, 320
Classification of lands-----	275, 000	26, 100	350, 000	139, 000	—162, 100	—211, 000
Printing, binding, illustrating, and engrav- ing of geologic maps, etc.-----	442, 030	4, 100	685, 000	389, 000	—57, 130	—296, 000

Minerals on public lands and naval petroleum reserves-----	74,600	748,000	434,210	-265,390	-313,790
Cooperative advance-----		400,000	400,000		
Total, Geological Survey-----	9,708,772	18,104,900	9,113,230	-748,442	-8,991,670
BUREAU OF MINES					
Salaries and expenses-----	184,800	212,500	162,500	-34,900	-50,000
Investigating mine accidents and operating mine-rescue cars-----	1,019,000	1,148,000	1,148,000	+103,500	
Coal-mine inspection and investigation-----	1,483,000	1,625,000	1,625,000	+100,000	
Testing fuel-----	500,000	595,000	302,285	-204,715	-292,715
Anthracite investigations-----	99,000	105,000	105,000	+6,000	
Anthracite research laboratory-----	450,000		450,000		+450,000
Synthetic liquid fuels-----	5,250,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	-2,250,000	-2,000,000
Mineral-mining investigations-----	559,350	629,000	360,090	-208,460	-268,910
Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels-----	1,700,000	1,600,000	800,000	-900,000	-800,000
Coal investigations-----	350,000	280,000	57,000	-293,000	-223,000
Oil and gas investigations-----	826,750	906,500	579,000	-247,750	-327,500
Mining experiment stations, expenses of-----	1,430,615	1,600,000	1,000,000	-460,615	-600,000
Metallurgical research and pilot plants-----	1,000,000	1,600,000	600,000	-400,000	-1,000,000

⁴⁵ Includes \$500,000 in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
BUREAU OF MINES—continued						
Care, etc., buildings, and grounds, Pitts- burgh, Pa.-----	\$198, 000	\$15, 000	\$200, 000	\$150, 000	—\$63, 000	—\$50, 000
Economics of mineral industries-----	850, 000	23, 000	1, 233, 000	555, 000	—318, 000	—678, 000
Construction and equipment of helium plants.-----	(46)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Helium utilization and research-----	100, 000	-----	100, 000	90, 000	—10, 000	—10, 000
Helium production and investigation-----	(47)	-----	(47)	(47)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Mines.-----	16, 000, 515	164, 300	16, 834, 000	10, 983, 875	—5, 180, 940	—5, 850, 125
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						
Salaries and expenses-----	711, 248	84, 000	966, 000	711, 248	—84, 000	—254, 752
Regional offices-----	659, 407	72, 000	861, 000	659, 407	—72, 000	—201, 593
National parks-----	3, 290, 000	347, 000	3, 945, 000	3, 350, 000	—287, 000	—595, 000
National monument, historical, and mil- itary areas-----	1, 375, 000	150, 000	1, 775, 000	1, 496, 000	—29, 000	—279, 000

Boulder Dam recreational area, Arizona-Nevada-----	71, 500	8, 000	(45)	-----	-79, 500	-----
Lake Texoma recreational area, Texas and Oklahoma-----	50, 000	5, 600	(48)	-----	-55, 600	-----
Recreational areas-----	-----	-----	372, 000	197, 000	+197, 000	-175, 000
Emergency repair and fire-fighting fund-----	30, 000	-----	30, 000	30, 000	-----	-----
Investigation and purchase of water rights-----	(49)	-----	50, 000	15, 000	+15, 000	-35, 000
Travel Bureau-----	-----	-----	75, 000	75, 000	+75, 000	-----
Recreational demonstration areas-----	68, 300	-----	62, 000	30, 000	-38, 300	-32, 000
Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks-----	675, 000	65, 900	927, 500	770, 000	+29, 100	-157, 500
River basin studies-----	-----	-----	242, 000	121, 000	+121, 000	-121, 000
Acquisition of lands-----	-----	-----	250, 000	200, 000	+200, 000	-50, 000
Acquisition of Montezuma Well property, Arizona-----	25, 000	-----	-----	-----	-25, 000	-----

⁴⁶ Unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1947.

⁴⁷ Funds transferred from War and Navy Departments.

⁴⁸ The Budget proposes and the committee recommends transfer of this item to the item "Recreational areas."

⁴⁹ Unexpended balance reappropriated.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appro- priated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—continued						
Roads and trails, construction of-----	\$6, 000, 000	-----	(50)	(50)	--\$6, 000, 000	-----
Parkways, continuation of construction--	11, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----	--11, 000, 000	-----
Physical improvements-----	1, 330, 000	-----	(50)	(50)	--1, 330, 000	-----
Roads, trails, and physical improvements--	-----	-----	\$5, 000, 000	\$2, 650, 000	+2, 650, 000	--\$2, 350, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	25, 285, 455	\$732, 500	14, 555, 500	10, 304, 655	--15, 713, 300	--4, 250, 845
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
General administrative expenses-----	265, 000	27, 900	374, 000	246, 470	--46, 430	--127, 530
Propagation of food fishes-----	1, 413, 350	122, 000	1, 534, 000	1, 344, 850	--190, 500	--189, 150
Operation and maintenance of fish screens-	32, 375	3, 300	36, 300	36, 300	+625	-----
Investigations respecting food fishes-----	724, 440	65, 600	902, 000	725, 000	--65, 040	--177, 000
Commercial fisheries-----	360, 000	40, 000	401, 000	75, 000	--325, 000	--326, 000
Fishery market news service-----	125, 000	11, 900	141, 600	75, 000	--61, 900	--66, 600
Alaska fisheries-----	819, 307	35, 700	872, 000	850, 000	--5, 007	--22, 000

Alaska fur seal investigations-----	62, 500	1, 500	69, 300	69, 300	+ 5, 300	-----
Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts-----	20, 000	2, 000	22, 400	22, 400	+ 400	-----
Fur resources investigations-----	150, 000	3, 100	(⁵¹)	-----	- 153, 100	-----
Biological investigations-----	300, 000	30, 400	401, 000	241, 000	- 89, 400	- 160, 000
Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents-----	1, 000, 000	97, 600	1, 110, 000	750, 000	- 347, 600	- 360, 000
Protection of migratory birds-----	335, 900	33, 700	376, 000	350, 000	- 19, 600	- 26, 000
Enforcement of Alaska game law-----	162, 630	18, 000	197, 700	175, 000	- 5, 630	- 22, 700
Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations-----	853, 000	79, 400	1, 051, 000	900, 000	- 32, 400	- 151, 000
River basin studies-----	100, 000	7, 000	350, 000	100, 000	- 7, 000	- 250, 000
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	(⁵²)	-----	(⁵³)	(⁵³)	-----	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	2, 500, 000	-----	2, 500, 000	(⁵⁴)	- 2, 500, 000	- 2, 500, 000
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	9, 223, 502	579, 100	10, 338, 300	5, 960, 320	- 3, 842, 282	- 4, 377, 980

⁵⁰ The Budget proposes and the committee recommends transfer of this item to the item "Roads, trails, and physical improvements."

⁵¹ Estimated for under items "Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration," Department of Agriculture, and "Salaries and expenses," Fish and Wildlife Service.

⁵² Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$1,800,000.

⁵³ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$2,000,000.

⁵⁴ Indefinite appropriation.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-); bill compared with 1947 appropriations in- cluding Pay Act funds to be appropri- ated for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-); bill compared with 1948 budget esti- mates
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES						
Alaska:						
Salaries and expenses-----	\$54, 675	\$2, 800	\$61, 300	\$60, 000	+\$2, 525	-\$1, 300
Legislative expenses-----	48, 000	-----	-----	-----	-48, 000	-----
Public schools (receipt limitation)-----	50, 000	-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----	-----
Insane, care of-----	291, 700	-----	334, 700	334, 700	+43, 000	-----
Construction and repair of roads, trails, etc. (receipt limitation)-----	140, 000	-----	130, 000	130, 000	-10, 000	-----
Roads, bridges, and trails, construc- tion, repair, and maintenance of-----	2, 600, 000	-----	⁵⁵ 4, 353, 000	3, 750, 000	+1, 150, 000	-603, 000
Richardson Highway-----	750, 000	-----	250, 000	250, 000	-500, 000	-----
Alaska Railroad, operation, mainte- nance, and repair-----	-----	-----	⁵⁶ 4, 000, 000	⁵⁶ 4, 000, 000	+4, 000, 000	-----
Total, Territory of Alaska-----	3, 934, 375	2, 800	9, 179, 000	8, 574, 700	+4, 637, 525	-604, 300

Hawaii:									
Salaries and expenses-----	23, 800	1, 500	25, 300	25, 300					
Legislative expenses-----	47, 200							-47, 200	
Total, Hawaii-----	71, 000	1, 500	25, 300	25, 300				-47, 200	
Virgin Islands:									
Salaries and expenses-----	200, 215	27, 800	216, 100	216, 100				-11, 915	
Agricultural experiment station-----	39, 800	5, 500	46, 300	46, 300				+1, 000	
Defraying deficit of municipal government of Saint Croix-----	71, 200		150, 000	140, 000				+68, 800	-10, 000
Salaries and expenses of municipal experts-----	6, 000							-6, 000	
Total, Virgin Islands-----	317, 215	33, 300	412, 400	402, 400				+51, 885	-10, 000
Total, government in the Territories-----	4, 322, 590	37, 600	9, 616, 700	9, 002, 400				+4, 642, 210	-614, 300
Grand total, Department of the Interior-----	⁵⁷ 252, 301, 776	5, 598, 910	⁵⁸ 295, 420, 420	⁵⁸ 156, 533, 513				-101, 362, 173	-138, 881, 907

⁵⁵ Includes \$600,000 in H. Doc. 71.⁵⁶ And contract authorization of \$15,000,000.⁵⁷ Excludes \$1,800,000 carried by Budget for Migratory Bird Conservation Act.⁵⁸ Excludes \$2,000,000 carried by Budget for Migratory Bird Conservation Act, and \$572,000 carried as payments from proceeds from power, Indian irrigation projects.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Object	Appropriated, 1947	Estimated, 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration-----	-----	\$200, 000	+ \$200, 000
Grazing Act receipts, payments to States from-----	\$480, 000	500, 000	+ 20, 000
Oregon and California land-grant payments-----	800, 000	800, 000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund, payment to counties-----	26, 000	26, 000	-----
Oil Leasing Act, payments to States under-----	3, 750, 000	3, 750, 000	-----
Potash deposits, royalties and rentals, payments to States from-----	225, 000	225, 000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, excess payments-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, excess payments-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Payments from proceeds from power, Indian irrigation projects-----	-----	572, 000	+ 572, 000
Payments to States of Arizona and Nevada-----	600, 000	600, 000	-----
Repayment of advances from Treasury-----	5, 100, 000	4, 900, 000	- 200, 000
Continuing fund, emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana-----	225, 963	230, 000	+ 4, 037
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	300	300	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines-----	140, 000	165, 000	+ 25, 000
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	1, 800, 000	2, 000, 000	+ 200, 000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	(¹)	6, 000, 000	+ 6, 000, 000
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	89, 000	96, 500	+ 7, 500

Expenses incident to sale of refuge products-----	20, 000	20, 000	-----
Alaska Railroad fund-----	7, 800, 000	7, 000, 000	- 800, 000
Total, general and special funds-----	² 21, 082, 263	³ 27, 110, 800	+ 6, 028, 537

TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriated, 1947	Estimated, 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Management and operation of Grand River Dam project-----	\$150, 000	-----	-\$150, 000
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	160, 000	\$60, 000	-- 100, 000
Refund of deposits, unearned grazing fees-----	325	400	+ 75
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Alaska town-site funds-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Unearned proceeds from lands-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	7, 350, 000	7, 000, 000	- 350, 000
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor-----	600, 000	600, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance collections, Indian irrigation projects-----	827, 773	1, 071, 000	+ 243, 227
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations-----	1, 797, 733	1, 976, 607	+ 178, 874

¹ Carried as a regular annual appropriation.

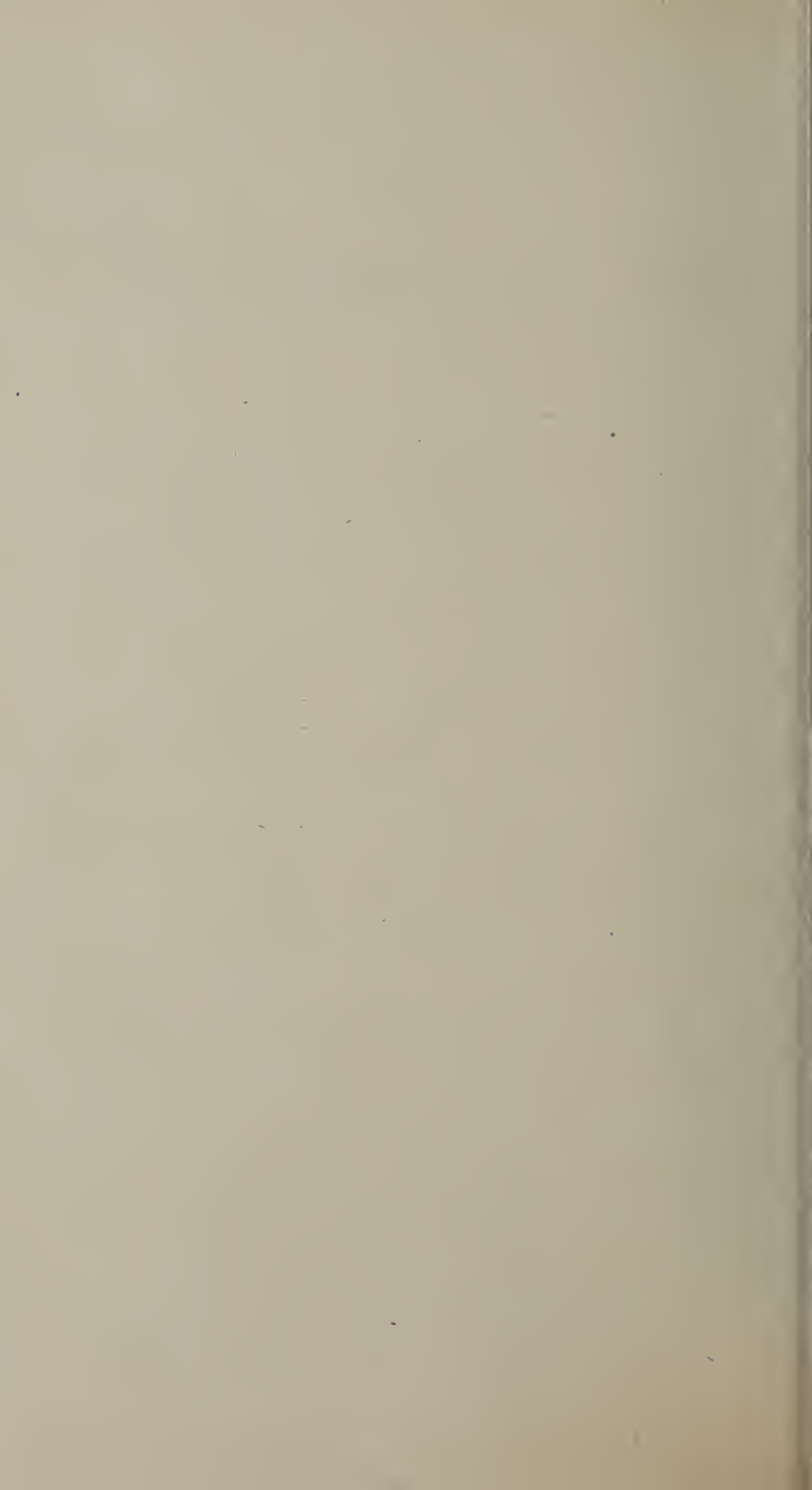
² Includes \$1,800,000 for migratory or bird conservation fund, carried by budget as a regular annual appropriation.

³ Includes \$2,000,000 for migratory or bird conservation fund and \$572,000 as payments from proceeds from power, Indian irrigation projects, carried by budget as a regular annual appropriation.

TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Object	Appropriated, 1947	Estimated, 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Donations, including land, national parks-----	\$20, 000	\$20, 000	-----
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, national parks-----	2, 393	2, 393	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks-----	3, 800	600	—\$3, 200
Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	15, 000	15, 000	-----
Fox and fur seal industries-----	125, 000	150, 000	+25, 000
Expenses, sale of furs-----	700	700	-----
Improvements of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska-----	154, 375	870, 000	+715, 625
Total, appropriations, trust funds-----	11, 319, 099	11, 878, 700	+559, 601
Total, permanent appropriations, including trust funds-----	32, 401, 362	38, 989, 500	+6, 588, 138

O



Union Calendar No. 126

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3123

[Report No. 279]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 21, 1947

Mr. JONES of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1948, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary.

WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

War Agency Liquidation: For expenses necessary for liquidating the Solid Fuels Administration for War provided for in Executive Order 9332, including personal services in the District of Columbia; and printing and binding; \$60,000.

OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$200,000.

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$140,000.

OIL AND GAS DIVISION

Oil and Gas Division: For necessary expenses of administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including not to exceed \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; and printing and binding; \$124,000.

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses of administering and carrying out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV, including \$100,000 for departmental personal services including such services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment and supplies; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

1 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-
3 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except
4 as otherwise provided), including teletype rentals and serv-
5 ice; streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses,
6 including not exceeding \$10,000 for inspections and investi-
7 gations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at
8 meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the
9 Department, and any request from appropriate authority
10 in such branch in connection therewith shall be immediately
11 complied with by administrative authority in the Depart-
12 ment; \$10,000, exclusively for the payment of claims under
13 part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946
14 (Public Law 601) ; hire of aircraft; expense of taking testi-
15 mony and preparing the same in connection with disbarment
16 proceedings instituted against persons charged with improper
17 practices before the Department, its bureaus and offices;
18 expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for con-
19 tract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for
20 newspapers; printing and binding, \$215,000; and, in addi-
21 tion thereto, sums transferred from other appropriations to
22 this for stationery supplies as follows: Bureau of Land Man-
23 agement, \$9,000; Geological Survey, \$19,500; National
24 Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any
25 unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to
26 the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000.

1 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the
2 Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of the
3 Interior, as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$185,000.

4 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

5 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
6 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
7 personal services in the District of Columbia, hire of pas-
8 senger motor vehicles, printing and binding and payment
9 of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary
10 of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
11 meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the
12 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
13 by the Commission, \$12,000.

14 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

15 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
16 power transmission system: To enable the Bonneville Power
17 Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him
18 pursuant to law, including the construction of transmission
19 lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and
20 maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system; market-
21 ing of electric power and energy; printing and binding;
22 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
23 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); purchase of fourteen in the
24 fiscal year 1948 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and

1 maintenance and operation of aircraft; \$6,907,800, to be
2 available until expended, of which amount not to exceed
3 \$2,500,000 shall be available in the fiscal year 1948 for
4 operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission
5 system, marketing of electric power and energy, and adminis-
6 trative expenses connected therewith, including \$12,000 for
7 personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided,*
8 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
9 work performed on a force account basis.

10 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

11 Operation and maintenance: For operation and main-
12 tenance of the southwestern power transmission system,
13 marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative
14 expenses connected therewith; including hire of passenger
15 motor vehicles, and printing and binding; \$125,000: *Pro-*
16 *vided,* That not exceeding \$12,000 of appropriations to the
17 Southwestern Power Administration contained in this Act
18 shall be available for personal services in the District of
19 Columbia.

20 Construction: For construction and acquisition of trans-
21 mission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and
22 administrative expenses connected therewith; including pur-
23 chase of ten, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; for tem-
24 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
25 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceed-

1 ing \$50 per diem for individuals; and printing and binding;
2 \$1,246,000.

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses not other-
5 wise provided for in carrying out the provisions of the public
6 land and other laws administered by the Bureau of Land
7 Management, including personal services in the District of
8 Columbia; one clerk authorized by the President to sign
9 land patents; printing and binding, advertising, preparation
10 and production of maps and official plats of survey, and for
11 hearings and other proceedings, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That
12 not exceeding \$91,000 of this appropriation shall be avail-
13 able for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of the
14 Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A).

15 Management, protection, and disposal of public lands:
16 For the administration of the public lands and their re-
17 sources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Man-
18 agement, including their protection, use, maintenance, im-
19 provement, development, and disposal; the employment of
20 necessary personnel, travel expenses, hearings, investigations,
21 examination and classification of lands; preparation of maps
22 and reports; surveys and resurveys of public lands, including
23 fragmentary surveys and such other surveys and examinations
24 as may be required; the prevention, presuppression or emer-

1 agency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the
2 jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; contract
3 reporting services, purchase of twenty-five passenger motor
4 vehicles; the payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while
5 actually employed and for payment of necessary travel ex-
6 penses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory com-
7 mittees of local stockmen, \$35,500; and the maintenance and
8 alteration of necessary buildings; \$1,888,000, of which not
9 to exceed \$310,000 shall be available for the administration
10 of district land offices, and not exceeding \$373,000 for carry-
11 ing out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as
12 amended (43 U. S. C. 8A) : *Provided*, That this appro-
13 priation shall be available for expenses of warehouse mainte-
14 nance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies,
15 materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to
16 projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Man-
17 agement, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value
18 of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and
19 handling) to be reimbursed to the appropriation for "Man-
20 agement, protection, and disposal of public lands, Bureau of
21 Land Management," current at the time additional supplies,
22 materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation
23 chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials,
24 or equipment: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may
25 be expended for surveys of lands other than those under the

1 jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and in such
2 cases this appropriation shall be reimbursed from the appli-
3 cable appropriation, fund or special deposit.

4 Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands
5 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in
6 the United States and Alaska, \$40,000, which amount shall
7 also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding
8 year, pursuant to the acts of September 20, 1922 (16
9 U. S. C. 594) and June 28, 1934, as amended.

10 Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and
11 maintenance of range improvements on the public lands pur-
12 suant to the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of
13 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315i and j), in
14 addition to contributions under section 9 of the Act of June
15 28, 1934, including the purchase of one passenger motor
16 vehicle, \$253,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder
17 shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received under
18 the provisions of said Act during the fiscal years 1947 and
19 1948.

20 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
21 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For
22 expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of title I
23 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including
24 fire protection and patrol, through cooperative agreements

1 with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and
2 including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$425,000:
3 *Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from
4 the 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act
5 approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated
6 the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section
7 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund
8 designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund."

9 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from
10 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of
11 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands
12 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of
13 making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*,
14 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate
15 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section
16 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

17 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south
18 half of Red River: For payment of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the
19 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-
20 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923 (30
21 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of Oklahoma
22 in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing
23 under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same
24 manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved
25 February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$3,500: *Provided*,

1 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate
2 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section
3 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

4 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or
5 privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of
6 the Act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-1), \$7,500:
7 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed
8 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-
9 ance with 43 U. S. C. 315m-4.

10 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land
11 Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of
12 public lands, Bureau of Land Management", "Range im-
13 provements", and "Fire fighting", shall be available for
14 the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

15 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

16 Salaries and expenses, general administration: For ex-
17 penses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau
18 of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal services
19 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of office
20 equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor;
21 purchase of office furniture and equipment in addition to that
22 which may be purchased from the appropriation for contin-
23 gent expenses of the Department; printing and binding,
24 including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
25 articles published in periodicals and journals, \$750,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, district offices: For necessary
2 expenses of district offices for the administration and super-
3 vision of Indian Service activities, including printing and
4 binding, \$700,000.

5 Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For
6 necessary expenses of reservation administration, including
7 the maintenance of law and order among Indians, and pay
8 of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty
9 provisions, \$2,000,000.

10 Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to pro-
11 vide for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation
12 of health, development of resources, and relief of destitution
13 of the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment
14 of school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or erec-
15 tion of range cabins; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance,
16 and operation of vessels; and for the administration of the
17 Alaska native service, \$3,250,000.

18 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
19 advertising, inspection, storage, printing and binding, and
20 all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and
21 supplies for the Indian Service and for payment of railroad,
22 pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such goods and
23 supplies, \$660,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
24 priation shall be used in payment for any services except

1 bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the
2 service is performed.

3 Maintenance of buildings and utilities: For expenses
4 necessary to maintain buildings in the Indian Service, includ-
5 ing the lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500
6 for any one building), repair and improvement of buildings;
7 the installation, repair, and improvement of utility systems,
8 \$665,000.

9 Education of Indians: For the support and education
10 of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other
11 educational purposes, including educational facilities author-
12 ized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses
13 of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; support
14 and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient, or
15 physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid in
16 advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending
17 vocational or higher educational institutions under such regu-
18 lations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and binding
19 (including illustrations); the support of an arts and crafts
20 building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums at
21 Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana, and
22 on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; \$8,000,000: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That payment of tuition and care of Indian pupils
24 may be made from date of admission-

1 Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the
2 conservation of health among Indians, transportation of
3 patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria;
4 returning to their former homes and interring the remains
5 of deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical
6 research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and
7 venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, includ-
8 ing cooperation with State and other organizations engaged
9 in similar work and payment of travel expenses and per
10 diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services
11 are donated by such organizations, and printing and bind-
12 ing, \$6,830,570.

13 Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including
14 general support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care
15 of Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children,
16 and payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other
17 expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$488,910:
18 *Provided*, That payment for the care of Indians may be
19 made from the date of service.

20 Management, Indian forest and range resources: For
21 the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife
22 resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than
23 the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including the
24 payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to
25 the arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting

1 forest or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in viola-
2 tion of law on Indian lands; the establishment of cooper-
3 ative sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act of
4 March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583) ; and the development,
5 repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock
6 water facilities, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the United
7 States shall be reimbursed for expenditures made from
8 this appropriation for expenses incident to the sale of timber
9 to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated by the
10 Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933 (25 U. S. C.
11 413) .

12 Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression
13 or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or
14 threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000: *Provided*, That
15 appropriations herein made for the Indian Service shall be
16 available upon the approval of the Secretary for fire-suppres-
17 sion or emergency prevention purposes: *Provided further*,
18 That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall
19 be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

20 Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of
21 agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including
22 agricultural experiments and demonstrations and main-
23 tenance of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to
24 Indians; the operation and maintenance of a sheep breeding
25 station on the Navajo Reservation; the expenses of Indian

1 fairs, including premiums for exhibits; and the control and
2 eradication of fever ticks and contagious diseases among live-
3 stock of Indians, \$853,000.

4 Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acquisition
5 of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface rights
6 to lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, in
7 accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934
8 (25 U. S. C. 465), \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of
9 the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
10 of land within the States of Arizona, Colorado, Montana,
11 New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming outside of
12 the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
14 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
15 Nevada and Oregon either inside or outside the boundaries
16 of existing reservations.

17 Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the devel-
18 opment, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian
19 Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act
20 of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including
21 expenses of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and
22 binding, and other necessary expenses, \$34,800, of which
23 not to exceed \$12,000 shall be available for personal services
24 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this

1 appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate
2 exceeding \$8,180 per annum.

3 Irrigation: For the maintenance, operation, repair, and
4 improvement of irrigation and power systems for Indian
5 reservations and allotments; payment of operation and main-
6 tenance assessments on Indian lands and within non-Indian
7 irrigation districts; payment of reclamation charges; purchase
8 of water and water rights; including the purchase or rental
9 of equipment, tools and appliances; drainage and protection
10 of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water
11 rights; and for all other necessary expenses, \$337,833, reim-
12 bursable in accordance with existing law.

13 Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the
14 construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation
15 systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of
16 equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-of-
17 way; the development of domestic and stock water and water
18 for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights, ditches,
19 and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage and pro-
20 tection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of
21 water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for irriga-
22 tion farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable on a
23 per acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

- 1 Arizona: Colorado River, \$400,000; Navajo, Arizona
2 and New Mexico, \$150,000; Salt River, \$50,000;
3 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,000;
4 Montana: Fort Belknap, \$6,250; Fort Peck, \$34,000;
5 Tongue River, \$9,750;
6 Oregon: Klamath, \$7,500;
7 Wyoming: Wind River, \$15,000;
8 Miscellaneous small projects, \$92,500;
9 For surveys and investigations, \$100,000;
10 In all, \$875,000, reimbursable in accordance with law,
11 and to remain available until completion of the projects:
12 *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used inter-
13 changeably in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian
14 Affairs, but not more than 10 per centum of any specific
15 amount shall be transferred to any other amount, and no
16 appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 per centum.
17 Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For
18 the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service
19 buildings and utilities, including the purchase of land and
20 the acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of
21 furniture, furnishings, and equipment; private architectural
22 and engineering services; and water explorations; as follows:
23 Alaska: Schools, hospitals, dock repairs, and quarters,
24 \$160,000;

1 Fort Belknap, Montana: Water improvements, \$10,-
2 000;

3 Haskell Institute, Kansas: Replacement of boiler, repairs
4 and improvements to heating system, \$18,000;

5 Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico: Mexican Springs
6 or Coyote Canon day school conversion, \$150,000; Toadlena
7 school development, \$200,000;

8 Red Lake, Minnesota: School, \$46,000;

9 Shawnee Sanatorium, Oklahoma: Water improvements,
10 \$27,000;

11 United Pueblos, New Mexico: Improvements to heating
12 system, \$11,000;

13 Various locations: Employees' quarters, \$300,000;
14 major repairs and improvements, \$500,000;

15 For surveys and plans and administrative expenses,
16 engineering service and water explorations, including per-
17 sonal services in the District of Columbia and printing and
18 binding, \$150,000;

19 In all, \$1,572,000, to remain available until completion
20 of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum
21 of the amount of any specific authorization may be trans-
22 ferred, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian
23 Affairs, to the amount of any other specific authorization,
24 but no limitation shall be increased more than 10 per
25 centum by any such transfer.

1 Roads: For construction, improvement, repair, and
2 maintenance of Indian reservation roads under the provisions
3 of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a) and the
4 Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), \$3,000,000,
5 to remain available until expended, of which amount not
6 to exceed \$9,000 may be expended for departmental personal
7 services.

8 Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, Navajo Reservation: For
9 maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Ship-
10 rock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico,
11 and that portion of the State highway in New Mexico
12 between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock, Arizona,
13 serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable,
14 as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 207).

15 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For
16 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of
17 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

18 Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For
19 permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles
20 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

21 Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For
22 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,
23 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for
24 permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article
25 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of

1 June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support
2 of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and
3 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty
4 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for edu-
5 cation (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article
6 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent
7 annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January
8 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320;
9 in all, \$10,520.

10 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For per-
11 manent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,
12 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

13 Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservations: For payment
14 of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as
15 authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895), as
16 amended, \$150,000.

17 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For pay-
18 ment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in
19 trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various
20 Act of Congress, \$1,722,000.

21 Proceeds from power: Not to exceed the amount of
22 power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of
23 each of the power projects shall be available for the pur-
24 poses authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946

1 (Public Law 647) , in connection with the respective projects
2 from which such revenues are derived.

3 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

4 Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds) :

5 For expenses of administering the affairs and property of
6 Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, \$294,800,
7 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
8 the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed \$50,000 for
9 any one tribe.

10 Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds) :

11 For general support of Indians and administration of Indian
12 property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency,
13 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
14 the Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$150,000 of which
15 not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses
16 of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and
17 employed under a contract approved by the Secretary, and
18 for relief, including cash grants.

19 Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers,

20 Wisconsin (tribal funds) : For general support of Indians
21 and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction
22 of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from funds
23 held by the United States in trust for the Menominee Tribe
24 of Indians, Wisconsin, \$135,000, including \$30,000 for
25 relief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash

1 grants; scholarships (not to exceed \$1,000); and
2 \$5,200 for the compensation and expenses of an attorney
3 or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract
4 approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed
5 \$9,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menomi-
6 nee Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses
7 of the chairman, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee
8 general council and members of the Menominee advisory
9 council and tribal delegates when engaged on business of the
10 tribe at rates to be determined by the Menominee general
11 council and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

12 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
13 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage
14 Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil
15 and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,
16 including pay of the superintendent of the agency, a curator
17 for the Osage Museum, which employee shall be an Osage
18 Indian, appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal
19 Council, and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal offi-
20 cers, including the employment of a tribal attorney at the
21 rate of \$4,500 per annum to be appointed with the approval
22 of the Osage Tribal Council under a contract to be entered
23 into between said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Coun-
24 cil, which contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the
25 Interior; not to exceed \$1,500 for the education of unallotted

1 Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding
2 School, Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allot-
3 tees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees,
4 and printing, \$202,000, payable from funds held by the
5 United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in
6 Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appro-
7 priated \$7,500 is hereby made available for travel and other
8 expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business
9 committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on
10 business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not
11 to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to
12 exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned auto-
13 mobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by
14 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

15 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-
16 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may
17 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-
18 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-
19 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law
20 to individual members of the respective tribes, and for salaries
21 and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw
22 Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee
23 for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of
24 \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief, and said
25 mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one

1 attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes em-
2 ployed under contract approved by the President under
3 existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-
4 named officials shall be determined and limited by the Com-
5 missioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

6 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
7 funds): For travel and other expenses of members of tribal
8 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,
9 when engaged on business of the tribes, including supplies
10 and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of sub-
11 sistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of person-
12 ally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved
13 in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, except that
14 the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Wyoming may not
15 exceed \$8 per diem and when in the District of Columbia
16 or Chicago, Illinois, \$10 per diem as heretofore provided,
17 \$35,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit
18 of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no
19 part of this appropriation, or of any other appropriation con-
20 tained in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members
21 of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organ-
22 izations, when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois,
23 for more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall
24 in writing approve a longer period.

1 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds) : For the relief
2 of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the
3 purchase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household
4 goods; medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all other
5 necessary expenses, \$112,000, payable from funds on
6 deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned:
7 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made with-
8 out regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended,
9 or to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

10 Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds) :
11 For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by
12 various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by
13 the Secretary of the Interior, \$33,580, payable from
14 funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the
15 credit of the particular Indian tribe concerned.

16 Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds) : For the
17 purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands
18 and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto,
19 \$124,000, payable from funds held in trust for the particular
20 tribe concerned, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That title to any lands or improvements so purchased
22 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
23 the tribe for which purchased: *Provided further*, That no
24 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of
25 non-Indian owned land or water rights within the States of

1 Nevada and Oregon either inside or outside the boundaries
2 of existing Indian reservations.

3 Industrial assistance (tribal funds) : For advances to
4 individual members of the tribes for the construction of
5 homes and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, ma-
6 chinery, tools, implements, building material, and other
7 equipment and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled,
8 or indigent Indians for their support and burial, and Indians
9 having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development
10 and cultivation thereof, \$250,000, payable from tribal funds
11 as follows: Colville, Washington, \$150,000; Menominee,
12 Wisconsin, \$100,000; and the unexpended balances of
13 funds available under this head in the Interior Department
14 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 are hereby
15 continued available during the fiscal year 1948 for the
16 purposes for which they were appropriated: *Provided*,
17 That advances may be made to worthy Indian youth
18 to enable them to take educational courses, including
19 courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agricul-
20 ture, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities,
21 or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reim-
22 bursed in not to exceed eight years under such regulations as
23 the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all
24 moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year 1948 shall be cred-
25 ited to the respective appropriations and be available for the

1 purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds
2 available under this paragraph may be used for the establish-
3 ment and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by
4 Indian tribes and approved under regulations prescribed by
5 the Secretary: *Provided further*, That enterprises operated
6 under the authority contained in the foregoing proviso shall
7 be governed by the regulations established for the making
8 of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the
9 Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470): *Provided*
10 *further*, That the unexpended balances of prior appropria-
11 tions under this head for any tribe, including reimbursements
12 to such appropriations and the appropriations made herein,
13 may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use
14 under regulations established for the making of loans from
15 the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18,
16 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

17 Pima cropping operations (tribal funds): For contin-
18 uing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of
19 the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not to
20 exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these opera-
21 tions and deposited into the Treasury of the United States
22 to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby
23 made available for payment of irrigation operation and
24 maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands
25 of said Pima Indians.

1 Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds) : For
2 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range
3 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, payable
4 from funds held by the United States in trust for the respec-
5 tive tribes interested.

6 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For the sup-
7 port of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,
8 including care of Indian children of school age attending
9 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for
10 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and
11 education of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped,
12 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may
13 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school
14 revenues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25
15 U. S. C. 155), not more than \$512,000: *Provided*, That
16 payment may be made from the date of admission for such
17 tuition and care of Indian pupils.

18 Vehicles: Not to exceed \$450,000 of applicable appro-
19 priations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall
20 be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of
21 passenger motor vehicles for the use of employees in the
22 Indian field service, and the transportation of Indian school
23 pupils, and applicable appropriations may be used for the
24 purchase of not to exceed two hundred and five passenger

1 motor vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the trans-
2 portation of Indian school pupils.

3 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or
4 storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000
5 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of
6 Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administration,
7 the Alaska native service, and conservation of health among
8 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,
9 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, live-
10 stock, or other property of those activities of the Bureau
11 of Indian Affairs above referred to which may be
12 destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm:
13 *Provided*, That any diversions of appropriations made here-
14 under shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

15 Appropriations herein made for reservation admin-
16 istration, education of Indians, and conservation of health
17 among Indians shall be available for the purchase of sup-
18 plies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in and distri-
19 bution from central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for
20 the maintenance and operation of such warehouses, garages,
21 and shops, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for
22 services rendered or supplies furnished by such warehouses,
23 garages, or shops to any activity of the Bureau of Indian
24 Affairs.

25 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian

1 Affairs shall be available for travel expenses and the pur-
2 chase of ice for official use of employees.

3 The following appropriations herein made for the Bu-
4 reau of Indian Affairs shall be available for hire, mainte-
5 nance, and operation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forest
6 and range resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires";
7 "Alaska native service"; and "Salaries and expenses, reser-
8 vation administration".

9 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

10 Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this
11 Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for all
12 expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and
13 Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as
14 the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expendi-
15 tures are authorized, including personal services in the
16 District of Columbia; disseminating useful information,
17 photographing and making photographic prints, and com-
18 pleting and distributing material, including recordings; exam-
19 ination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of
20 overcollections and deposits for other purposes; lithograph-
21 ing; engraving; printing and binding (not to exceed
22 \$239,000); purchase of four hundred in fiscal year 1948,
23 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition (not to
24 exceed five in fiscal year 1948 from any disposal agency of
25 the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds),

1 hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; services
2 as authorized by Section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
3 (Public Law 600) ; for payment of claims for damage to
4 or loss of property, personal injury, or death, arising out of
5 the survey, construction, operation or maintenance of works
6 by the Bureau of Reclamation ; payment for official telephone
7 service in the field hereafter incurred in case of official
8 telephones installed in private houses when authorized un-
9 der regulations established by the Secretary; payment of
10 rewards, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for
11 information leading to the apprehension and conviction of
12 persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or destruction of
13 public property: *Provided*, That no part of any sum provided
14 for in this Act for operation and maintenance of any project
15 or division of a project by the Bureau of Reclamation shall
16 be used for the irrigation of any lands within the boundaries
17 of an irrigation district which has contracted with the Bu-
18 reau of Reclamation and is in arrears for more than twelve
19 months in the payment of any charges due the United States,
20 and no part of any sum provided for in this Act for such
21 purpose shall be used for the irrigation of any lands which
22 have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and are
23 in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of
24 any charges due from said lands to the United States.

1 The following sums are appropriated out of the special
2 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the
3 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein
4 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-
5 diately:

6 GENERAL OFFICES

7 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices) : For
8 expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1948, including
9 personal services in the District of Columbia, in the ad-
10 ministration and performance by other than project offices
11 of Bureau of Reclamation functions, \$3,000,000, to be
12 available for the purposes, among others, specified under the
13 head "Operation and maintenance administration", Bureau
14 of Reclamation, in the Department of the Interior Appro-
15 priation Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expenditures for
16 operation and maintenance administration to the same extent
17 as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That in addition
18 to the foregoing amount there may be transferred to this
19 appropriation from other appropriations made to the Bureau
20 of Reclamation not to exceed \$6,500,000 for work to be
21 performed for the benefit of specific projects: *Provided*
22 *further*, That not exceeding \$150,000 of funds available
23 for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for
24 salaries and expenses in connection with informational work;

1 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall
2 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it
3 becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or
4 other reasons within the terms of such leases;

5 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed
6 \$1,300,000 from power revenues shall be available for
7 operation, maintenance, and replacements, including opera-
8 tion and maintenance of camp and other facilities turned
9 over by construction contractors, and similar facilities and
10 the furnishing of services related thereto.

11 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-
12 tenance, \$300,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000
13 from power revenues shall be available for operation and
14 maintenance of the power system;

15 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$200,000
16 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
17 and maintenance of the power system;

18 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
19 tenance, \$89,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$48,300
20 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
21 and maintenance of the commercial system;

22 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and mainte-
23 nance, \$50,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$79,400 from
24 the power revenues shall be available for the operation and
25 maintenance of the commercial system;

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1948, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under the reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year 1948 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said projects, except that should existing works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become available for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

Total, from reclamation fund, \$45,461,000.

GENERAL FUND, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For operation and maintenance of diversion dam and portion of

1 full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the
2 Interior;

3 Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$1,800,000;

4 Ogden River project, Utah, \$30,000;

5 Provo River project, Utah, \$1,000,000;

6 Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation
7 of construction and for other purposes authorized by the
8 Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.
9 14), \$9,435,000;

10 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Power division, \$443,000;

11 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

12 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to
13 exceed \$700,000 from power and other revenues shall be
14 available for operation and maintenance;

15 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and
16 maintenance, \$130,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
17 \$32,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the
18 operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

19 Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed
20 \$800,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
21 operation and maintenance of the power system;

22 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-
23 ceed \$130,000 from power revenues shall be available for
24 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

1 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
2 \$185,000;

3 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
4 reserved works, \$75,000: *Provided*, That not to
5 exceed \$196,000 from the power revenues shall be available
6 for the operation of the commercial system;

7 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed
8 \$130,000 from the power revenues shall be available
9 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;
10 and not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to
11 the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section
12 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501),
13 shall be available for payment on behalf of the Northport
14 irrigation district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for
15 carriage of water;

16 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed
17 \$220,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
18 operation and maintenance of the power system;

19 Deschutes project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance,
20 \$50,000;

21 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance,
22 \$260,000;

23 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and
24 maintenance, \$200,000: *Provided*, That revenues received

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

2 General investigations: For engineering and economic
3 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and
4 surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to recon-
5 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments
6 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and
7 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies
8 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in
9 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,
10 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power
11 Commission, \$125,000, which may be used to execute de-
12 tailed surveys, and to prepare construction plans and speci-
13 fications: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from
14 this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested
15 by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the
16 basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing
17 at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investiga-
18 tions: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
19 shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive
20 plan or project report the estimates for which are not based
21 upon current prices and costs;

CONSTRUCTION

Construction: For construction and continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, all to be reimbursable except as otherwise

1 provided by law, to remain available until expended for
 2 carrying out projects (including the construction of trans-
 3 mission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress:

4 Gila project, Arizona, \$1,000,000;

5 Davis dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$6,200,000;

6 Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities,
 7 \$690,000; irrigation facilities, \$5,134,980; power facili-
 8 ties, Shasta power plant, \$427,800, Keswick Dam, \$100,-
 9 740, Keswick power plant, \$218,040; transmission lines,
 10 Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, two hundred
 11 and thirty kilovolt, \$256,680, Contra Costa Canal exten-
 12 sion, sixty-nine kilovolt, \$71,760; in all, \$6,900,000:

13 King River project, California, \$100,000;

14 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$4,815,-
 15 000; Pine River project, Colorado, \$175,000;

16 Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$897,000;
 17 Anderson Ranch Dam, \$2,874,000;

18 Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho, \$500,000;

19 Palisades project, Idaho, \$876,000;

20 Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$1,550,000;

21 Carlsbad project, New Mexico, \$21,000;

22 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$755,000;

23 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,626,000, of which \$100,-
 24 000 shall be available toward emergency rehabilitation of
 25 the works of the Arnold Irrigation District, to be repaid in

1 main canal to and including Pilot Knob check and wasteway
2 (Engineer Station 1098) and appurtenant structures re-
3 quired to be retained and operated and maintained by the
4 United States under terms of the treaty between the
5 United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February
6 3, 1944, \$245,000, from the general fund of the Treasury, to
7 be reimbursable by the respective entities for which capacity
8 is available in said works.

9

FORT PECK PROJECT

10 Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-
11 mission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be
12 required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by
13 the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$1,250,000,
14 to be immediately available and to remain available until
15 expended.

16

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

17 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable except as otherwise
18 provided by law): For the partial accomplishment of the
19 works to be undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior,
20 pursuant to section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944
21 (Public Law 534) and section 18 of the Flood Control Act
22 of 1946 (Public Law 526) (including the construction of
23 transmission lines and the purchase of power) and for con-
24 tinuing investigations on the general plan of development,
25 \$9,611,600, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*

1 That this appropriation shall be expended, either inde-
2 pendently or through or in cooperation with existing Federal
3 and State agencies.

4 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

5 Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance,
6 and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities,
7 of the Boulder Canyon project, \$1,500,000, payable from
8 the Colorado River dam fund.

9 ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

10 Boulder Canyon project: For continuation of con-
11 struction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in
12 the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon,
13 to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and
14 incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-
15 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from
16 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,
17 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property
18 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations,
19 as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved
20 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$400,000, to
21 be immediately available and to remain available until
22 advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

23 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For
24 continuation of construction of a diversion dam, and main

1 canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and
2 drainage systems) located entirely within the United States
3 connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella
4 Valleys in California; to acquire by proceedings in eminent
5 domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other
6 property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental
7 operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act,
8 approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A) ; to
9 be immediately available, and to remain available until
10 advanced to the Colorado River dam fund, \$3,000,000.

11 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

12 Colorado River development fund (expenditure account) :
13 For investigations of projects for the utilization of waters of
14 the Colorado River system in the four States of the upper
15 division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon
16 Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat.
17 774), \$250,000 from the Colorado River development fund
18 (holding account), the unobligated balance of said amount
19 at the end of the fiscal year to revert to the fund: *Provided*,
20 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
21 the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report
22 the estimates for which are not based upon current prices
23 and costs.

24 COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

25 For operating and maintaining the Colorado River

1 front work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and Cali-
2 fornia; constructing, improving, extending, operating, and
3 maintaining protection and drainage works and systems
4 along the Colorado River; controlling said river and im-
5 proving, modifying, straightening, and rectifying the chan-
6 nel thereof; and conducting investigations and studies in
7 connection therewith; as authorized by Public Law 469,
8 approved June 28, 1946; \$1,000,000, to remain available
9 until expended.

10 No part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Reclama-
11 tion contained in this Act shall be available for work per-
12 formed on a force-account basis.

13 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

14 For salaries and expenses necessary for the Geological
15 Survey, including personal services in the District of Colum-
16 bia; purchase of one hundred and forty-six and hire of
17 passenger motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation
18 of aircraft; and exchange of unserviceable passenger and
19 freight vehicles as part payment for new freight vehicles; as
20 follows:

21 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the
22 District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$232,340;

23 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the
24 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,
25 \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$475,000 may be ex-

1 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
2 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
3 pended in cooperation with States or municipalities except
4 upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of
5 the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount
6 as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its
7 share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the
8 Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of
9 the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$400,000 of
10 this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with
11 States or municipalities;

12 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United
13 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,
14 \$1,690,000 of which not to exceed \$450,000 may be ex-
15 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

16 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the
17 mineral resources of Alaska, \$250,000, of which not to
18 exceed \$85,000 may be expended for personal services in
19 the District of Columbia;

20 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining
21 the water supply of the United States, its Territories and
22 possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian
23 wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, \$2,578,-
24 680, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended
25 for acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to exceed

1 \$250,000 may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
2 trict of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-
3 tion shall be expended in cooperation with States or munici-
4 palities except upon the basis of the State or municipality
5 bearing all of the expense incident thereto, in excess of such
6 an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to per-
7 form its share of general water resource investigations,
8 such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding
9 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided*
10 *further*, That \$1,570,000 of this amount shall be available
11 only for such cooperation with States or municipalities:
12 *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in
13 this paragraph shall be used for cooperative or non-
14 cooperative ground water activities: *Provided further*, That
15 not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation shall be avail-
16 able for payment of the compensation and expenses of the
17 person appointed by the President pursuant to Public Law
18 34, Seventy-ninth Congress, to participate as the represen-
19 tative of the United States in the negotiation of a compact
20 between the States of Colorado and Kansas relative to the
21 division of the waters of the Arkansas River and its
22 tributaries;

23 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-
24 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water
25 resources as required by the public land laws and for related

1 investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or pro-
2 posed for any of the departments, establishments, or institu-
3 tions of the United States in the District of Columbia;
4 \$302,285, of which not to exceed \$80,000 may be expended
5 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

6 Anthracite investigations: For expenses necessary to
7 conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations
8 concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of
9 anthracite coals; including items otherwise properly charge-
10 able to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department
11 of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$7,500 for personal
12 services in the District of Columbia, \$105,000.

13 Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction
14 and equipment of an anthracite research laboratory at
15 Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, including not to exceed
16 \$25,000 for employment by contract, or otherwise at such
17 rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine of
18 engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof neces-
19 sary to design and construct said laboratory; and the pur-
20 chase, maintenance, and operation of one passenger
21 automobile, \$450,000.

22 Synthetic liquid fuels: For expenses, without regard
23 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, necessary
24 to carry into effect the Act authorizing the construction and
25 operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid

1 fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products,
2 and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-
3 325), including construction and acquirement of camp and
4 laboratory buildings and equipment, personal services in the
5 District of Columbia (not exceeding \$100,000) ; purchase of
6 two passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; and
7 purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items
8 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
9 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$3,000,000,
10 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these
11 funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the
12 proposed plants and related facilities and communities that
13 provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged
14 in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for
15 transportation to and from schools of pupils who are de-
16 pendants of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant
17 to agreements approved by the Secretary, the transportation
18 equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled
19 with that of school districts and other local or Federal
20 agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation
21 and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are dependents
22 of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of
23 economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be
24 shared: *Provided further*, That the contract authorization of
25 \$15,000,000 contained in the Interior Department Appro-

1 the general administration of the Bureau of Mines, includ-
2 ing \$93,000 for personal services in the District of Colum-
3 bia, and \$65,000 for printing and binding, including the
4 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles
5 published in periodicals and journals, \$162,500.

6 Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investiga-
7 tion of mine accidents: For expenses necessary for the
8 investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-
9 aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine
10 safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to
11 the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and
12 coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety
13 of miners, the possible improvement of conditions under
14 which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives
15 and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical
16 studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other
17 investigations pertinent to the mining industry; including
18 the construction of temporary buildings; equipment and
19 supplies; travel expenses of employees in attendance at
20 meetings and conferences held for the purpose of promoting
21 safety and health in the mining and allied industries;
22 and not to exceed \$92,000 for personal services in the
23 District of Columbia, \$1,148,000, of which not to exceed
24 \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of

1 trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid con-
2 tests.

3 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For expenses
4 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the duties
5 imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (55 Stat. 177) ;
6 including not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in
7 the District of Columbia; purchase in the District of Co-
8 lumbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery
9 and supplies; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-
10 propelled trucks and other motor vehicles for official use
11 and in transporting employees between their homes and
12 temporary locations where they may be employed and
13 expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and con-
14 ferences held for promoting safety and health in the coal-
15 mining industry; \$1,625,000.

16 Testing fuel: For expenses necessary to conduct in-
17 quiries and scientific and technologic investigations con-
18 cerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of
19 mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels
20 belonging to or for the use of the United States, with
21 a view to their most efficient utilization; to recom-
22 mend to various departments such changes in selec-
23 tion and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and,
24 upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to

1 administrative operations; for the preparation and publica-
2 tion of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps
3 and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits
4 and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for
5 performance of work for the Federal Power Commission,
6 \$139,000, of which not to exceed \$35,000 may be expended
7 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

8 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and
9 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
10 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
11 \$120,000; for preparation of illustrations, \$32,000; and for
12 engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps,
13 \$237,000; in all, \$389,000;

14 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions
15 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October
16 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.
17 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),
18 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of min-
19 erals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum
20 reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every
21 expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment,
22 travel, and the construction, maintenance, and repair of
23 necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,
24 \$434,210, of which not to exceed \$65,000 may be expended
25 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

1 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
2 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
3 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies;
4 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury
5 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year
6 1948 out of reimbursements received from cooperating
7 agencies;

8 During the fiscal year 1948 the head of any depart-
9 ment or independent establishment of the Government hav-
10 ing funds available for scientific and technical investigations
11 within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-
12 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the
13 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,
14 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same
15 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein
16 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per cen-
17 tum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey
18 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but
19 no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum
20 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in
21 the annual Budget;

22 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,
23 \$9,113,230.

24 BUREAU OF MINES

25 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for

1 priation Act, fiscal year 1946, is hereby reduced to \$9,750,-
2 000.

3 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-
4 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,
5 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,
6 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions
7 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,
8 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; includ-
9 ing all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, and not to
10 exceed \$30,000 for personal services in the District of
11 Columbia, \$360,090: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
12 priation may be expended for an investigation in behalf
13 of any private party.

14 Investigation and development of domestic mineral
15 deposits, except fuels: For expenses necessary to enable the
16 Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally
17 mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner
18 on private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States
19 and its possessions, including surface and subsurface investi-
20 gations, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and
21 repair of necessary camp buildings, core storage facilities,
22 mining structures and appurtenances, the lease of lands or
23 buildings; and not to exceed \$30,000 for personal services
24 in the District of Columbia, \$800,000: *Provided*, That the
25 Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this

1 appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equip-
2 ment, and other contributions from public or private sources
3 and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,
4 Federal, State, or private.

5 Coal investigations: For expenses necessary to enable
6 the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in
7 the United States and its possessions; including purchase of
8 one passenger motor vehicle; and items otherwise properly
9 chargeable to the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, De-
10 partment of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$5,000 for
11 personal services in the District of Columbia; \$57,000:
12 *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is author-
13 ized to carry on such investigations in cooperation with other
14 agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That
15 the said Director is hereby authorized and directed to make
16 suitable arrangements with owners of private property upon
17 which exploration or development work is performed for
18 payment by such owners of a reasonable percentage, as
19 determined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the total value
20 of the minerals thereafter produced from such property.

21 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investi-
22 gations and dissemination of information concerning the
23 mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum
24 and natural gas, and for every expense incident thereto, in-
25 cluding purchase of five passenger motor vehicles; purchase,

1 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items
2 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
3 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$579,000,
4 of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for per-
5 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

6 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-
7 chase of four passenger motor vehicles, and other expenses
8 in connection with the establishment, maintenance, and
9 operation of mining experiment stations, as provided in the
10 Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), \$1,000,000, of
11 which not to exceed \$37,000 may be expended for personal
12 services in the District of Columbia.

13 Metallurgical research and pilot plants: For expenses
14 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct
15 laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to
16 establish methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral
17 resources in the United States and its possessions, including
18 the lease of lands or buildings; research on and development
19 of processes for production and utilization of metals and non-
20 metallic minerals; construction of buildings to house labora-
21 tories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; and other items
22 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
23 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to
24 exceed \$25,000 for personal services in the District of
25 Columbia; \$600,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the

1 Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation,
2 is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other
3 contributions from public or private sources and to prosecute
4 projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State,
5 or private.

6 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
7 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pitts-
8 burgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal serv-
9 ices, and other expenses requisite for and incident thereto,
10 including not to exceed \$8,500 for additions and improve-
11 ments, \$150,000.

12 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations,
13 and the dissemination of information concerning the eco-
14 nomic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical,
15 and other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample
16 supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products
17 of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports
18 relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks,
19 consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities
20 and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports
21 of the mineral resources of the United States, including
22 special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equip-
23 ment; stationery and supplies; and other necessary expenses
24 not included in the foregoing, \$555,000, of which not to

1 exceed \$480,000 may be expended for personal services
2 in the District of Columbia.

3 Helium utilization and research: For expenses neces-
4 sary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic inves-
5 tigations concerning resources, production, repurification,
6 storage, and utilization of helium, independently or in
7 cooperation with other agencies, public or private; including
8 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and other items
9 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contin-
10 gent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$90,000,
11 including not to exceed \$9,000 for personal services in the
12 District of Columbia.

13 Helium production and investigations: The sums made
14 available for the fiscal year 1948 in the Acts making ap-
15 propriations for the War and Navy Departments for the
16 acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be
17 transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1947, for
18 operation and maintenance of the plants for the production
19 of helium for military and naval purposes, including purchase
20 of eight passenger motor vehicles; the purchase in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly
22 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-
23 partment of the Interior" (not exceeding \$5,000); and
24 \$46,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia:
25 *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended,

1 shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation, or
2 to the appropriation for development and operation of helium
3 properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of
4 September 1, 1937 (50 (U. S. C. 164) : *Provided further,*
5 That funds available for the production of helium and the
6 development of helium properties may be utilized to provide
7 transportation between helium plants and related facilities and
8 communities that provide adequate living accommodations of
9 persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium
10 plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils
11 who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further,* That
12 pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the trans-
13 portation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be
14 pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal
15 agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in oper-
16 ation and maintenance of helium plants, pupils who are
17 dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the
18 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equip-
19 ment may be shared.

20 During the fiscal year 1948 the head of any depart-
21 ment or independent establishment of the Government
22 having funds available for scientific investigations within the
23 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the
24 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums
25 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may

1 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
2 as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

3 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical
4 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,
5 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the
6 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be
7 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the
8 Bureau of Mines.

9 The Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the fiscal
10 year 1948, to sell directly or through any Government
11 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product
12 that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from
13 funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds
14 of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscel-
15 laneous receipts.

16 The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau
17 of Mines shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and
18 operation of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations and
19 investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and development
20 of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metallurgi-
21 cal research and pilot plants".

22 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal
24 services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the gen-

1 eral administration of the National Park Service, including
2 \$62,500 for printing and binding, \$711,248.

3 Regional offices: For expenses of regional offices, \$659,-
4 407.

5 National parks: For administration, protection, main-
6 tenance, and improvement of national parks, including neces-
7 sary protection of the area of federally owned land in the
8 custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean
9 Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National
10 Park, Washington, \$3,350,000.

11 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
12 administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and
13 preservation of national monuments, historical parks, me-
14 morials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and ceme-
15 teries, including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way ease-
16 ments across privately owned railroad lands necessary for
17 supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monu-
18 ment, and the maintenance of structures on the former Cape
19 Hatteras Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hat-
20 teras National Seashore Recreational Area project, \$1,496,-
21 000.

22 Recreational areas: For administration, protection, main-
23 tenance, and improvement, pursuant to cooperative agree-
24 ments, of areas devoted to recreational use which are under
25 the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies, \$197,000.

1 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For
2 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,
3 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of
4 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National
5 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,
6 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or
7 emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered
8 by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such
9 areas, including lands in process of condemnation for na-
10 tional park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with
11 such sums as may be necessary to be transferred upon
12 the approval of the Secretary from the foregoing appro-
13 priations for the National Park Service, any such diversions
14 of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual
15 Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to
16 the various areas administered by the National Park Service
17 as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made
18 by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expendi-
19 ture has been incurred.

20 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in
21 one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That
22 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available
23 interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be
24 reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

25 Investigation and purchase of water rights: For the

1 investigation and establishment of water rights, including
2 the acquisition thereof or of lands or interests in lands or
3 rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights neces-
4 sary or beneficial in the administration and public use of
5 areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service,
6 to remain available until expended, \$15,000.

7 Travel Bureau: For expenses necessary in carrying out
8 the Act of July 19, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 18), including per-
9 sonal services in the District of Columbia; participation by
10 the Travel Bureau in international expositions and confer-
11 ences dealing with travel; and printing and binding;
12 \$75,000.

13 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,
14 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational dem-
15 onstration areas, \$30,000.

16 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For
17 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of
18 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memo-
19 rial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the District of
20 Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion, Battle-
21 ground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Park, Chesapeake
22 and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District of Columbia,
23 and other Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29,
24 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances
25 in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 27,

1 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United States
2 park police force, purchase of revolvers and ammunition,
3 purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police, guards,
4 and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem employees
5 at rates of pay approved by the Secretary not exceeding
6 current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia,
7 stenographic reporting service, carfare, and newspapers (not
8 to exceed \$100), \$770,000.

9 For investigations and studies of the recreational re-
10 sources and the archeological remains in the river basins of
11 the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), includ-
12 ing reports, recommendations, and plans, in cooperation with
13 the United States Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of
14 Reclamation pursuant to the provisions of cooperative agree-
15 ments, and including personal services in the District of
16 Columbia, \$121,000.

17 Acquisition of lands: For the acquisition of privately
18 owned lands or interests therein, including expenses inci-
19 dental thereto, \$200,000, to remain available until ex-
20 pended, of which \$30,000 shall be for lands necessary to
21 the establishment of the George Washington Carver National
22 Monument, Missouri, authorized by the Act of July 14,
23 1943 (Public Law 148); and \$170,000 shall be for lands
24 located within the authorized boundaries of established areas
25 under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, of which

1 \$130,000 shall be available only for lands within the Fred-
2 ericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial
3 and Gettysburg National Military Parks; Joshua Tree Na-
4 tional Monument; and Glacier, Grand Canyon, Great
5 Smoky Mountains, Kings Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Mount
6 Rainier, Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Yosemite, and
7 Zion National Parks.

8 For the construction, reconstruction, improvement, re-
9 pair, and maintenance of roads, trails, utilities, and buildings
10 without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended
11 (16 U. S. C. 451), including personal services in the Dis-
12 trict of Columbia, \$2,650,0000, to remain available until
13 expended, of which \$1,750,000 shall be for roads and trails
14 as authorized by section 10a of the Act of December 20,
15 1944 (Public Law 521), and the maintenance of road sec-
16 tions specifically authorized by the Act of August 7, 1946
17 (Public Law 633); and \$900,000 for the construction and
18 repair of buildings and utilities not otherwise provided for,
19 including completion of the acquisition of rights-of-way and
20 construction of a water supply line partly outside of the
21 boundaries of Mesa Verde National Park as authorized by
22 said Act of August 7, 1946.

23 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,
24 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-
25 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available for

1 the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity; for the
2 services of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit
3 scientific and historical societies engaged in educational work
4 in the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may
5 designate; for travel expenses of employees attending Gov-
6 ernment camps for training in forest-fire prevention and sup-
7 pression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National
8 Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal
9 schools for training in building fire prevention and suppres-
10 sion; for necessary local transportation and subsistence
11 in kind of persons selected for employment or as cooperators,
12 serving without other compensation while attending fire-
13 protection training camps; and for official telephone service
14 in the field in the case of official telephones installed in private
15 houses when authorized under regulations established by the
16 Secretary.

17 Appropriations available to the National Park Service
18 shall be available for the purchase of forty, and hire of pas-
19 senger motor vehicles.

20 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary in conducting investigations and
23 carrying out the work of the Service, including cooperation
24 with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with farm
25 bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

1 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
2 trative purposes, including personal services in the District of
3 Columbia, \$246,470, of which sum \$30,000 shall be avail-
4 able for printing and binding, including the purchase of
5 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in
6 periodicals and journals and the publication of bulletins
7 which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of
8 the different sections of the country, an equal proportion
9 of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out
10 under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
11 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they may direct.

12 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,
13 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-
14 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary build-
15 ings and other structures; propagation and distribution of
16 food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recom-
17 mendation, and application of means, including the construc-
18 tion of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum
19 survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection,
20 and transportation of specimens and other expenses inci-
21 dental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium,
22 \$1,344,850.

23 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For oper-
24 ation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of
25 Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of

1 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and
2 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-
3 tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for
4 fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-
5 structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-
6 mission, \$36,300.

7 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations
8 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and
9 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,
10 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from
11 such resources, including not to exceed \$20,000 to investi-
12 gate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great
13 Lakes as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946,
14 Public Law 672; and maintenance, repair, improvement,
15 equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological
16 stations, \$725,000.

17 Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of
18 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-
19 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-
20 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants
21 and products thereof, including investigation, study and re-
22 search with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and
23 the development of methods and procedures which should be
24 employed in improving the quality and appearance of packed
25 sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement,

1 equipment; and operation of laboratories and vessels; and en-
2 forcing the applicable provisions of the Act authorizing asso-
3 ciations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C. 521) ;
4 including contract stenographic reporting services, \$75,000.

5 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,
6 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, informa-
7 tion on the fishery industry, market supply and demand,
8 commercial movement, location, disposition, and market
9 prices of fishery products, \$75,000.

10 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and
11 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,
12 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of
13 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,
14 repair; and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence
15 of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic
16 reporting service, \$850,000.

17 Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of
18 Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944
19 (16 U. S. C. 631i), \$69,300.

20 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:
21 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act
22 of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-855, 901-915), \$22,400.

23 Biological investigations: For biological investigations
24 of the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and migration
25 of animals, including the resources thereof, and plants, and

1 the preparation of maps of the life zones; for investigations
2 of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section
3 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d);
4 for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, inde-
5 pendently or in cooperation with other agencies or indi-
6 viduals, in developing and applying methods for the control
7 of damage to agricultural and horticultural crops by birds, and
8 for investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory
9 of Alaska, \$241,000.

10 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For
11 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-
12 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-
13 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other
14 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other
15 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law
16 (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the
17 purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs,
18 additions, and installations in and about the grounds and
19 buildings of the game-management supply depot and labora-
20 tory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation,
21 and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from
22 said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions
23 of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667);
24 \$750,000.

1 Protection of Migratory birds: For the enforcement of
2 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,
3 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the
4 convention between the United States and the United Mexi-
5 can States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with
6 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-
7 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act
8 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-668d);
9 for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved
10 March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and
11 for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May
12 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investi-
13 gations, \$350,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be
14 expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose
15 of securing information concerning violations of the laws
16 for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made
17 available.

18 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement
19 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.
20 192-211), \$175,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may
21 be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose
22 of securing information in connection with and for the prose-
23 cution of violators of the law for the enforcement of which
24 this appropriation is made available.

25 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the

1 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and
 2 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game
 3 introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under super-
 4 vision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including construction
 5 of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals, landings,
 6 roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulk-
 7 heads, repair or damage to public roads within reservation
 8 areas occasioned by authorized operations of the Fish and
 9 Wildlife Service, and other improvements necessary for eco-
 10 nomical administration; for the purchase, capture, and trans-
 11 portation of game for national reservations; and for the main-
 12 tenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
 13 Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$900,000.

14 River basin studies: For investigations and studies to
 15 determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of pro-
 16 posed developments of river basins of the United States
 17 (except the Missouri River Basin), and for the preparation
 18 of reports thereon in accordance with the Act of March 10,
 19 1934 (16 U. S. C. 661-666), as amended, \$100,000.

20 In all, salaries and expenses, \$5,960,320.

21 **MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND**

22 For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March
 23 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount
 24 equal to the sum received during the fiscal year 1948 from
 25 the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly

1 and to remain available until expended; and in addition
2 thereto an amount equal to the unobligated balance on June
3 30, 1947, of the total of the proceeds received from the sale
4 of stamps prior to July 1, 1947, also to remain available until
5 expended and to be available for the payment of obligations
6 chargeable against appropriations heretofore made.

7 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

8 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September
9 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), an amount
10 equal to the sum credited during the fiscal year 1947 to the
11 special fund created by said Act: *Provided*, That not exceed-
12 ing 20 per centum of the amount allocated to any State shall
13 be available for the construction of improvements.

14 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$5,960,320, and in
15 addition thereto, funds made available under the Migratory
16 Bird Conservation Fund and the fund for Federal Aid
17 in Wildlife Restoration, of which amounts not to exceed
18 \$1,028,100 may be expended for departmental personal
19 services, including such services in the District of Colum-
20 bia. Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife
21 Service shall be available for the purchase of one hundred
22 passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation
23 of aircraft; the installation and operation of telephones in
24 Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters occu-
25 pied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service; providing

1 by purchase, construction, or otherwise, facilities incident to
2 such public recreational uses of wildlife refuges as are not
3 inconsistent with the primary purposes of such refuges; news-
4 papers (not to exceed \$100) plans and specifications for
5 vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation
6 thereof without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as
7 amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; and rations for officers and crews
8 of vessels; and for the expenditure from appropriations avail-
9 able for the purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each
10 option to purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for
11 the cost of supplies and materials and the transportation and
12 handling thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to
13 be established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
14 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the
15 time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued,
16 or at the time such reimbursements are received. Not to
17 exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses
18 of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available inter-
19 changeably for expenditure on the objects included within
20 the general expenses of said Service, but no more than 5
21 per centum shall be added to any one item or appropriation.

22 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

23 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

24 For necessary expenses of the offices of the Governor
25 and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and

1 Secretary; printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and
2 preservation of Governor's house and grounds, \$60,000, to
3 be expended under the direction of the Governor.

4 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,
5 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
6 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
7 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
8 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

9 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons
10 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation
11 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation,
12 burial, and other expenses, \$334,700: *Provided*, That
13 authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appro-
14 priation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon,
15 or to other contracting institution or institutions, for the care
16 and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the
17 fiscal year 1948: *Provided further*, That so much of
18 this sum as may be required shall be available for all neces-
19 sary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and
20 in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to
21 their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary
22 shall as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence
23 or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the
24 time they became insane, and the commitment papers for
25 any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a state-

1 ment by the committing authority as to the legal residence
2 of such person.

3 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
4 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$130,000,
5 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures
6 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
7 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
8 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

9 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
10 tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory
11 of Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the Act
12 approved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), includ-
13 ing surveys and plans for new road construction; services
14 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
15 (Public Law 600), for the preparation of plans and speci-
16 fications for buildings; and printing and binding, \$3,750,000.

17 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction
18 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, \$250,000.

19 The Alaska Railroad: In addition to all amounts
20 received by the Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year
21 1948, there is hereby appropriated \$4,000,000 which shall
22 be available, and continue available until expended, for
23 expenses necessary for the authorized work of the Alaska
24 Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improve-
25 ments of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of

1 river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its
2 tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-
3 going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrange-
4 ment with other branches of the Government service, for the
5 purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation
6 of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for
7 the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting
8 territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; maintenance and
9 operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for
10 the accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National
11 Park; payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of
12 compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of
13 the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be re-
14 imbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed
15 \$6,575 of this fund shall be available for personal services in
16 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1948, and no
17 one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one
18 assistant general manager at not to exceed \$9,000 per annum,
19 shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than
20 \$8,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of
21 such fund shall be available for printing and binding:
22 *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount herein ap-
23 propriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized
24 to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional
25 work, materials and equipment not exceeding a total of

1 \$15,000,000: *Provided further*, That in the operation of the
2 facilities of the Alaska Railroad, the War Department or any
3 other agency of the United States Government having title
4 thereto is authorized to transfer regardless of present location
5 and without charge to the Alaska Railroad, materials, road-
6 way and bridge maintenance, and other necessary equipment,
7 locomotives and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery,
8 supplies, rolling stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its
9 needs and which may be certified by the Department of the
10 Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or
11 operation of the Alaska Railroad: *Provided further*, That the
12 authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property
13 to the Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to
14 veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus
15 property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

16 The following appropriations herein made shall be
17 available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of air-
18 craft: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary,
19 Territory of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of
20 roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska"; "Reconstruction and
21 improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska"; and "Alaska
22 Railroad appropriated fund".

23 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

24 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
25 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary

1 \$7,342, and the private secretary to the Governor, \$4,996;
2 for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor;
3 and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$25,300, to be expended
4 by the Governor.

5 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

6 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident
7 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.
8 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), printing
9 and binding; repair, preservation and care of Federal build-
10 ings and furniture, purchase of water, and other necessary
11 miscellaneous expenses, purchase of two passenger motor
12 vehicles, and not to exceed \$6,000 for personal services,
13 household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity
14 necessary in the operation of Government House at Saint
15 Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix, \$216,100,
16 to be expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

17 For necessary expenses of the agricultural station in
18 the Virgin Islands, \$46,300, to be expended by and under the
19 direction of the Governor.

20 Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying
21 the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of
22 Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current
23 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1948,
24 \$140,000, to be paid in monthly installments.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made shall be available
3 for the purchase of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton
4 or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station wagons without such
5 vehicles being considered as passenger motor vehicles.

6 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
7 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year
8 1948 in the field service of the Department for periods of
9 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
10 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

SEC. 4. Appropriations herein made for the following
bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions or members of societies or associations concerned with their work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the Secretary, \$600; Oil and Gas Division, \$100; Bureau of Land Management, \$300; Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$1,000; Bureau of Reclamation, \$6,000; Geological Survey, \$2,000; Bureau of Mines, \$2,000; National Park Service, \$1,000; Fish and Wildlife Service, \$1,750; and soil and moisture conservation operations (all bureaus), \$500.

SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization

1 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
2 against the Government of the United States, or who
3 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
4 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
5 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
6 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that
7 the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
8 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
9 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
10 organization of Government employees that asserts the
11 right to strike against the Government of the United States,
12 or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
13 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
14 Government of the United States by force or violence:
15 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
16 against the Government of the United States or who is a
17 member of an organization of Government employees that
18 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
19 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
20 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
21 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
22 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any
23 appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony
24 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
25 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*

1 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
2 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
3 existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency,
4 caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons
5 may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days
6 and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity
7 of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

8 SEC. 6. No part of any appropriation contained in
9 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of
10 wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance
11 of any new administrative function or the enforcement or
12 issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the estab-
13 lishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as de-
14 scribed in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated
15 March 15, 1943.

16 SEC. 7. Limitations on amounts to be expended for per-
17 sonal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply
18 to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of Decem-
19 ber 21, 1944 (Public Law 525).

20 SEC. 8. No part of any appropriation contained in this
21 Act shall be used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses
22 of any regional, field, or other office or committee for which
23 approval has not been given by the Congress prior to the
24 establishment of such activity.

1 TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSION

2 The appropriation in the sum of \$450,000 for construc-
3 tion and equipment of an Anthracite Research Laboratory,
4 contained in the “Interior Department Appropriation Act,
5 1947”, under the heading “Bureau of Mines”, is hereby
6 carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury
7 immediately upon the approval of this Act.

8 This Act may be cited as the “Interior Department
9 Appropriation Act, 1948”.

INDEX

Alaska:	Page
Government in-----	72
Railroad in-----	74
Construction and repair of roads-----	74
Bonneville Power Administration-----	5
Contingent expenses-----	4
Fine Arts Commission-----	5
Fish and Wildlife Service-----	64
Geological Survey-----	43
Hawaii, government in-----	76
Indian Affairs, Bureau of-----	11
Agriculture and stock raising-----	15
Alaska Native Service-----	12
Arts and crafts-----	16
Buildings, construction and repair of-----	18
Maintenance of-----	13
Education of Indians-----	13
Forest and range resources, management of-----	14
Health of Indians, conservation of-----	14
Irrigation and drainage:	
Construction-----	17
Operation and maintenance-----	17
Land, acquisition of-----	16
Roads-----	20
Salaries and expenses:	
General administration-----	11
District offices-----	12
Reservation administration-----	12
Supplies, purchase and transportation of-----	12
Treaties with Indians-----	20
Tribal funds, miscellaneous appropriations from-----	22
Welfare of Indians-----	14
Land Management, Bureau of-----	7
Mines, Bureau of-----	47
National Park Service-----	58
Land acquisition-----	62
National Capital parks-----	61
National monuments, historical, and military areas-----	59
National parks-----	59
Physical improvements, including roads and trails-----	63
Recreational areas-----	59
Recreational demonstration areas-----	61
Roads and trails-----	63

	Page
Oil and Gas Division-----	3
Reclamation, Bureau of-----	31
All-American Canal:	
Construction-----	41
Operation and maintenance-----	39
Boulder Canyon project, operation and maintenance-----	41
Colorado River dam fund (Boulder Canyon project)-----	41
Colorado River development fund-----	42
Colorado River front work-----	42
Construction, from reclamation fund-----	34
Fort Peck project-----	40
General investigations-----	34
Missouri River Basin-----	40
Operation and maintenance-----	36
Salaries and expenses-----	33
Secretary's Office-----	2
Soil and moisture conservation operations-----	3
Solicitor's office-----	2
Southwestern Power Administration-----	6
Territories, government in-----	72
Territories and island possessions (departmental)-----	2
Virgin Islands, government for-----	77
War Agency Liquidation-----	2

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3123

[Report No. 279]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Jones of Ohio

APRIL 21, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 3123

APRIL 23, 1947.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 194]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 194, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 194

[Report No. 293]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 23, 1947

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of clause
2 2, rule XXI, it shall be in order to consider, without the
3 intervention of any point of order, in connection with the
4 consideration of the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropria-
5 tions for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, the appro-
7 priation and language contained in the bill on page 50,
8 lines 13 to 21, inclusive, and on page 81, lines 1 to 9,
9 inclusive.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 194

[Report No. 293]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 3123, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois

APRIL 23, 1947

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 25, 1947
For actions of April 24, 1947
80th-1st, No. 77

CONTENTS

Administrative procedure.....	24	Lands, reclamation.....	13, 18	Small business.....	15
Appropriations.....	1, 7, 11, 26	Marketing.....	14	Sugar and syrups.....	3
Census.....	5	Nomination.....	6	Territories and	
Debt, public.....	21	Personnel.....	8	possessions.....	17, 22
Electrification, rural.....	12	Property, surplus.....	4	Trade, foreign.....	20
Flood control.....	23	Regional authority.....	9	Transportation, roads.....	16
Housing.....	2	Research.....	24	Water conservation.....	19
Insect control.....	14			Wool.....	25

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed 1st deficiency appropriation bill, which includes various USDA items. Senate committee reported Taft-Wagner-Ellender housing bill, part of which would be administered by USDA. Senate ratified protocol continuing international sugar agreement. Senate committee agreed on revised civil-service retirement bill. House debated Interior appropriation bill. Rep. Boykin criticized REA's activities in Alabama.

SENATE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed with amendments H. R. 2849, the first deficiency appropriation bill (pp. 4035-53). Sens. Bridges, Brooks, Gurney, Ball, McKellar, Hayden, and Tydings were appointed conferees (p. 4053). For items of interest to this Department, see Digest 74. Statements supporting school lunches (pp. 4044-50).
2. **HOUSING.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 866, the Taft-Wagner-Ellender housing bill (S. Rept. 140) (p. 4015).

The bill: Establishes a National Housing Commission, to include a Coordinating Council of which the Secretary of Agriculture or his designee would be a member. The Commission would also include liaison and interagency committees. Provides that the Housing Administrator, with the advice and assistance of these entities, and in cooperation with the concerned departments, shall carry out the bill's objectives. Title IV provides for a housing-research program. Title X provides for financial assistance to farmers, through the Agriculture Department, to enable them to construct, alter, improve, repair, or replace dwellings and facilities incident to farm life; authorizes loans and grants under certain conditions; authorizes the Secretary to borrow from RFC, at not over 2½% interest, not over \$25,000,000 the first year, \$50,000,000 the second year, \$75,000,000 the third year, and \$100,000,000 the fourth year, to carry out the title. Title XI authorizes contributions for rural non-farm housing.

3. **SUGAR AGREEMENT.** Ratified Executive E, the protocol prolonging the international agreement regarding regulation of production and marketing of sugar (pp. 4060-2).
4. **SURPLUS PROPERTY.** On motion of Sen. Tobey, N. H., H. R. 2535, to authorize RFC to purchase and resell surplus property for small business, was taken from the calendar and referred back to the Banking and Currency Committee (p. 4018).

5. CENSUS. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 554, to provide for collection and publication of statistical information by the Census Bureau (S. Rept. 141)(p. 4015).
6. NOMINATION of Mr. Clapp to TVA Board was debated (pp. 4023-35, 4058-60).
7. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. The subcommittee completed "marking up" this bill, H. R. 2700, and is to present it to the full committee at the next meeting (p. D160).
8. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. The Civil Service Committee, by an 8-1 vote, ordered reported a revised print of S. 637, to liberalize the civil-service retirement system. For main provisions of the bill, see Digest 56. The major changes are as follows: (1) It provides an option for employees with 5 years service who are separated involuntarily similar to that provided for those with 10 years or more service in S. 637; (2) it provides for payment of interest to those involuntarily separated under 5 years; (3) provisions 1 and 2 are not granted to those who are voluntarily separated; and (4) it changes the age in the previous print from 65 to 62 for those separated from the service who elect to receive a deferred annuity. (p. D160.)
9. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. S. 1156, to provide for an MVA, was referred to the Public Works Committee (pp. 4013-4).
10. COMMITTEE NAME. S. Res. 99 (see Digest 72), to change the name of the Senate Civil Service Committee to "Committee on Post Office and Civil Service" is effective Jan. 1, 1948.

HOUSE

11. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 3123 (pp. 4067-4124). Reclamation, flood control, and electrification projects were discussed throughout the debate.
During the debate, Rep. Sabath, Ill., criticized high prices, blamed them on the removal of price controls, and inserted tables showing profits of major meat-packing plants for 1945 and 1946 (pp. 4069-70).
12. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Boykin, Ala., criticized REA's activities in Ala., charged that the construction of rural lines has been sacrificed to other projects, and inserted numerous letters from constituents on the subject (pp. 4126-30).
13. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to authorize an emergency fund for the Bureau of Reclamation to assure the continuous operation of its irrigation and power systems (p. 4130).
Rep. Murdock, Ariz., criticized appropriation cuts for reclamation activities (pp. 4066-7).
14. INSECTICIDE MARKETING. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 1237, to regulate the marketing of insecticides, rodenticides, weed-killers, etc. (p. D162). Copies of the bill and report will not be available until the bill is actually reported.
15. SMALL BUSINESS. Agreed to a resolution making available \$60,000 for the Small Business Committee to continue its study and investigation of the problems of small business (p. 4066).

thing to destroy a farmer's crops, but it is even worse to destroy his seed corn so that he can have no future crops. The great reclamation program for western farm land suffers in this bill a sterilizing action which aims to prevent future reclamation even more than it checks existing reclamation.

It remains to be seen how the progressive forward-looking citizens of the 17 Western States will regard the wisdom of the committee that brings such a bill as this before Congress. Of all the phony economy that I have ever heard proposed on the floor of this chamber, in my considered judgment this is the worst.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

CASH PAYMENT OF TERMINAL LEAVE FOR ENLISTED MEN

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I have recently received a concurrent resolution adopted by the South Carolina General Assembly which is now in session requesting the Congress to pass legislation for the immediate cash payment of terminal leave for enlisted personnel who have been discharged from our armed services.

My own bill, H. R. 219, would permit applicants for terminal-leave pay to elect payment in cash in lieu of bonds and provide that bonds already issued for that purpose should be redeemable at any time. That bill was introduced on January 3, the opening day of this session of Congress. Some 25 similar bills have been introduced, and, indeed, there is now on the Speaker's desk a petition for motion for discharge of one of those bills, H. R. 3, introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS].

I have received a great many letters and I want to read one paragraph from a letter from a veteran:

I am in a spot and really need \$150. I have my leave bond but it won't do me any good. I will even tell you why. My house will be finished in just a few weeks and if I haven't the \$150 for the closing fees such as taxes and insurance the house will have to go to someone else. So please try and get me a special permit to cash my bond. Please, if you ever do anything for our sake.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a poem.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered I may address the House for 30 minutes on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. GORDON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter that was sent to President Harry S. Truman by the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America.

Mr. RAINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of Federal aid to education and include therewith a letter.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, in one to include an editorial from the Brooklyn Eagle of April 21, in another an editorial from the Washington Post of April 23, and in the third a letter to the editor of the New York Times.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a telegram received by him.

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld delivered over radio station WMAL.

Mr. ARNOLD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article on the spy ring recently uncovered in this country and Canada. It exceeds the limit and I have a statement from the Printing Office which says that the cost will be \$443.75. Of course, it will cost nothing actually except the paper and ink, but it is of such vital importance that I think it should go in the RECORD at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CONTINUATION OF RENT CONTROL

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, it is in the housing shortage that the only valid grounds for rent control can be found. The majority leadership knows that the American people do not want decontrol of rentals. Furthermore, a limited extension will obviously keep the rent control problem in a state of turmoil. At the height of next winter's coal and housing shortage, the problem would again be renewed with obvious further inroads into any competent administration. If rent control is kept in a continual state of turmoil, it will in practice be crippled and discredited.

In refusing to face the issue, the majority leadership is behaving in this respect exactly as it is with reference to the veterans' housing program. Veterans' housing is crippled in answer to selfish real-estate interests who are seeking to make fantastic profits at the cost of the veterans' urgent and really tragic need. That same real-estate lobby is organized in a demand for the complete elimination of rent control.

We have seen a tremendously rich and powerful lobby sweep down upon Congress. With cries of ghoulish glee they mutilated and murdered the OPA and now they are concentrating their efforts on rent control. Restraints and restrictions were called off. "Free enterprise" was to have its chance and the people were to be relieved of onerous government controls. Business was to get out from under Government interference and be allowed to surge freely ahead.

We are seeing where soaring prices are taking us. Let us stop the flood. Keep effective rent control.

(Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on two subjects.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 194 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2, rule XXI, it shall be in order to consider, without the intervention of any point of order, in connection with the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, the appropriation and language contained in the bill on page 50, lines 13 to 21, inclusive, and on page 81, lines 1 to 9, inclusive.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, less than 7 weeks after the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] took his seat in Congress in 1939 he pioneered legislation to help the anthracite industry and the men, women, and children dependent upon it for a livelihood by introducing a bill to provide for the rehabilitation of the anthracite industry by providing for the establishment and operation of a research laboratory in the Pennsylvania anthracite region.

The bill provided for investigation of the mining, preparation and utilization of anthracite, for the development of new uses and markets, for improvement of health and safety in mining, and for a comprehensive study of the region to aid in the solution of its economic problems.

The authorization act passed both Houses in the Seventy-seventh Congress, and was signed by the President on December 18, 1942.

Funds to construct the laboratory were not requested until the last session of Congress and the appropriation of \$450,000 passed both Houses, and was signed into law on July 1 past.

Although the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] was the father of this legislation, and despite repeated written and verbal requests to the Secretary of the Interior's office and to the Bureau of Mines the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] was unable to secure any real information until he became a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Such discourteous and disrespectful treatment of Members of Congress by any department or agency of the Federal Government should be terminated once and for all.

From the evidence that has developed in the hearings on this item it is clear to even disinterested observers that politics of the worst kind entered into the selection of Hazleton, Pa., as the site for the laboratory. Demands have been made from the public and the press for a thorough investigation.

That the public welfare continues to rate second to political considerations on the part of some officials in Washington was never more clearly demonstrated than in the petty jockeying which has marked the tedious progress of a project, which is one of the most practical and constructive yet conceived to solve the sorry plight of the coal fields.

It will interest this Congress to know that before the November election of last year, the War Assets Administration at the request of the United States Bureau of Mines and former Congressman Flood, froze a building in Hanover Township, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to be considered for the site of the laboratory.

However, when Congressman Flood was defeated in the last election some other individuals got active, and the report of the Bureau of Mines' engineers shows that it was as late as December 16, 1946, that the Secretary of the Interior sent letters out which resulted in his selecting two individuals from Luzerne County, Pa., to serve on a site-selection committee. Another letter was sent out on December 23, to another individual from Philadelphia, which is outside of the coal regions, who became the third member of this site committee.

Despite countless inquiries to the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of Mines, Mr. Fenton was unable to get any information as to what action the Secretary was taking, and he was amazed and astounded on January 8 last when he read a newspaper article which stated that the Secretary of the Interior had selected a committee of three and the laboratory site would be selected on January 9, the following day.

In desperation and to protect the future interests of the anthracite industry and the people dependent upon it for a livelihood, Mr. Fenton immediately protested to the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the Bureau of Mines, but was unable to secure any further information and did not know that Hazleton had been selected as the laboratory site until a correspondent from one of

the national press associations dashed into his office about 12 o'clock on January 10 last and broke the news that the Secretary of the Interior had made the announcement.

Public Law 812, Seventy-seventh Congress, authorizing the establishment of an Anthracite Research Laboratory, section 2, provides that—

For the purpose of this act the Secretary, acting through the United States Bureau of Mines, is authorized to acquire land and interests therein.

Despite the specific provisions of the act, the Secretary of the Interior named the site selection committee of three members, none of whom were officials or employees of the Bureau of Mines, and approved the recommendation of this site committee that the Anthracite Research Laboratory be established at Hazleton, Pa., the home community of one of the three members of the site committee.

It also developed at the hearing that the only member of the site committee who actually saw the site was the member of the committee from Hazleton. This same committee member, the day after he helped pick the site in his home community, wrote to a Member of Congress under date of January 10 last and stated:

Entering the meeting my preference was Summit Hill for reasons which later could not stand up under the qualifications outlined by the Bureau of Mines in their analysis of locations, for instance, accessibility was one of the requirements and housing was another.

In other words, gentlemen, this member of the site committee admits that he went into the meeting with a fixed opinion, although this is questionable, in view of the fact that he was the only member of the committee that saw the site that was selected in his home community of Hazleton.

With reference to section 2 of the enabling act, which provides that the Secretary shall acquire the land and interests therein by acting through the United States Bureau of Mines, the Director of the Bureau of Mines recognized this provision of the law when he sent out a letter dated July 10, 1946, and enclosed a questionnaire to secure certain information which would be useful in selecting a site for the Anthracite Research Laboratory by stating:

The Bureau's engineers will correlate the data obtained from the questionnaires, examine likely sites, and recommend a location to the Secretary of the Interior.

It was established during the hearings that although the Bureau of Mines engineers examined the 35 sites available, they were not permitted by the Secretary of the Interior to recommend a specific location to the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in the act authorizing the establishment of the laboratory.

Examination of the report of the Bureau of Mines' engineers indicated they favored locating the laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

Despite the preponderance of evidence presented at the hearings showing that the Secretary of the Interior had completely ignored the provision of the act in appointing a site committee, and sub-

sequent written and verbal protests to the Secretary, the Secretary insisted that he "found no adequate reason for overruling the recommendation of the committee."

Members of the Appropriations Committee held a conference with the Director of the Bureau of Mines, and it was agreed that the Bureau of Mines' engineers who made the actual survey would be made available for interrogation, and this meeting was held.

One of the two Bureau of Mines' engineers who made the survey, and who was authorized to speak for the other engineer, informed the members of the Appropriations Committee that of all the available 35 sites surveyed they selected Schuylkill Haven, Pa., as the best site for the laboratory. This information definitely confirmed the evidence presented during the hearings that the Secretary of the Interior disregarded both the letter and spirit of the act.

It is the intent of Congress that the laboratory be established where it will best serve the purposes for which it is intended, and that the taxpayers' money be well and wisely spent. From the factual evidence presented, the Appropriations Committee concluded that this purpose can best be achieved by establishing the laboratory in the immediate area where the largest anthracite reserves are located, and which, of course, means where the future problems of the anthracite industry will develop.

In view of the attitude of the Secretary of the Interior, the Appropriations Committee has had no other alternative but to recommend cancellation of all funds now available, and reappropriate funds for the construction of the laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., as recommended by the Bureau of Mines' engineers who made the survey, in order to carry out both the letter and spirit of the authorization act.

The Members of the House, in the face of the evidence that has been presented, and the specific provisions of the authorization act, would be derelict in our duty if we did not support the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee in this matter.

RULE SHOULD BE ADOPTED AND DISAGREEMENT
SETTLED BY HOUSE

Mr. Speaker, all this resolution does is to waive points of order and make in order consideration of the legislation contained in this appropriation bill. The legislation has been explained by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], and I believe it is up to the membership of the House to vote on this as on any other proposition, as to whether the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee changing the site from that which has been recommended by a special committee designated by the Secretary of the Interior should be adopted or not. I may say that notwithstanding the reading of the report by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Secretary of the Interior has acted in good faith. He selected three men, one a labor man, one representing industry, and one who was not interested in any site and represented the public. These three men have recommended a

site—1 of 7 that had been recommended out of 35 previously considered. I feel, therefore, the Secretary of the Interior acted in good faith; but, nevertheless, the evidence presented before the Rules Committee is such that, in my opinion, and in the opinion of members of the Rules Committee, points of order should be waived and the provision should be permitted to be taken up and considered. It provides for \$450,000 for what I understand is a laboratory that may bring about greater efficiency and safety in the coal fields and may bring about a reduction in the cost of mining coal.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. This is the laboratory that was provided last year under the Democratic administration?

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. We pursued the ordinary method of having a commission appointed or authorizing the appointment of a commission to select a site; is that correct?

Mr. SABATH. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand that commission was constituted of Mr. Thomas Kennedy, who is a very prominent labor leader in the coal-miners organization, also the dean of the University of Pennsylvania, also the president of the Anthracite Operators Association. Is my information correct?

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman is always correct from my point of view.

Mr. McCORMACK. They selected a site?

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. The Appropriations Committee, exercising a rare jurisdiction or responsibility—I have never seen it done before in my 19 years as a Member—selects a definite site rather than letting the agency of government select a site through a commission appointed or through a board, is that correct?

Mr. SABATH. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCORMACK. This is really a fight between two Republican Members from Pennsylvania?

Mr. SABATH. That I do not know. Of course, that is not the only thing I do not know about this matter. This, however, I do not know about.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is most unfortunate that this important thing from the Republican angle should deteriorate into a matter of congressional-district patronage.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman from Massachusetts should know by this time that it has always been my policy to leave any matters of that kind to the membership of the House.

LABORATORY MAY BRING REDUCED PRICES

From the evidence that was presented before the committee, I could not do anything else but act favorably upon the rule, and that was also the position of my colleagues on that committee. I believe that the original authorization was in the right direction, and the laboratory should be erected as speedily as possible because, as I say, it may bring about a reduction in the cost of production of

coal, and perhaps an equal reduction in price to the coal users.

I may say that I read only a few days ago that there has been a reduction of 50 cents per ton here in the District of Columbia. I hope to God that similar reductions will be made throughout the United States, and that we will have not only a reduction in the cost of coal but in the prices of all products that enter into the cost of living.

GRATIFIED BY PRESIDENT'S MOVE TO BRING LOWER PRICES

I have been pleased and gratified, Mr. Speaker, as can be readily understood by those who have heard me for three long years as I pointed out the rapidly rising spiral of living costs, by the firm stand which has been taken by the President in regard to price increases, and by his demands that prices to consumers be reduced.

I have been equally gratified by the action taken by some industrialists, retailers, and wholesalers to actually reduce prices. Recently we have seen advertisements in the Washington newspapers announcing price cuts, not only in coal, which I have mentioned, but in clothing and foods.

I believe that all members received yesterday a telegram from one big wire and cable manufacturing company announcing reductions of prices on their products and the agreement with unions for increased wages. Today all of us received another similar wire from Charles Luckman, of Lever Bros., announcing reductions in the price of soaps and cooking oils at the same time the workers' wages have been lifted without benefit of the Republican union-wrecking bill. I have many similar telegrams and letters.

OPA SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN KILLED

The present situation, when we find that prices have increased as much in the last 10 months as in the preceding 7 years, is a direct result of the tremendous pressures exerted by selfish, profit-hungry forces first to break through the OPA price ceilings and then ultimately to kill price control entirely. The Congress and the people of this great Nation were fed a heavy forced diet of false and misleading propaganda. Businessmen were painted as desperate in the face of rising costs and rising wages.

Mine was one of the few voices raised then to point out that the average profits for all businesses had broken all records in 1945, and bid fair to outstrip even those high levels in 1946.

Under leave, I desire to insert at this point a short table based on figures furnished by the Department of Labor, as the figures were given in the Chicago Sun, April 14, 1947:

Percentage change in retail food prices

1941 AVERAGE IS 100 PERCENT

September 1945:

All foods.....	132
Cereals and bakery products.....	111
Meats.....	122
Dairy products.....	119

February 1947:

All foods.....	173
Cereals and bakery products.....	147
Meats.....	183
Dairy products.....	164

That table, Mr. Speaker, represents what is happening to people who cannot fall back on swollen profits and bonus payments to counteract the loss of income created when prices go up and dollar income stays level or falls.

That is what has happened to working people who, because of the end of overtime payments, find themselves drawing a smaller pay check than in 1943, or who perhaps have been laid off in the process of reconversion.

That is what happened to people living on retirement pay, or on insurance, or on pensions, or on the income from the bonds of these very companies which have forced prices up and up.

INDUSTRIAL PROFITS UP

Against that reduction in real income we have undreamed-of industrial profits on every hand. Let me take a single industry group, Mr. Speaker, one which exercises a vast influence over the cost of living. Here are the profit figures for the last 3 years in the meat-packing and meat processing industries:

Net income of industry groups

MEAT PACKING AND PROCESSING

1944	\$46,236,000
1945	34,307,000
1946	67,857,000

LABOR HAS BEEN PATIENT UNDER ADVERSITY

In spite of the harsh, punitive laws which the Republican Party has proposed, and has passed in this House, and in spite of the deluge of abuse heaped on American workingmen and their spokesmen by some, American labor has been infinitely patient under this unfair division of the unequaled national income.

The Monthly Labor Review of the Department of Labor shows that out of a total population over the age of 14 of 106,940,000, we have a total labor force of 58,430,000, a figure never before surpassed in peacetime.

In spite of all abuse, of prices rising above the limit of incomes to reach them, and of unfounded charges, idleness arising from labor-management controversies in January 1947 reached a postwar low and was less than for any month since March 1945.

In December 1946, which is the last month for which full figures are available, only 180 such disputes were begun, involving only 95,000 workers, while in the whole month only 400 disputes were in progress involving 525,000 workers and a loss of 3,065,000 man-hours.

In other words, in December 1946 about four-tenths of 1 percent of all workers were, during the month, either out on strike or locked out by management some time during the month.

This does not sound like the labor-management war of which we heard so much the other day.

PRICE CONTROL SHOULD HAVE BEEN KEPT

Last fall, Mr. Speaker, I urged the President to maintain the full force of price control and not to yield to the money-hungry profiteers; but, as you will recall, the packers went on strike against the people of the United States, and conditions arose which brought about the virtual suspension of price controls, followed by the last election, when the Re-

publican Party gained what will be, I am certain, a short-lived majority, and the last pretenses of price control and orderly reconversion to peacetime were abandoned.

Now we are faced with the reality which I predicted time after time. I dare say there is not a Member of this House of any party who does not regret the abandonment of the administration program for slow and careful reconversion.

I hope that the vigorous action of the President in calling for a reduction of

consumers' and wholesale prices, and the prompt response of some of the more responsible segments of industry, will provide a pattern for all of business.

Lest there be any thought that I may be exaggerating, or merely attempting to make business a scapegoat, I here insert a table showing the net profits of seven major meat-packing plants. Bear in mind that the consumer must provide these profits—the consumer and the worker.

Net sales and net profit of 7 major meat-packing plants, 1945 and 1946

Company	Year ending—	Operating revenue and sales	Net profit
Armour & Co.....	Nov. 2, 1946 ¹	\$1,183,537,561	\$20,791,128
Do.....	Oct. 27, 1945 ²	1,212,961,355	9,172,538
Cudahy Packing Co.....	Nov. 2, 1946	349,901,504	6,720,585
Do.....	Oct. 27, 1945	344,909,594	2,505,097
Geo. A. Hormel & Co.....	Oct. 26, 1946	126,082,609	2,541,138
Do.....	Oct. 27, 1945	114,213,587	1,273,639
Hygrade Food Products Corp.....	Nov. 2, 1946 ²	154,949,972	4,585,995
Do.....	Nov. 3, 1945 ¹	110,986,858	702,887
Rath Packing Co.....	Nov. 2, 1946 ²	100,300,102	2,065,885
Do.....	Nov. 3, 1945 ¹	100,155,207	1,347,575
Swift & Co.....	Oct. 26, 1946	1,308,364,155	16,394,739
Do.....	Oct. 27, 1945	1,307,631,681	12,303,807
Wilson & Co., Inc.....	Oct. 26, 1946	440,572,155	8,311,560
Do.....	Oct. 27, 1945	468,638,536	5,036,602

¹53 weeks.

²52 weeks.

Source: Standard & Poor's Corporation Records. Daily news section.

PLEASED NAM OPPOSES CARTELS

I am most pleased, Mr. Speaker, that for the first time in many years I can join in spirit with the National Association of Manufacturers in their statement deprecating cartels and monopolies.

The only trouble is that this fine talk does not quite jibe with their continuous and frivolous statements that they want "free private enterprise." Free for what? Free to deprive smaller businesses of their freedom? Free to exploit the worker? Free to gouge the consumer?

These statements would have come with better grace from those who can come into court with clean hands, so to speak—or with free hands. The record of all-time record profits do not support the complaints of governmental interference. The record of absorption, despite our antitrust laws, of small concerns by big concerns does not sound like a truly "free" enterprise system. There is reason for believing that trade associations continue to act with considerable unanimity, though perhaps technical violation of the law is avoided.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I feel impelled to show how this "restricted" enterprise has "suffered" in recent months, though I know much of this has appeared before.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, let me draw attention to the fact that Bethlehem Steel Co. has just today reported the greatest earnings for a first quarter in all history, though in the same breath Eugene Grace finds it possible to say that a wage increase would be "inflationary."

A compilation covering 15 industries shows that the weighted average price increase necessary to cover increased labor costs would have been 2.5 percent; but the actual weighted average price increase was 17.9 percent.

The percentage increase in 1946 over profits in 1945 was, for the Atlantic Refining Co., 760.5 percent; for the Long-

Bell Lumber Co., 487.6 percent; for the Food Fair Stores, 293.3 percent.

I could go on, Mr. Speaker, for a long time, showing the weird disparity between the claims of business prostration made on this floor and the factual reports of business guormandizing from the financial pages; but I shall desist.

I hope that business and industrial leaders will realize that no one wins through inflation, or through sudden deflation—that is, through the "boom and bust" cycle—and everybody loses.

I certainly would not wish for any such sharp or sudden price cuts as would actually hurt our American business concerns. Let me say, as a figure of speech, that I should like to see them sweat off some of the fat; and then I should like to see our workers, our white-collar people, our annuitants, and other low-income groups, get some of that fat for their own needs.

The action of United States Steel and of other enlightened employers in settling their wage disputes before they get started is most gratifying; it proves what I have long contended, that with proper opportunity and with good will on both sides, labor disputes can be settled at the conference table.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include excerpts from some of the telegrams and letters I have received.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox]

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, the applicants for the pending rule on the bill in question did not make out a very strong case. They are asking for a rule that

will provide opportunity to invalidate the decision of an agency set up to determine where this laboratory should be located. In spite of the fact that a poor case was made, I think the action of the Appropriations Committee was wise. I believe in the liberal use of the purse strings on the part of the Appropriations Committee to influence legislation and public behavior. I am confident that the criticism directed at the agency that first determined this question is well supported and that the Appropriations Committee acted wisely in suggesting that the House be given an opportunity to correct the error made. Certainly the preponderance of the testimony as to the proper location is on the side of those who asked for this rule and for the invalidation of the decision made by the agency. It was not a wise decision, and although it was made regularly and under authority granted by the Congress, I think it ought to be reversed.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule now before the House and in particular to the provision in it waiving any points of order that might be made to the items of the present appropriation bill. In thus opposing the rule I do so with reluctance, but under the circumstances, I have no other course. Yesterday, before the rule was placed on the Clerk's desk, I attempted to have the Rules Committee change the rule but was unable to do so. I am particularly concerned with the item appearing on page 50, lines 13 to 31 inclusive and with title II of the bill, which deal with the appropriation of \$450,000 for the construction and equipment of an anthracite research laboratory. We have here, in this rule before us, a situation which, while not unknown, is, I am told by those older and more experienced in the ways of the House than I am, rather uncommon. The rule was not asked for, however, without a reason, which I shall endeavor to point out to you.

For that purpose I should like briefly to review the history of that legislation. Under Public Law No. 812, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session, approved December 18, 1942, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to establish a research laboratory in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. Nowhere in the act is there any designation as to where in the region it should be located, the choice of the site being left to the discretion and judgment of the Secretary within that general limitation. The erection of this institution and the appropriation of the funds for its construction were postponed by reason of the war. The Seventy-ninth Congress, the war being then over, appropriated the required funds and the Secretary of the Interior promptly took steps to comply with the direction of the Congress.

In the latter part of 1946, the Secretary, in furtherance of that direction, appointed a committee as he was empowered to do under section 4 of the act, to advise with him and make recommendations as to the location of the laboratory. This committee consisted of

Dr. Frank Ernst, head of the Anthracite Institute, representing the operators, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, of the United Mine Workers, representing the employees, and Dr. J. A. Goff, dean of the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania, representing the general public, all three of them men of standing and ability in the anthracite industry. In appointing that committee, the Secretary endeavored to comply and thought he was complying with the provisions of the act which directed that those three elements should appear on any advisory committee he should select. That committee, after careful consideration of the various possible sites in the region, coupled with the personal knowledge of its members of the problems involved, and having before it the report of the engineers of the Bureau, decided, for reasons set forth in its report to the Secretary, that the laboratory should be situated in the city of Hazleton, which is located in my district, and unanimously recommended to the Secretary that this be done.

Thereafter the Secretary of the Interior approved that recommendation and made a public announcement, in the latter part of January of this year, of his decision to locate the laboratory at that point. Full publicity was given to the Secretary's decision, and his press release announcing it appeared in all the newspapers in my district and was given wide distribution. It is, and has been, a matter of common knowledge throughout the district. Thereupon the gentleman from Pennsylvania representing the Twelfth Congressional District, comprising the counties of Northumberland and Schuylkill, in the latter of which is the little town of Schuylkill Haven mentioned in this present appropriation bill, on page 50, line 15, who had been desirous of having this laboratory located in his district, raised a great outcry, shouting that he had been robbed by this exercise of the Secretary's judgment, an exercise specifically committed to him under the act, robbed of what was rightfully his, that someone, while he was in swimming, had stolen his clothes, and that, far from exercising his sound discretion, the Secretary had been guided by other considerations. A glance at the character of the members of the advisory committee shows the ridiculousness of this assertion and makes patent the lack of bona fides behind such a statement.

As a member of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, which prepared the bill now under consideration making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, representing the Twelfth Congressional District, made no violent protest, I assume, at the insertion therein of title II, revoking the previous appropriation made by the Seventy-ninth Congress, and the provision on page 50, appropriating an exactly similar amount for the laboratory, but coupled with the proviso that the laboratory be constructed in Schuylkill Haven, which just happens to be in his district. Such a proviso would normally have been subject to a point of order, a fact well known to everyone. In order to bar such

a point, the present rule was sought and granted. In making that assertion I am only quoting the chairman of the subcommittee who categorically stated that the only purpose in seeking the present rule was to prevent, specifically, the elimination of the designation of the place at which the laboratory was to be erected, to insure that it should be constructed at Schuylkill Haven in the Twelfth District, and, inferentially, that what was thus obtained, should be made secure and safe from legitimate attack.

Earlier I said that the gentleman had cried out to all the world that he had been robbed, robbed of what he had never had but what he assumed he was going to have. I wonder how he would characterize the proceedings which have resulted in the present rule, were the situation reversed. I think there is no necessity to paint any picture to the Members of this body of the reactions of the people of my district to what they will consider a gross injustice. On the merits, both they and I are quite prepared to justify the soundness of the Secretary's judgment, notwithstanding the statement in the committee's report:

What really gripes an anthracite sympathizer is to mention Schuylkill Haven for the laboratory. Surely the Schuylkill County Congressman must know that of all the towns in his territory, Schuylkill Haven is the one town with not only oil-burning homes and oil-burning factories, but actually a center for the distribution of oil burners and the introduction of oil burners into areas on the fringe of the anthracite coal fields. Certainly the miners of Tamaqua, Coaldale, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Ashland, Shamokin, etc., will all look askance at awarding a community bent on stabbing the anthracite industry by shrinking its market with the anthracite industries' most potent agency for its future existence, the proposed laboratory.

An anthracite laboratory in Schuylkill Haven, the community with oil-burning intents, should be scorned in the anthracite coal fields with the same repercussion as Henry Wallace's speeches in Europe.

The writer of this letter himself prefers a different location than either of the ones involved here. It illustrates, however, the difference of opinion among those conversant with the area, and the wisdom of the provision leaving the decision to the Secretary, assisted by experts upon whose advice he can rely. At the moment, that is beside the point. They will feel, and I assure you that they are fully cognizant of the situation, for the local newspapers have been full of it, and I concur in the feeling that they should not, under the circumstances, be made the victims of someone's spleen and disappointment and of a feud with the Secretary of the Interior. They will feel, and justly so, that a committee of this great House, which prides itself on its sense of justice and fair play, should not lend itself to the furtherance of such an end at their expense, and that, if it does, the House itself from which it derives its authority should rebuke it by refusing to countenance its action. They look to this House to protect them.

Both my constituents and I are opposed to this attempt to legislate indirectly, are opposed to any change in the basic legislation which alters the intent

of Congress that the site of this laboratory should be determined by the Secretary, with the advice of a committee of experts, which was the method adopted.

Mr. Speaker, for the reasons I have stated I am opposed to the present rule. I realize that this appropriation bill must be considered, and I have no desire to be an obstructionist even though the rule is directly aimed at me and at my district. On the basis of the larger issues involved, I shall vote to have this legislation proceed, but I feel it is unfair and unjust, and at the proper time, if the rule be approved by the House, I propose to present an amendment for the consideration of the House, striking out title II of the bill and also on page 50, lines 13 to 21, thus eliminating this attempt to amend the original act by subterfuge, and restoring to the Secretary of the Interior the discretion conferred on him by the basic legislation as it existed before this ill-starred plan was concocted.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. As I understand it, what you are saying is that by this bill they are canceling out an appropriation that was made last year for a laboratory which was to be in your district.

Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania. Which was left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior to decide where it would be located.

Mr. SMATHERS. And now they are putting it back, but putting it in some other district?

Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania. That is correct.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may need.

In view of what has been stated, I want to make it clear that I have at all times insisted that a minority opposed to any proposition should be given an opportunity to explain their position before the Rules Committee before we acted upon any application for a rule. In this instance, when the rule was requested, there was no opposition on the part of anybody. Whether the minority is on the Democratic side or on the Republican side, the minority should have the right to appear and present their views or their opposition to any matter. In this instance, I believe it is up to the House to decide, since it is a disagreement between two sections or localities in the same State, after the evidence is presented more fully than it has been presented before the Rules Committee, whether the provision provided for in the appropriation bill should be sustained or not.

As to the bill itself I have not said anything. You will hear more about it later. I did not criticize the committee notwithstanding the fact that I feel the committee has been penny-wise and pound-foolish in eliminating appropriations for deserving projects, and I think it is purely a political maneuver on the part of the committee. The cuts in some of these appropriations are unfair and unjust and will deprive many sections of

the country of improvements and betterments to which they are entitled.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman, of course, is referring to the majority of the committee, not the minority.

Mr. SABATH. Why, of course; I know that the minority did not have much to say and will not have much to say. It is not like it was under Democratic control when the minority always was heard and received that consideration which I myself have always advocated. I know the majority has the vote on this committee, in fact we know the majority is in the saddle. Unfortunately they seem to be drunk with temporary power but whether it will help them I doubt very much because I do not believe the American people will approve the course that is being pursued by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, I want to preface my remarks by stating to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. JENKINS] that never have I at any time suggested any specific location for the new Anthracite Research Laboratory.

I want the Members to know that my only contention has been that the laboratory be established in the immediate region where the largest anthracite reserves are located, and which, of course, means where the future problems of the anthracite industry will develop.

The statistics of the United States Bureau of Mines, introduced in the evidence during the hearings on the appropriation bill, and which I will present later, show where these reserves are located and more than justifies the recommendation of the Bureau of Mines' engineers that the laboratory be established at Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

As our colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has already explained to the House the history of the legislation authorizing a laboratory for research on anthracite coal, I will not go into detail or repeat that which he told you.

However, I do want to summarize for you the various steps taken up to this point in the hope that you as Members of the Congress, and future Members, will be accorded all the courtesies and respect, as such, by the various bureaus and departments of our Federal Government.

First of all, the enabling legislation or authorization act which I sponsored became law on December 18, 1942. Then the war prevented securing funds to build the laboratory.

The Interior appropriation bill for 1947 included the \$450,000 for the erection of the laboratory to be placed on a site to be named by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the United States Bureau of Mines. This is in accordance with section 2 of the enabling act.

That this was the interpretation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Director of the Bureau of Mines is indicated in

the letter that was sent out by the Director of the Bureau of Mines on July 10, 1946, and which had a questionnaire enclosed to secure certain information which would be useful in selecting a site for the anthracite research laboratory. This letter stated:

The Bureau's engineers will correlate the data obtained from the questionnaires, examine likely sites, and recommend a location to the Secretary of the Interior.

Well, as a matter of fact, 35 sites were offered to the Government from the anthracite area, and the Bureau of Mines sent engineers to examine the likely sites. These engineers spent days and days examining all the sites. They were the only ones qualified to determine which was the most suitable site. They were neutral in their position and had a job to do. They did that job and made their report; I have a copy of it. The best they could do in the matter of Hazleton was to give it 13 points to Schuylkill Haven's 15.

As far as the matter of accessibility to nonregional areas was concerned, Schuylkill Haven was in a class by itself. That is to say, and I quote from the engineer's report:

The nonfunctional points of Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York as a whole are more accessible from Pottsville (Schuylkill Haven area) than from any other population center within the coal-producing area.

This accessibility to the great metropolitan areas was one of the most basic factors to consider in establishing the laboratory site, and was so stated to me by the Director of the Bureau of Mines in a conversation I had with him about what the cardinal factors should be.

Yes, my colleagues; they even had in their report on Schuylkill Haven that the western and southern anthracite field contained 83 percent of the anthracite reserves.

Yes; the engineer's report or summary of each of the suggested most favorable sites—8 sites out of the 35 visited and surveyed—shows very plainly to any unbiased mind which site, the one site, that these professional engineers of the Bureau of Mines preferred. There was no doubt that they thought Schuylkill Haven the best site.

This was verified by the engineers themselves in an interview with members of the Appropriations Committee. Dr. L. C. McCabe, one of the two engineers who visited all the sites and who was authorized to speak for Mr. Buch, the other engineer who could not attend the conference on account of the serious illness of his mother, having been called to his mother's bedside, informed the members of the Appropriations Committee the engineers selected Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

The Bureau of Mines made Dr. McCabe available for interrogation at the request of our committee, and I am happy to state that Dr. McCabe did no pussyfooting, and gave us his honest and candid opinion that Schuylkill Haven was the best site for the laboratory out of the 35 sites they surveyed.

Now let us see how this Hazleton decision came about. Well, Mr. RICH did

touch on a little of it. He told you that such discourteous and disrespectful treatment of Members of Congress by any department or agency of the Federal Government should be terminated once and for all. He was referring to the lack of cooperation and my inability to get any information from the Director of the Bureau of Mines or the Secretary of the Interior. Surely as a Member of Congress, to say nothing of the fact that I was the author of the legislation, should demand at least a reply to mail asking for information. It should not have taken the Secretary of the Interior 177 days to answer a letter and, incidentally, the letter that I wrote was in reply to a request from the Secretary to send him names of people that he might consider in appointing a "consultative committee." Note well, now, he said "consultative committee" and not a selection committee. I sent him the names of people for his consideration on August 7, 1946. He never acknowledged that letter until I brought it to his attention when he was before our committee on January 21, 1947. The reply came to me on Saturday, January 25, 1947, in a letter dated January 24, 1947, and was delivered in person by the Director of the Bureau of Mines.

Well, a lot happened between August 7, 1946, and January 25, 1947. Already, mention has been made of November 5, 1946, on which day my colleague, Mr. JENKINS' predecessor, was retired.

They certainly went a long way in the Department of the Interior to try and establish the laboratory in Luzerne County, Pa. As has already been stated they had a certain building in Hanover Township, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., frozen by the War Assets Administration in the hope that they could place it in Luzerne County. But after the election they unfroze it. Why? Because it was unsuitable for the laboratory and they knew it when they had it frozen.

Then the Secretary of the Interior, in direct violation of section 2 of the enabling act, named a site selection committee which picked Hazleton. That this committee was a site-selection committee is attested to by a press release from the Department of the Interior dated January 10, 1947, which states:

In selecting Hazleton on the basis of its central location in the anthracite region, the committee also considered accessibility, housing, community facilities, utilities, and local manufacturers.

Pikes Peak might be the center of a given area, but you certainly would not build something there if accessibility is one of the main factors to be considered.

As the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has already informed you, the site committee was composed of three members who were not picked until long after the November election. Two of the members were from Luzerne County, Pa., and the third was from Philadelphia, outside of the coal regions. Of course one of the members from Luzerne was from Hazleton, the home community of one of the three members of the site committee. It developed at the hearings that he was the only one who saw the site at Hazleton, which he picked in his home

community. This man forgot, and he should know, that we have miners and their families in the western and southern field in which lies 86 percent of the coal reserves. He should also know that many of the coal operators in the Hazleton area have already migrated to the fields where they could get coal for the next 150 to 500 years.

I would like to place in the RECORD at this time, as was introduced in the hearings a statement of the estimated anthracite reserves by fields as of January 1, 1943, on pages 85 and 88 from the report entitled "Pennsylvania Mineral Heritage," published by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, department of internal affairs, William P. Livengood, Jr., secretary, Harrisburg, Pa., in 1944, and based on reports of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, the School of Mineral Industries of the Pennsylvania State College, the United States Geological Survey, and the United States Bureau of Mines.

Northern field: Luzerne and Lackawanna—Wilkes-Barre and Scranton—16 percent.

Eastern middle field: Luzerne and little part of Carbon—Hazleton area—less than 1 percent.

Western middle field: Northumberland and Schuylkill—Shamokin area—about 22 percent.

Southern field: Schuylkill, Dauphin, and a little of Carbon—Pottsville area, largely Schuylkill County where the Schuylkill Haven site is located—62 percent.

The Pottsville area and the Shamokin area combined have 13,490,000,000 tons of coal out of a total of 16,188,00,000 tons for the whole region, which is approximately 84 percent of the total anthracite reserves.

At the present rate of mining the northern field, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, will be mined out in 50 years; the eastern middle field, Hazleton, in about 11 years; the western middle field, Shamokin in about 150 years; and the southern field, Pottsville, will last over 500 years.

The estimated reserves by counties is as follows:

County	Tonnage	Per- cent
Carbon.....	344,000,000	2.2
Columbia.....	543,000,000	3.5
Dauphin and Lebanon.....	76,000,000	.5
Lackawanna.....	637,000,000	4.2
Luzerne.....	2,023,000,000	12.9
Northumberland.....	1,967,000,000	12.6
Schuylkill.....	10,007,000,000	64.0
Sullivan.....	7,000,000	.05
Susquehanna and Wayne.....	10,000,000	.05+
Total.....	15,614,000,000	100.0

Inasmuch as my colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. JENKINS] has already read into the RECORD a letter which was addressed to him, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Congressman WALTER, and me, 2 days ago, April 22, 1947, by Mr. E. V. McCullian, executive secretary, Panther Valley Industrial Association, Inc., Lansford, Pa., I shall now read into the RECORD a letter which Mr. McCullian addressed, under date of

January 15, 1947, to the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, attention Mr. R. B. Sayres, Chief. This letter, which was introduced in the evidence of the hearings, is as follows:

JANUARY 15, 1947.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF MINES,
Washington, D. C.

(Attention Mr. R. R. Sayers, Chief.)

DEAR SIR: Your letter and your copy of the release assigning the anthracite laboratory to the section designated in Hazleton, Pa., is supporting evidence to our contention that the Department of the Interior, and its subcommittee, paid little attention to either its own Department's technical knowledge or to that of the subcommittee that inspected sites proposed in the anthracite area.

To state that Hazleton is the geographical center of the former anthracite coal fields triangle with Scranton, Mauch Chunk, and Tremont as the vertices is nearly correct.

But our understanding was the laboratory is being built for the anthracite of the future. Accordingly, your own statistics would eliminate any anthracite problems in the territory from Scranton to Hazleton, inclusive, as anthracite of this area will, by your Department's statistics, soon be but happy memories. Perhaps by the time the new laboratory is completed and functioning in Hazleton, the latter city will be purchasing anthracite from the Panther Valley or using oil as a substitute. That is how exhausted the anthracite operators and the anthracite miners of the vicinity of Hazleton figure their future coal reserves happen to be.

The district No. 7 office of the United Mine Workers, located in Hazleton, through its district provisional president, Mr. Martin Brennan, proposed as a site one of those offered your Department by our commission, namely, the one at Summit Hill, Pa. Perhaps if you check your recommendation, you may alter your statement that Hazleton had the support of the United Mine Workers of America. It would better be said the personal support of Mr. Kennedy, who happened to be a resident of Hazleton and a Mine Workers' official.

Anyone that ever traveled to or from Hazleton would not write about its accessibility for travel. Hazleton is a branch-line city. We are 12 miles from Hazleton and can reach New York City as quickly as we can get to Hazleton by public conveyance.

Insofar as air travel is concerned, there is not an airport of worth while size nearer to Hazleton than the Allentown-Bethlehem port which is considerably closer to the Panther Valley. Traveling by train, the people of Hazleton must make their way by branch train or bus to the Panther Valley towns of Tamaqua or Mauch Chunk.

If university support was a criterion, Lehigh and Lafayette as we oft stated were at Panther Valley's back door.

As a summary, therefore, your subcommittee recommendation looked at a beclouded map when it located the geographical center of the future anthracite coal fields, the laboratory is being built to serve in Hazleton.

With your statement that Hazleton is a city of 40,000 people, and the type of city that will be satisfactory to laboratory engineers, we have no quarrel. We only know that people as well equipped as laboratory engineers find living in our midst no inconvenience. The housing problem will be just as difficult to solve in Hazleton as elsewhere.

We have filed our protest as we cannot accept the findings on the reasons given. Living in the anthracite coal fields of the future, knowing the voluminous statistics bureau of government love to play with, it is just plain stupidity and an insult to our intelligence to recommend Hazleton as

the center of the anthracite fields the laboratory is being built to serve.

We congratulate the city of Hazleton for its success in acquiring that which it will have no need for, and we also congratulate its outstanding citizen (Mr. Kennedy) for feeding Hazleton as a compromise city to a gullible Government department.

Very truly yours,

E. V. McCULLIAN,

Executive Secretary,

Panther Valley Industrial Commission.

(Copies to Hon. F. E. WALTER, Hon. I. D. FENTON.)

As the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has stated, Congress intends to see that the taxpayers' money is well and wisely spent.

From the facts and evidence presented in the hearings, as well as the subsequent evidence which developed, and has been presented here, the Appropriations Committee in order to carry out the letter and spirit of the authorization act had no other alternative but to recommend cancelation of the funds now available, and to reappropriate funds for the construction of the Anthracite Research Laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., as recommended by the Bureau of Mines' engineers who surveyed all the 35 sites that were made available.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate run throughout the day, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and myself; and that the first paragraph be read before the Committee rises.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3123, with Mr. MICHENER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BATES of Massachusetts addressed the Committee. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am opening general debate on the bill H. R. 3123, which, in my opinion, is the soundest Interior Department appropriation bill that has been before the House in many a year. This

subcommittee has labored hard and diligently to get the facts upon which it could base sound judgment, and it has come forth with a bill that represents sound judgment. None less than the President of the United States slapped this subcommittee on the wrist last year when it appropriated and made available in the fiscal year 1947, the present fiscal year, \$465,500,000 in appropriations and contract authorizations. The following table, furnished me by the Budget Bureau, shows the \$465,000,000 that was available in appropriations and contract authorizations for obligation during the fiscal year 1947:

1947 annual supply bill and previous years. The President in effect said, "If the Bureau of Reclamation spends that much money, that is inflationary. More than that, next year it will be inflationary. So I limit you for each of the fiscal years." This is the President talking now, just as we were adjourning the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress. His own party had appropriated the money and had followed through the recommendations of his budget estimates. He said, "\$85,000,000 is all you can spend this fiscal year for the Bureau of Reclamation, and \$85,000,000 the next fiscal year."

On the basis of the President's freeze order we would not have to appropriate for the Bureau of Reclamation for two and one-half fiscal years. It is just as simple as dividing \$209,000,000 by the rate of expenditure of the President, \$85,000,000 a year. On October 22 he liberalized the order and allowed the Bureau of Reclamation to spend \$25,000,000 more, or \$110,000,000, leaving \$99,000,000 still frozen.

As late as January 10, 1947, 40 days before the Bureau of Reclamation hearings were started before our subcommittee, he had only released \$130,000,000 for expenditure in this fiscal year out of \$209,000,000 available for construction to this one agency. The rest of this amount is tied up as indicated in the report. It is tied up today, and all of the hue and cry about the action of this subcommittee does not explain why members of his own party from August 2, 1946, to this very day have not sponsored a bill to unfreeze these funds which have already been appropriated by the Congress.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I introduced a resolution a few days ago to try to unfreeze these funds because it seems to me that when the Chief Executive can freeze moneys appropriated by the Congress, whether it be the Department of Interior or for national defense, he therefore controls the pursestrings and certainly such an act by the Chief Executive should not be permitted by the Congress, particularly in this case where he signed the bill with a half a dozen pens and gave people the pens as souvenirs and said, "This is a fine bill; please step forward and get your pen."

On August 2 the House adjourned. On August 3, in a letter dated August 2, the freeze order was in effect. I have a resolution in now. I hope the committee will see fit to act on it to see that not only these funds but future funds appropriated by the Congress cannot be frozen or made inactive by the Chief Executive.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. If the gentleman will permit me to make a correction, I did not say that the present majority party had not introduced a resolution to unfreeze these funds. I said none of the President's party had introduced a bill to unfreeze these funds.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield.

Statement of appropriations and contract authorizations available for obligation during the fiscal year 1947

PART I. AGENCIES COVERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION ACT

Description	1947 appropriations and contract authorizations ¹	Unexpended balances of prior-year appropriations and contract authorizations as of June 30, 1946 ²			Total appropriations and contract authorizations available for obligation during the fiscal year 1947
		Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances		
			Available for obligation after June 30, 1946	Not available for obligation after June 30, 1946	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)+(3)
Department of the Interior:					
Office of the Secretary.....	\$4, 247, 294	\$909, 000	\$13, 000	\$934, 000	\$4, 260, 294
Commission of Fine Arts.....	10, 000			1, 000	10, 000
High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands.....		25, 000	77, 000		77, 000
Bonneville Power Administration.....	12, 470, 000	12, 840, 000	2, 934, 000		15, 404, 000
Office of Fishery Coordination.....		4, 000		18, 000	
Solid Fuels Administration for War.....	2, 950, 000	48, 000		572, 000	2, 950, 000
Southwestern Power Administration.....	7, 600, 000	491, 000	200, 000	67, 000	7, 800, 000
Grazing Service.....	1, 327, 500	104, 000	630, 000	43, 000	1, 957, 500
General Land Office.....	8, 756, 726	837, 000	6, 146, 000	200, 000	14, 902, 726
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	40, 705, 879	5, 905, 000	4, 554, 000	2, 400, 000	45, 259, 879
Bureau of Reclamation.....	115, 795, 543	8, 025, 000	142, 555, 000	23, 000	258, 350, 543
Geological Survey.....	9, 709, 072	2, 334, 000	230, 000	³ -1, 095, 000	9, 939, 072
Bureau of Mines.....	10, 845, 515	4, 179, 000	23, 109, 000	831, 000	33, 954, 515
Gas and Oil Division.....		1, 000		16, 000	
National Park Service.....	25, 285, 455	1, 823, 000	14, 831, 000	145, 000	40, 116, 455
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	10, 708, 502	3, 892, 000	486, 000	2, 851, 000	11, 194, 502
Government in the Territories.....	9, 372, 590	4, 893, 000	9, 993, 000	2, 000	19, 365, 590
War Relocation Authority.....		1, 293, 000	29, 000	4, 976, 000	29, 000
Claims and judgments.....		275, 000			
Private relief acts.....		1, 000			
Total, covered by the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act.....	259, 784, 076	47, 879, 000	205, 787, 000	11, 984, 000	465, 571, 076

¹ Includes appropriations in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946. Excludes appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations.

² Excludes balances which lapsed and reverted to the surplus funds on June 30, 1946.

³ Repayment will take care of overobligation.

How did the Department of the Interior arrive at that situation? Let us see. You remember that last year the appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the regular annual supply bill was \$252,300,000, in round figures. This is considerably less than they had available for expenditure and for obligation. That is the difference between the \$465,500,000 they actually had available according to the Budget Bureau and the annual supply bill. Where did they get the \$465,000,000 then to spend? They got it because the Interior Department had practiced the habit of getting more money than they could spend in any fiscal year. The construction items were made available until expended and carried over from year to year when the Department could not spend them. Instead of trying to keep a safe kitty of funds behind them to cover emergencies, they just piled up as much as they could. In my opinion, the bureaucrats in the Department were certainly trying to pile up funds that they

knew they could not spend in the year's time for which they were asking money in each annual appropriation bill.

The President has liberalized his original special antiinflation treatment of the Bureau of Reclamation twice. He slapped this subcommittee, and he slapped the Congress, and he slapped the members of his own party with a freeze order. In other words, his freeze order said that amount of money appropriated last year, if expended and obligated, would be inflationary not only in the fiscal year 1947, but he also had his eye on the future. He said the appropriations for construction should not be expended at a higher rate in the fiscal year 1948.

On October 26, on the eve of election, he liberalized his freeze order with reference to the Bureau of Reclamation. In the first instance, on August 2, they had available in the Bureau of Reclamation for expenditure some \$209,000,000 which had been piled up from the

Mr. CURTIS. Was the committee able to ascertain whether or not the authority under which the President proceeded to freeze these funds still exists?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The committee did not inquire into that because this is a committee to appropriate. We assumed since the President froze the funds they would be available in the next fiscal year and we made our appropriation on that basis. But I would like to discuss that a little further as we go along.

There has been a lot of loose talk about this bill discontinuing many worth-while projects. I call your attention to the committee report on pages 3, 4, 5, and 6, to the amount available at the beginning of the fiscal year 1947, which is July 1, 1946, calendar year. The amount that the President froze is in the second column and the net available allowed for expenditure by the President at the end of the fiscal year 1947. You will note that in the first place there had been voted for construction \$287,908,605. The President reserved of this and froze so that it could not be spent \$125,193,605. That \$125,193,605 is there. It is in the President's hands. It is available to him. He can freeze it or he can unfreeze it. People who have been circulating this information about the committee's action, that we are discontinuing worth-while projects, need just to look at these first few pages of the committee report to understand fairly and squarely that the committee has not been penny pinching in the appropriation of these 1948 fiscal year funds. It is quite obvious that the people have been circulating this information for political purposes or in a downright misrepresentation of the facts. It is quite obvious that a smear campaign is under way, but this Congress will not be deterred in its efforts to restore efficiency in the Department of the Interior.

If we did not appropriate a cent for the Bonneville Power Administration, for instance, it would have to expend, in the fiscal year 1948, \$500,000 more than the President let them spend this fiscal year.

Let us take a look at the table on page 3. You will see they had available \$23,000,000. How much did the President freeze? Eleven million seven hundred fifty-five thousand dollars. How much did that leave them to spend? Eleven million three hundred ten thousand dollars. So if we did not appropriate a cent they would have \$500,000 more. The committee was very liberal with the Bonneville Power Administration. What did we allow them? Six million nine hundred seven thousand eight hundred dollars. Is this committee against the sound use of hydroelectric power in the West and Southwest with that kind of a record?

Let us look at another item. You will remember that last year on the floor of the House there was voted for the Southwest Power Administration \$7,500,000, for the transmission and sale of electric energy from two dams, Norfolk and Denison Dams, in Arkansas and Texas, respectively. That was appropriated by the Congress, signed and sealed by the President, and the money become available to the Southwest Power Adminis-

tration. How did the President treat those funds that Congress had so liberally voted? Well, he froze \$3,700,000 of it, and that is still frozen. If we did not appropriate 1 cent for the Southwest Power Administration they would have only \$100,000 less than the President let them spend this year. How much did this pinch-penny committee, as it has labeled, appropriate for the Southwest Power Administration? We have been very liberal in what we think is a sound program to get a return for the Government on the investment it has already made in those dams. If we provide the additional money, money in addition to the \$7,500,000 that was voted last year, we can tie the two dams together. What is the situation in the Southwest? You have a negligible amount of water sometimes in a year, and you have flash floods. These dams were built for the purpose of storing the water that comes down the rivers during these flash floods. The firm power generated at any hydroelectric dam is power that is sure during all seasons of the year, all hours of the day. It is power generated from water at the low-water mark of the river. If you consider firm energy from these two dams separately you have a smaller amount of firm power to sell, but when you connect them together you can make the low water in one river, going through its dam generators complement the low water passing through the other dam generators in the other river, and get more firm power to sell. The Administrator of the Southwest Power Administration estimates that from 10 to 30 percent more firm power would be generated at Southwest Power Administration if we provided the money to tie the two dams together. So it may look figure-wise, and the demagog may say we have cut the life out of the Southwest Power Administration, but on the basis of sound facts and return on Government investment to build up more firm power that can be marketed successfully, we provided the necessary amount, \$1,246,000. That is the necessary amount.

One dime more cannot be defended at this time.

Now, let us look at the Indian Service. I am just covering construction items now because that is where the heat of criticism has been. We are labeled as destroying these great construction projects. The Indian Service has some construction items for irrigation, and buildings, and utilities, and roads.

On the first day of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1946, the Indian Service has \$11,173,000. How much did the President freeze? He froze \$6,289,838, and left them to spend this year \$4,883,000.

If we do not appropriate 1 red cent for the Indian Service construction items for the fiscal year 1948, and if the President would just unfreeze the funds he has frozen they would have a million more to spend. What did the committee do? It considered the pleas of the Indian Service and the Indian population and the committee has looked upon the needs of the Indians and said: You need this much more money appropriated for your buildings and for your utilities to

carry on an orderly program of construction; so we appropriated liberally for the Indian Service, and with the freezing order funds they will have \$11,736,838 for construction of irrigation systems, buildings, utilities, and roads.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. A few minutes ago the gentleman was discussing the question of the reduction of funds for the power section of the Department of the Interior. Control of power was given to the Department of the Interior under section 5 of the Flood Control Act.

I wish to advise the gentleman and the House that I have introduced a bill to repeal that section and to place the power authority back in the Federal Power Commission and under the Army engineers where it was in the first place.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I thank the gentleman for his observation. We had to appropriate according to the law as it stands today and we have taken care of our responsibilities thereunder.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman from Michigan has referred to a bill which he introduced. I noted with a great deal of interest the provisions of the bill; I have read it. I am just a little bothered to know whether it may not establish two or three different sales agencies to deal with power and whether or not it may not mean that we may have two or three different yardsticks to determine the proper price of Federal power.

Mr. DONDERO. If I may answer the gentleman—

Mr. JONES of Ohio. May I ask the gentleman to wait until we get to the theories and formulas of the basic legislation just a little later?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. May I ask the gentleman from Ohio regarding his comment about being liberal with the Indian Service? Does the gentleman refer only to construction funds?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I am referring to construction funds at this point; yes. I am taking up all the construction items because that is where the heat and criticism is being turned on the Committee and I want to challenge those who say we have ripped the West up the back.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. What I am wondering about is whether enough funds have been provided to operate the education facilities which your Indian Service already has.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I will get to that later.

Mr. CURTIS. Just one further question with reference to the freeze order on funds for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I have not come to that item. Wait until I get to that.

Mr. CURTIS. I thought the gentleman had passed it.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. No, no.

Mr. CURTIS. Very well; I will wait.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. With the amounts allowed in the bill for the Bureau of Reclamation for the fiscal year 1948 we have provided \$11,000,000

more for the fiscal year 1948 than the President allowed them to spend this year.

Bear in mind we have also allowed with the frozen funds and the amount of new money, \$11,000,000 more for expenditure in the fiscal year 1948 than the President allowed to be spent in the fiscal year 1947.

I now yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. Is it the intent of the Committee that they want the President to unfreeze these funds and make available for construction the money that the Congress has already appropriated?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Let me continue and I will answer the gentleman categorically in a moment. I do not want to break up the continuity of my statement.

These facts effectively answer the campaign of misinformation that has been spread across the country and especially among the Western States.

We have some construction items in the National Park Service. Last year they had available \$25,622,000. How much did the President freeze? Seventeen million dollars. He only let them spend \$8,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the committee recognizes that there will be a large customer population in all the parks this year. We know they have been on a stand-by, caretaker basis during the war. We want to fulfill our obligations and provide the necessary roads, buildings, and facilities to take care of the public so that they may fully enjoy the great national resources in these parks. So the committee was very liberal and although the Park Service would have twice as much money to spend on roads and trails, and on buildings and physical improvements as it had last year if we did not appropriate another cent, the committee has fulfilled its obligation to the public and has provided some \$2,650,000 more for this purpose.

Turning next to government in the Territories, we have a little different consideration there. The General Staff has emphasized the importance of rebuilding the Alaska Railroad; it has emphasized the importance of building roads, so that in case of a national emergency the great Territory of Alaska may be protected by the Army. So the President's freeze order did not apply last year to the funds appropriated for construction of roads and trails, as well as other buildings and utilities in Alaska. We have allowed the full amount of the budget estimate so that there will be no question but that any spot in the Territory of Alaska may be protected by our armed services.

Mr. Chairman, that winds up all of the construction items in the bill.

The people of the West are just as eager as are the people of the remainder of the country to see that the people's money is wisely spent. Westerners can see better than anyone else the careless-

ness and lack of sound planning that has marred some of the worth while projects in their parts of the country. They welcome the effort of this Republican Congress to see that an orderly program for helping the West in developing its natural resources shall be put into effect, and they want that done now.

Now, the President's freeze orders did not affect only 1947 funds. The President had his eye on 1948 funds. In every letter to the Interior Department, he indicates that construction programs for public works in the whole Government should be cut in half. And he indicated that the other half would be used in the fiscal year 1948. Bear in mind, he cut the Bureau of Reclamation 60 percent.

Apparently the President thought it was more offensive to inflationary pressures than any other item in his public-works program, because you will note on page 44 of the hearings a statement by the President dated October 24 where he is only cutting all public works from \$1,600,000,000 to \$900,000,000. He is only cutting other public works across the board for every executive agency 43 percent at this rate.

Now, we certainly are taking the President at his word. We are not assuming that he is hypocritical by cutting the over-all public works appropriations 43 percent and singling out reclamation in the first instance for a 60 percent cut. We are glad to have President Truman cooperate with us in this anti-inflation program. The subcommittee, too, believes that inflation is deadly in its economic effect to the whole Nation. The subcommittee agrees with the President that public works expenditures are inflationary, when the Government bids in the market price for critically short materials and runs the price up on them to increase the cost of living across the board for the common man.

Now, the only difficulty with the President's letter is that his departments are trying to double-cross him. I assume that the President is sincere. We are trying to uphold his hand. But his Interior budget estimates call for construction funds of \$163,810,000. Add that to the amount which he has presently frozen, available now, and which will be available in the fiscal year 1948—the same as the new funds in this bill—and he would get an over-all expenditure in 1948 of \$292,071,946, for Interior Department construction.

Now did the Department of Interior double-cross the President in presenting these inflated requests? Have they violated the President's ultimatum? Or have we been handed a watered budget?

Certainly the President does not want us to appropriate his full budget request so that he can slap on the wrist a Republican Congress committed to cutting the fat and oil from Government expenditures.

We are not going to let the Department of the Interior double-cross our anti-inflation program, and we have brought in a bill that, in my opinion, is still too high on the yardstick of the rate of expenditure that the President has allowed this year for construction in the west, in Alaska and all over the United States.

The President allowed in 1947 for construction \$162,715,000. This bill, with the frozen funds, allows 25 percent more. Can the New Deal propaganda agencies say that we have been parsimonious with the Department of Interior?

No; there is nothing wrong with this bill. There is nothing wrong except in the 1947 fiscal year the Department of the Interior has about \$300,000 to propagandize their point of view. This committee has been lambasted from the afternoon it marked up this bill in executive session. This subcommittee has observed the rules of comity between the two Houses of Congress. This subcommittee has sat quietly by as statements were made in another body based upon a misapprehension of the facts, and while those statements have gone out all over the country and while they have been re-echoed with this \$300,000 propaganda machine, the committee has been defenseless, and this is the first day that we have had an opportunity to present our views in any forum before the American public. You will find in the paragraphs of the report of the committee describing these actions that a major portion of the cut in the Secretary's office from \$1,600,000 to \$1,000,000 is to be borne by the Personnel Administration, by the Division of Information and by the Power Division of the Department of the Interior.

I believe that if the great widespread activities of the Department of the Interior are sound, they will rise and stand upon the basis of their worth. If they are all good, if everything they are doing is beneficial to the public, then they do not need \$300,000 to propagandize and misrepresent the facts to the public, misrepresent the subcommittee, and put us in a bad light with the country until we get an opportunity to speak our piece and make the facts known.

Now, are we in a fair fight with these propagandists? Are we? Well, I will say we are not. Only four members of this subcommittee of seven are trying to hold the position against this great Department's inflationary movement. We have only four members of the subcommittee trying to hold down inflation. What chance have four people, taking care of their constituents' business, taking care of all of the other jobs that come to a Congressman's desk, and trying to fight a great landed interest like that? I have faith that the American people will get to know the truth and that they will come forward with the right answers and will support the action of this committee. The Republican Party must face the issue with the President. Last year a New Deal majority voted new money for the 1947 fiscal year for the over-all expenditure of the Government. Thirty-three billion of new money was voted in the annual supply bills for all executive agencies for the fiscal year 1947.

The Republican Party cannot avoid the fact that there was available for all Government agencies, for expenditure in this 1947 fiscal year, not \$33,000,000,000 of new money that we voted but \$57,000,000,000. We talk about cutting back expenditures to \$37,000,000,000. A great hue and cry has been raised that we are

going to fail. I tell you that we can make good every tax cut, we can make good every promise that we made to the electorate, if we take cognizance of this great, vast, surplus of moneys which are held in a kitty by the executive branch of the Government. Nobody will challenge these figures.

New money appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 during the last calendar year was \$33,019,328,535. I have a letter from the Budget Bureau, which I shall insert in the RECORD at this point, which shows that there is available for all departments and agencies of Government for this fiscal year \$57,674,586,235.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1946.
Hon. ROBERT F. JONES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. JONES: The information requested in your letters of July 3 and July 27 on the balances of appropriations and contract authorizations as of June 30, 1946, which are available for the fiscal year 1947, is contained in the enclosed tables, itemized by agencies and bureaus grouped and totaled according to the annual appropriation acts. For your convenience we have also shown on this table the 1947 appropriations and contract authorizations and the sum of the appropriations and balances available to each agency for obligation during the fiscal year 1947.

The amounts shown include all general and special fund appropriations but do not include trust fund appropriations. Column 1 includes the appropriations and contract authorizations made available for obligation during 1947 by the annual and supple-

mental appropriation acts, plus amounts becoming available under permanent appropriations. Appropriations made to liquidate contract authorizations are eliminated in combining the appropriations and contract authorizations in order to avoid the duplication which would otherwise occur. The total thus arrived at of appropriations and contract authorizations made available to all the agencies of the Government by the 1947 annual and supplemental appropriation acts amounts to \$33,019,328,535.

The unexpended balances as of June 30, 1946, as shown in columns 2, 3, and 4 of the attached table exclude the balances of 1944 appropriations which lapsed and reverted to the surplus fund of the Treasury on June 30, 1946. The balances shown in these columns also exclude the amounts rescinded by title II of the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, approved July 23, 1946. These unexpended balances as of June 30, 1946, are broken down between unliquidated obligations (column 2) and unobligated balances (columns 3 and 4). The unobligated balances are broken down in turn between those available (column 3) and those not available (column 4) for obligation in 1947. The unobligated balances not available for obligation after June 30, 1946 (column 4) are the balances of the 1945 and 1946 annual appropriations which expired on June 30, 1945 and 1946, respectively, and are no longer available for obligation. The amounts available for obligation after June 30, 1946 (column 3) are the balances of continuing appropriations, which remain available indefinitely.

The total appropriations and contract authorizations available to the various agencies for obligation during the fiscal year 1947 of \$36,864,622,235 (column 5) are the sum of the 1947 appropriations and contract authorizations (column 1) and the unobligated balances available for obligation after June

30, 1946 (column 3). The unliquidated obligations of \$20,809,964,000 (column 2) may be added to the total amount available for obligation (column 5) to arrive at the total available for expenditure (disbursement) during 1947, or subsequently. This total amount available for expenditure is \$57,674,586,235.

Very truly yours,
F. J. LAWTON,
Administrative Assistant.

What does that mean? Twenty-four billion dollars has been cached away, \$24,000,000,000 the executive branch of the Government wants to hold onto from year to year, and a part of that is \$465,500,000 in the Department of the Interior. This appropriation bill for the Interior Department is a fight to drag out of the sack some of that \$24,000,000,000. It should not be there. Congress, if it does its duty, and this Republican Congress will, will start dragging out of the sock funds that are not in use but which are available for expenditure the same as if we voted them anew last year.

Now I want to analyze this \$465,500,000 that was available at the beginning of the present fiscal year—one of the reasons why the President had to present the freeze order in order to stop inflation. How does it work out? According to the Budget Bureau, \$195,952,130 is available for administration, operation, and research, available for obligation during the fiscal year 1947. The next table is the same "in the sock" money represented by construction, and I shall insert it in the RECORD at this point.

Department of the Interior—Statement of unexpended balances as of June 30, 1946, and appropriations for fiscal year 1947, for construction accounts

Organization unit and appropriation title	Unexpended balances, June 30, 1946		Appropriations, 1947	Total available for expenditures, 1947
	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances		
Bonneville Power Administration: Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system.....	\$12,839,923	\$2,433,604	¹ \$12,470,000	\$27,743,527
War Relocation Authority, transferred from: Community facilities, defense public works, Office of Administrator, Federal Works Agency.....	253	4,216		4,469
Southwestern Power Administration: Construction.....			7,500,000	7,500,000
Public Works Administration, act of 1938.....	416,460			416,460
General Land Office: Working fund (access roads).....	17,082	37,518		54,600
Working fund (public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks).....	2,292	16,608		18,900
Bureau of Indian Affairs: Construction: Irrigation systems (reimbursable).....	99,090	631,702	¹ 924,038	1,654,830
Buildings and utilities, Indian Service.....	9,033	1,861,582	3,023,800	4,894,415
Roads, Indian reservations.....	357,545	371,587	¹ 3,700,000	4,429,132
Bureau of Reclamation: Reclamation fund, special fund, construction: Altus.....	17	1,991,225	2,664,610	4,655,852
Belle Fourche.....		28,547		28,547
Boise-Anderson ranch.....	100,615	288,166	2,040,735	2,429,516
Boise drainage.....		143,523		143,523
Boise-Payette.....	28,746	3,389,827	2,782,659	6,201,232
Carlsbad.....	12,887	34,747		47,634
Colorado-Big Thompson.....	48,717	109,383		158,100
Deschutes.....	135,905	1,380,597	1,716,837	3,233,339
Gila.....	35,605	30,510		72,115
Grand Valley.....		122,132		122,132
Humboldt.....		3,568		3,568
Hungry Horse.....	7,892	21,937		29,829
Hyrum.....		1,289		1,289
Kendrick.....	12,378	753,359	1,895,000	2,660,737
Klamath.....	84,086	1,282,805	1,281,605	2,648,496
Minidoka.....	11,231	646,912	1,000,000	1,658,143
Ogden River.....	6	40,007	62,000	102,013
Orland.....		35,000		35,000
Owyhee.....	1,704	209,557	125,000	336,261
Palisades.....	49,018	1,400,850	650,410	2,100,278
Paonia.....		848,471		848,471
Pine River.....		11,912		11,912
Provo River.....	65,585	1,534,877	2,223,520	3,823,982
Rio Grande—East Butte.....	28,132	893,731	360,675	1,282,534
Riverton.....	10,502	1,695,232	3,520,550	5,226,288

Footnotes at end of table.

Department of the Interior—Statement of unexpended balances as of June 30, 1946, and appropriations for fiscal year 1947, for construction accounts—Continued

Organization unit and appropriation title	Unexpended balances, June 30, 1946		Appropriations, 1947	Total available for expenditures, 1947
	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances		
Bureau of Reclamation—Continued				
Reclamation fund, special fund, construction—Continued				
Salt River.....		\$394,261		\$394,261
San Luis Valley.....		1,000,000	\$650,410	1,650,410
Shoshone-Heart Mountain.....	\$13,735	1,316,170	1,917,672	3,247,577
Shoshone-Power.....	1,475	1,140,279		1,141,754
Shoshone-Willwood.....	356	70,439	196,895	267,690
Sun River.....	11,980	65,809	41,625	119,414
Tucumcari.....	15,763	1,985,116	1,738,000	3,738,879
Uncompahgre.....		5,182		5,182
Upper Snake River.....		25		25
Vale.....	51	139		190
Yakima.....		100,000		100,000
Yakima-Roza Division.....	101	1,637,822	2,597,100	4,235,023
Yuma.....		100,000		100,000
Total, reclamation fund, construction.....	676,487	24,719,406	27,465,303	52,861,196
Reclamation projects, payable from general fund:				
Gila project, Arizona (reimbursable).....	83,190	1,500,036	2,000,000	3,583,226
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada (reimbursable).....	157,614	7,844,270	7,500,000	15,501,884
Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California (reimbursable).....	156,555	164,295		320,850
Central Valley project, California (reimbursable).....	3,281,779	28,298,460	12,685,622	44,265,861
Kings River project, California.....			100,000	100,000
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado (reimbursable).....	280,659	3,858,790	7,504,075	11,643,524
Pine River project, Colorado (reimbursable).....	296	13,454		13,750
San Luis Valley project, Colorado (reimbursable).....	273	385,172		385,445
Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch (reimbursable).....	192,984	316,128		509,112
Hungry Horse project, Montana (reimbursable).....		1,491,256	867,210	2,358,466
Tucumcari project, New Mexico (reimbursable).....	84,672	756,349		841,021
Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma (reimbursable).....	31,338	433,650		464,988
Colorado River project, Texas (reimbursable).....	3,873	46,346	68,400	118,619
Provo River project, Utah (reimbursable).....	19,610	162		19,772
Columbia Basin project, Washington (reimbursable).....	335,616	12,866,084	18,000,000	31,201,700
Yakima project, Washington, Roza division (reimbursable).....	19,948	109,889		129,837
Water conservation and utility projects (reimbursable).....	144,856	4,122,136	3,340,000	7,606,992
Fort Peck project, Montana (reimbursable).....	18,029	992,602	932,893	1,943,524
Missouri River Basin (reimbursable) (no year).....	140,083	8,960,273	17,500,000	26,600,356
Missouri River Basin (reimbursable).....	36,663	749,084		785,747
Advances to Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project.....		1,175,382	433,605	1,608,987
Advances to Colorado River dam fund, All-American Canal.....		3,250,025	5,000,000	8,250,025
Colorado River front work and levee system.....	2,682	83,382	600,000	686,064
Valley gravity canal and storage project, Texas.....	5,037	1,716,023		1,721,060
Transferred from:				
Community facilities, defense public works, Office of Administrator, Federal Works Agency.....	34,896	286,702		321,598
Flood control, general, War Department.....	32	34,139		34,171
Geological Survey:				
Transferred from:				
Flood control, general, War Department.....	132,612	169,579		302,191
Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works, War Department.....	24,431	42,962		67,393
Bureau of Mines:				
Construction and equipment of anthracite research laboratory.....			450,000	450,000
Synthetic liquid fuels.....	2,845,817	19,509,784	² 5,250,000	27,605,601
Construction and equipment of helium plants (national defense).....	1,307,689	673,474		1,981,163
Drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colo. (national defense).....	20,810	37,381		58,191
National Park Service:				
Roads and trails, national parks, emergency construction.....	691	5,926		6,617
Roads and trails.....	136,220	3,819,676	¹ 6,000,000	9,955,896
Parkways.....			¹ 11,000,000	11,000,000
Physical improvements, buildings and utilities.....	9,216	167,665	1,330,000	1,506,881
Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and George Washington Memorial Parkways.....	887,282	9,665,910		10,553,192
Fish and Wildlife Service: Construction of byproducts plant, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.....	14,937	41,283		56,220
Government in the Territories:				
Territory of Alaska:				
Wagon roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska (receipt limitation).....	92,096		¹ 140,000	232,096
Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska.....	821,363	50,000	² 2,600,000	3,471,363
Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska (national defense).....	83			83
Reconstruction and improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska (national defense).....	323,079		750,000	1,073,079
Government of the Virgin Islands:				
Transferred from: Community facilities, defense public works, Federal Works Agency.....	3,498			3,498
Puerto Rico: Emergency relief, revolving fund, act Feb. 11, 1936.....	116,400	2,927,096		3,043,496
Total, construction accounts, Department of the Interior.....	26,185,074	146,641,048	159,134,946	331,961,068

¹ Includes maintenance and operation.

² Includes research and operations.

The Budget Bureau says that, with trust funds and every other item, they have available for construction in the fiscal year 1947, \$269,618,946. That gives you a sample of the problem. The subcommittee had to find out what was necessary to run the Department of the Interior on a more efficient basis in 1948. That shows you why there was a 10-pound record. I am not ashamed for one minute that we probably struck a new high in the number of pages and in the number of exhibits in conducting this hearing. We have had in the past a bunch of slipshod statements presented to the committee that are not backed up

by the facts. This subcommittee intends to get the facts and it intends to be able to be in a position to prove those facts, one table against another. If you find two or three tables on the same subject you will know we are approaching it from different angles so that we can audit their books for them.

The Republican Party cannot avoid the issue that the President instead of having an over-all appropriation in 1947 of \$33,000,000,000 has had \$24,000,000,000 extra available to spend.

The Republican Party should either rescind that \$24,000,000,000 or we ought to do in all the appropriation bills like

this subcommittee did—count the \$24,000,000,000 in, a part of which is frozen, because says the President, it is inflationary. In our approach to the appropriations for the 1948 fiscal year, that is exactly what we did. I think it is unsound to do otherwise. I think it would be indefensible when we have been committed to cut appropriations to the bone. If we take cognizance of this \$24,000,000,000 kitty in the executive branch of the Government in our appropriation of funds for the 1948 fiscal year, I say again, we can make every promise of a tax cut to the Nation come true and we can substantially reduce the Federal debt. If

we do as Mr. Krug would like to have us do, we would appropriate new money for the President and let him keep the \$24,000,000 kitty in a frozen or inactive fund to release it in the campaign year of 1948 in an effort to whip every Republican Congressman. I am one subcommittee chairman that he could not whip with frozen funds or embarrass by freezing the money next August.

We come out on the floor and say to the House, "This is the kind of a bill we promised the electorate in 1946. This bill is an honest bill. It is an honest cut and consistent with our anti-inflation program for the fiscal year 1948."

Some folks have tried to make this a fight between the East and the West. As a matter of fact, that is a Krug political pipe dream. The New Deal bureaucrats are trying to create a rift in the Republican Party. But they will fail. The Republican Party is united for sound, economic appropriations, whether they be for something in the East, the West, the North, or the South.

The Department of the Interior has not cooperated with the subcommittee and will not cooperate with the Congress and reemphasize the most important parts of their program so that we can separate the wheat from the chaff. There are items in the bill not supported by the public for work provided in the budget estimates, so they go from one executive agency of the Government to the other drumming up business. In other words, if they cannot get the public to ask for it, then they get other Government agencies to ask for the services so they can keep the pay roll loaded. One such item appears in the Bureau of Mines. The committee very conscientiously is giving every taxpayer a fair break. Most of us when we pay our taxes only expect the blessings of liberty guaranteed by the Constitution and the protection of the Army and Navy. That is all we ask. Many people do not even own a suit of clothes, a pair of pants, and vest, and coat to match. Well, then, why should the great corporations and why should individuals be able to get services from the Government and not pay for them?

There have been large items providing for special services to private enterprises with which they can make a profit. The committee eliminated such services to the oil and gas industry. One reason is that there is no basic authority for the activity. The other reason is if the Government is going to render these special services and gather statistics for the oil and gas industry, basic legislation ought to be adopted which would underwrite the cost of the special services, and private industry using them for profit should pay for them.

The Bureau of Mines proposed to give special free statistical services to the coal industry. When the Bituminous Coal Act was in force before the war, the industry underwrote the cost of this statistical service by a percentage of the coal produced. The Bituminous Coal Act has been liquidated, and during the war the Solid Fuels Administration took over the job as a war function. Now, the war is over. The Solid Fuels Admin-

istration is liquidated. What happens to the service? The Bureau of Mines proposes to do the same old job for free which the Government used to get paid for under the Bituminous Coal Act. The committee eliminated that fund. If industry wants it, all well and good, but let them pay for it like they used to. So, the Bureau of Mines' estimate to continue a peacetime job for nothing so that private industry can make a profit is discontinued.

The committee says this special service without basic legislation should not be performed.

Commercial fisheries have gotten free service in past years. The committee did not cut them out altogether, because this approach has not come up before, but we have rolled them back to before-the-war and early war years. We think in the next 2 months basic legislation can be adopted for this great industry to underwrite the cost of this commercial service, the same as we propose for the oil, gas, and coal industries. Whenever we could find the Government contributing to or underwriting completely programs that should be carried on by the States, the committee has eliminated or curtailed their operation. Several States have provisions in their laws that all children of their citizens should be educated. The committee cut the budget estimate for Indian education to \$8,000,000, to give the States an opportunity to assume some of that responsibility under their respective State laws.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. May I please go on for a little bit? I will yield later.

We will look at this item very closely next year. The Indian Service has increased from \$19,000,000 in 1933 to a request for \$44,500,000 in 1948. We have rolled them back to \$33,122,000. Remember when the Indian Reorganization Act was passed in 1934? The Indian Service Commissioner at that time stated that this act would mean economic freedom for the Indians. Since that time the miseries of the Indians have increased in proportion to the increase in appropriation. We have not cut the health and welfare items of the Indians, but we have cut the administrative expenses to the point of digging into the fat. This committee has appropriated funds for the Department of the Interior with an objective point of view, consistent with the mandate of the people given to us in November 1946. The main attack on the committee's action has been with reference to construction items and we repeat again that it is not wise management for the Government to plan to go forward with millions of dollars in construction at a time when private business is anxiously seeking in the market places the same commodities for which the Government will be priority buyer.

If construction projects requested by the Department of the Interior are allowed in full, the reclamation appropri-

tions in this bill are difficult to handle, because the reclamation law is a hodge-podge of legislative bills and legislation on appropriation bills from 1902 to date. As a matter of fact, the legislative situation is so bad that the Bureau of Reclamation gets separate authorizations for projects, and then picks out the most favorable portions of every law enacted to date, to abuse the spirit and intent of the framers of the separate several laws. They try to pick out one sentence or one paragraph in the law instead of considering the entire law. They use one part of an act as a crutch in order to take advantage of the nonreimbursability features, and boldly proclaim the other sections of the law do not apply. There should be a complete recodification of the entire law in order to bring down consistent, sound policy to date, so that the committee can act intelligently on the requests. This situation has made appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation most difficult. There have been so many exceptions, divisions, and special provisions that we have a hard time making ourselves experts on the subject of considering these appropriations for reclamation. When the Appropriations Committee confronts the bureaus with their separate authorization, they run to cover under the 1939 act. At one point in the hearings Commissioner Straus quoted the directives of the flood-control law for the formula for the disposition of power from a reclamation project. That points up with the fact that we have no national power policy. It is not denied by the Bureau of Reclamation. It is simple and obvious that flood-control dams are only required to return investment allocated to power. No interest; nothing else. Reclamation projects are required to return investment in power, plus interest at 3 percent, and irrigation investment without interest beyond the water user's ability to pay.

The Interior Department is charged with the responsibility of selling power at the cheapest possible rate to encourage the most widespread use of the power generated at flood-control dams. It is charged with the responsibility of making reclamation dams feasible and the only way they can be made feasible is for power to pay some if the irrigation freight. It is obvious that the two policies are inconsistent, incompatible, and that there ought to be a complete review of the whole power law to see if we are not running into a set of facts that means disaster for the West, for the South, for the East, and for the North.

Obviously, reclamation dams must charge more for electricity than flood-control dams. We are approaching a time now when flood-control dams will be backing water up against reclamation dams, and it is plain to see that flood-control power sold in the same transmission area with reclamation power will break the feasibility of the reclamation projects. That is simple, that is elementary. To have them in the same transmission area where there is the same amount of water to run the machinery of each kind of dam, you are running into real trouble. So you have reclamation in competition with

flood control, it is the same as free labor versus slave labor where one has to get more money to exist than the other.

See what happened up in the Columbia River where, the Interior officials have avoided the unsound situation by creating the Bonneville Power Administration, a marketing agency within the Department. They have settled the differences in these pay-out requirements by contract in order to cover up the inconsistencies in the two laws for the two dams, on the same river, that have been joined together in one transmission system. They have provided in the contract that the War Department dam would have to return 2½ percent interest a year by contract without authority of law, instead of both agencies sitting around the conference table with Members of Congress and telling us that they had reached the point where they have an unsound program. Instead of that they try to cover it up by a marketing-agency contract with the War Department and the Reclamation Bureau.

This committee must look at appropriations as a board of directors would look at expenditure of funds in a private corporation. There is nothing more nor less in the 10 pounds of the hearings than an effort to try to put the Department's huge and vast resources, owned by the Government, where they can be maintained on a sound business basis.

I contend that when the Columbia Basin is fully developed as is presently authorized; when the dams presently authorized are constructed, you will have, on the Columbia River, water backed up by flood-control dams against reclamation dams. When that happens you will find that you have to join them together in a valley authority. How many people in the West want to belong to a Columbia Valley Authority? How many? And yet if you allow this situation to continue until all the dams are constructed you will find it will be a fait accompli—it will be accomplished—and you cannot do anything about it.

This committee wants to see the program for the West put upon a sound basis.

Now, let us go on a step further. The Columbia Basin, as you know, has an unlimited amount of water. My, the huge and tremendous amount of electric energy that can be generated there. Tremendous. And already there is authorized several miles away, over in western Montana, in the Bonneville Power Administration, a dam. One million five hundred thousand dollars is carried in this bill for that dam to be constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Its power will be sold by the Bonneville Power Administration.

How will that power be sold by the Bonneville Power Administration that goes across the panhandle of Idaho? Bonneville Power Administration has a 5-year-plan, and I have it with me here, the advance program of a system of development for the Bonneville Power Administration. You will find a map of their program, and you will see that the Bonneville Power Administration also proposes to transmit electric energy into the larger portion of southern Idaho.

The cost of the generation of electric energy on these Idaho reclamation dams per kilowatt-hour is much higher than it is in the Columbia Basin, but just the same they will be in the transmission area of the Bonneville Power Administration. There is the transmission area of the Columbia Dam and the Bonneville Dam. They are in the area where they must sell their power which costs more per kilowatt to generate. Already Minidoka costs 3 mills plus per kilowatt-hour to generate power. They will be in competition with this cheap 2-mill rate of the Bonneville Administration. Obviously your Idaho projects with less water are not going to be feasible. If the Bonneville Power Administration and the Columbia system is extended to Idaho, multiple-purpose dams there are not going to be feasible. This committee, as the board of directors, wants to know what the answer is. Are we going to provide funds for these projects in Idaho when we know that its people will be coming to Congress some day and asking for relief? How can they sell 3-mill power in the area of Minidoka, Palisades, and Anderson Ranch projects in competition with the 2-mill power of the Bonneville Administration generated on the Columbia River? It cannot be done, and instead of getting the pay-back we expect to get, we will have to have the Government subsidize these projects, which is an insult to the people of Idaho. Would you throw them on the mercy of the Government and upon the mercy of the country?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself ten additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, what is the other thing we can do? The next thing we can do is to say: "O. K., you are in the Columbia River Basin. Columbia will bail you out." If the people of the West want to see a great valley authority develop, that is O. K., but all the information that I can get as chairman of the subcommittee says that each irrigation district wants to be independent with their own project. They want their projects to be sound, and I am for that. I think we ought to write the kind of policy that will make every one of them sound.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I would like to ask a pointed question. I have been trying to follow the gentleman but I have not been able to understand how we can build two systems of dams on the same river so that the water will back up into each other. We like to build multiple-purpose dams on western rivers. I will look into that a little further.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Already there are two types of dams there on the Columbia. There is a reclamation dam, the Grand Coulee, and the flood-control dam—Bonneville. There will be a number of dams that were presented by the Bonneville Administration in last year's hearings which shows a tremendous amount of power. The Bonneville Administration spent hundreds of thousands of dollars figuring out ways and

means of marketing the power that will be generated at the War Department dams and at the reclamation dams.

Mr. MURDOCK. To come to the point, what is the committee's justification for cutting the budget estimate on Davis Dam from \$18,000,000 to \$6,200,000? Will the gentleman explain that?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The committee has been consistent with the President's anti-inflation program; and the over-all figure shows that we have been more liberal with the Reclamation Bureau than the President has been this year. Has the gentleman introduced a bill to unfreeze the funds of any reclamation project that were frozen by the President last August? Answer "Yes" or "No."

Mr. MURDOCK. No. I have not introduced such a measure.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Then why is the gentleman kicking about this committee's action when we provide \$11,000,000 for reclamation?

Mr. MURDOCK. That does not bear on my question. The point is, we are trying to build a dam costing \$70,000,000 and do it in 5 years. How can you do that at the rate of \$6,000,000 annually?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Ask the President. He set the pace. The committee is trying to provide funds for the sound development of the West. Did the gentleman complain about the President? No. He sits quietly by and says: "If the President of my party does it, it is O. K., but if a committee tries to be consistent in its anti-inflation program that we have committed ourselves to last November, then they are skunks."

Mr. Chairman, I think we have developed the point far enough.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to inquire of the gentleman whether or not it is a fact that the action of the majority of this committee will delay the completion of the Columbia River Basin project from 1951 to 1965?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I will ask the gentleman, did he complain when the President froze the Columbia River Basin project?

Mr. ROONEY. I have not heard all of the debate by the gentleman from Ohio, but he continuously refers to a date of August 2, 1946.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. That is a very important date.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to show the gentleman exactly what the President said at a later date concerning every appropriation for which moneys are now asked.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I have read completely the President's statement, and it is in the hearings in full; every letter and every directive that the President and Mr. Steelman wrote to the Department of the Interior. There is no secret about that from beginning to end. As a matter of fact, the last letter was written to the Department just 10 days before we started hearings on this bill, when he unfroze the funds to \$130,000,000 for over-all construction expenditures of the Bureau of Reclamation. Did

the gentleman ask any questions? Did he criticize the President in the hearings for freezing these funds amounting to \$209,000,000, available for expenditure, down to \$130,000,000? No, the gentleman was strangely quiet. The President could do no harm. But if the committee, standing by the Republican policy of anti-inflation, gives them \$11,000,000 more, we have been inconsistent.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I want to ask the gentleman this question: Apparently the committee thought that the President's freeze order had a lot of merit to it, and what I want to know is whether the argument of the President that he wants to combat inflation by that type of reduction, the pattern that this committee has set in its appropriations for the Interior Department?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. This committee appropriates money. Last year the committee appropriated \$209,000,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation, and the President would not spend it. Now, I will ask the gentleman, in these 3 months and a half or nearly 4 months that we have been in session, has he filed a bill to unfreeze the funds?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. When did he do it?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I filed one yesterday.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. O. K. But that is long after this committee report made known the facts which we developed thoroughly, away back in February, that these funds were frozen, and we challenge you why, if the committee is wrong, you did not introduce a bill to unfreeze them.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That is not the problem. Is the pattern the President set in his freeze order the pattern that you think ought to be followed? That is a simple question.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. This committee only has control of the legislative branch of the Government. The President has control of the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. And you have control of the money.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. But you have made some promises, I suppose, to cut the fat and the oil out of the appropriations for every branch of the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I have not made any promises along that line.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I would like to ask a question merely so that we get an idea where we are at. Does the bill contain anything which specifically and mandatorily requests the President to unfreeze the funds he has frozen, or does the bill say the President has frozen these funds? We are going on the theory that if he releases them and you add those to what we appropriate, you have this much more than you had last year.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. This committee has taken cognizance of the fact that the President has available to him these frozen funds, and it has added to those funds the amounts that are necessary to keep them on a 25-percent higher rate of construction basis than presently the President permits.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the chairman think that specific legislation by the Congress is even necessary or would it have any effect if we did pass specific legislation to unfreeze these funds? Is that not a matter entirely in the hands of the President?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. This committee has religiously stayed away in this bill from trying to write legislation on an appropriation bill. It has some ideas which it thinks are good for the sound development of the natural resources of our country. We believe that the subcommittee's views are sound. We could have written some legislation that might be helpful, but we did not. When it came to freezing funds, we did not legislate on that subject either, because that is a legislative matter and the legislative committee should do it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Then the chairman does not think that it actually is necessary to have any legislation if the President will merely rescind the action he has already taken?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. That is right; that is all he needs to do.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT. Does the chairman of the subcommittee contend that the sum of \$85,826,767 of appropriations heretofore made has been frozen by the President?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Yes; it has been frozen.

Mr. BARRETT. In view of the fact that the President has frozen that amount of money from last year's appropriation, has the Bureau of Reclamation obligated all or any part of that money?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The freeze order did not affect obligations, the freeze order reflected and limited only expenditures. The Bureau of Reclamation contended all the way through the hearings that they could obligate capital contracts in a larger amount than the freeze order, but the earnings under those contracts that were obligated should not exceed the \$130,000,000. It has no reference to the amount they have obligated. All they had to watch was the earnings under the contract, that they stayed within the \$130,000,000.

Mr. BARRETT. It is not true, then, that for the fiscal year 1948 the Bureau of Reclamation will be able to obligate only \$62,000,000, being the new money that you have appropriated in this bill?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. We appropriate money; we do not appropriate obligations.

Mr. BARRETT. I understand that very well, but the point I am trying to determine here is if the Bureau of Reclamation has obligated the entire \$85,000,000 which the President froze last Au-

gust? Then of course the Bureau will not have any new money available except the money that is herein appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired. The gentleman has consumed 1 hour.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, Secretary Krug's condemnation of this bill reminds me of a basso profundo walking out from the wings on Truman's grand opera anti-inflation production, stepping to the footlights and singing the popular ditty, "All, or Nothing at All," while the chorus of spenders, the tenors, altos, and sopranos of the New Deal, tiptoe and kick in tipts across the stage. And they get their cue from the White House.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we have before us today the Interior Department appropriation bill. The Budget Bureau has made a request to Congress for \$295,000,000 to run the Interior Department. The Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Interior Department, of which I happen to be a member, has cut that to \$156,000,000. Let us try to see in simple language what that means.

Fred Allen, the radio comedian, probably one of the highest-priced comedians in radio, was taken off the air last week for 35 seconds. There appeared in the papers on Monday last a statement by him as to how much the 35 seconds he was off the air had cost the people that were sponsoring him, just 35 seconds, and how ruthless the broadcasting company was in taking him off the air. He said the way the broadcasting company took him off the air and how cruel and nearsighted they were reminded him of the time when he went into a pool parlor years ago and rented a pool table for an hour, for which he generally paid 60 cents; we all know that. When he went to shoot, somebody had taken the cue and he could not shoot. Not only did this committee that I am on take the cue, but they even took the balls to make sure there would be no game.

Back in the days of the depression the American Chamber of Commerce used to sing a song called Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf. The chambers of commerce used to open up every meeting with that song. Now, I had not heard about the big bad wolf since the early thirties until the day that this committee functioned. Every time one of the members on the majority side got a liberal idea or a progressive thought in their minds and were going to execute it, they were threatened, "If you do, I will take in the big, bad wolf," who was the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations—and he votes. That is the kind of difficulty we had in putting this bill together.

Let us see what this bill does. During this week two Members of Congress voted their convictions about a man who

appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities of this Congress for saying that Russia probably was a great country and was cited by that committee for contempt. Only two Members of the Congress voted to sustain the two men.

But let us turn to the fish and wildlife item that is in this bill. We cut it in half. The fish and wildlife perform a service that is rendered not only to the sportsmen of America, to the men that fish for sport, but to the men who make a living going out in the fogs and storms and everything like that. What did we do?

We had a bill before the Congress a couple of years ago, if my memory serves me right, and only one gentleman voted in the negative against that bill. He was from Ohio. That was the lease-lend bill. Under that bill, we gave to Russia, mind you—and every Republican and Democrat in this House, except one, voted for that bill—we gave to Russia 10 of the finest equipped ships in the world for research in the fishing business. The Russian fishermen go into the Seven Seas and they have already discovered where the fish beds are and where they play around. They can go and get the fish. But what have we done for John American? Remember, we gave Russia 10 of these boats. The United States Government does not have one of the boats. In this year's budget was an appropriation for one boat for the purpose of getting this information for the fishermen of America and the people of America who earn their living by fishing. We turned them down. We would not give an American 1 boat, but we gave Russia 10 boats and almost everybody in this Congress voted for it.

I wonder how they will ever record that down at the Archives? How will that be recorded in history—that they condemned one man and only two people voted against it—but to build and give a boat to America—oh, no, we cannot do that—that is for America.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. KEAN. With reference to the lease-lend boats which were given to Russia, that was under lend-lease. Therefore why does not your administration get them back?

Mr. KIRWAN. I am talking about Americanism and not administration. I said every Republican and Democrat in the House voted for that measure at that time, and rightfully so.

Mr. KEAN. Why do you not get them back now if they were under lend-lease?

Mr. KIRWAN. The day we gave them the boats we were satisfied to give them and to give them everything they wanted to save this country and help win the war. Every Republican and every Democrat was satisfied.

Mr. KEAN. But that was under lend-lease.

Mr. KIRWAN. That is now being attended to, but let us appropriate for one boat for America. The lend-lease agreement is now being renegotiated between Russia and America, but in the interval that will take we still lack the one boat for our own people.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Going back to the gentleman's story about the pool table and the cue ball and the cue sticks, according to what has been said, President Truman has the table and we cannot play. That is what his freezing of the fund amounts to.

Mr. KIRWAN. Why did President Truman freeze the funds? Will you answer that?

Mr. McDONOUGH. You answer it.

Mr. KIRWAN. You proceeded to tell me that he had done it. Now tell me why did he do it? Why did President Truman freeze the funds?

Mr. McDONOUGH. You tell us.

Mr. KIRWAN. I can tell you very easily. After we adjourned and went back to the mountains and the seashore in July it was a godsend that somebody was down here in Washington looking after this country. We had strikes and unrest all over the Nation and President Truman froze those funds rather than put them in competition with private business. Business could not get the material to build homes for veterans, so President Truman said, "Freeze those funds and keep them frozen until the steel plants start producing steel."

Mr. McDONOUGH. But he still has the money.

Mr. KIRWAN. He still has the money and he is trying to get this committee here to let go of it.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I asked the chairman of the subcommittee when he was on the floor a moment ago how he accounted for the cut of \$18,000,000 down to \$6,250,000 on the Davis Dam. His reply was, "Go and ask the President what he has done with the money. He has frozen it." He did not yield to me further. But as a matter of fact, the President did not freeze any funds or withhold any funds from the building of the Davis Dam. I was over there twice last autumn. The Utah Construction Co. was going along with the building and they were ahead of schedule, but they have only a limited amount of funds to work on, and they will be stopped if they do not have the funds granted in this bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. I am glad to have the gentleman's contribution.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. GORE. The President's order did not stop any project under construction. It only delayed the beginning of new construction, but by this bill we will stop construction, stop contracts now under way in Central Valley, in the Columbia River Basin, on Davis Dam, and on numbers of projects, which will increase the over-all cost of every one of them and when they are completed it will make the cost of water and electricity higher for every user.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee for his contribution.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. I have in my possession a letter from Acting Commissioner Warren, giving the dates. The letter was mailed as of November 4, 1946. In the letter he says:

You may also be interested in knowing that this lifting of the monetary restriction on our construction program will permit the awarding of additional contracts for construction and materials on the Columbia Basin project.

The point I want to emphasize is this: There may have been a freeze order. I am not contesting that, but I am here saying that that freeze order varied with projects and with degrees of construction on those projects.

Mr. KIRWAN. After that date in August when he issued the freeze order, it was reconsidered again when materials for construction became available and then the President said, writing to the Chief of the Budget, that "in 1948 I would like to see them spend up to \$177,000,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I was very much interested in the fact that the gentleman from Washington called attention to the unfreezing on the 4th of November. Could the gentleman tell us how many other projects were unfrozen on the 4th of November 1946?

Mr. KIRWAN. No; I could not tell.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Suffice it to say that no funds are now frozen. They are all released and are available for the beginning of construction, and are all now obligated, and the President has asked for these additional funds to go forward with the development of these projects.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I challenge that statement, because after the hearings were concluded the Department submitted a table, because I was anticipating that such a charge would be made. They have submitted a table which appears on pages 3 and 4, which I discussed in my statement. Those tables were prepared by the budget office of the Department of the Interior. The last word we had was that \$130,000,000 is still frozen.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I inquired yesterday of the officials of the Department of the Interior, particularly in the Reclamation Division, if any funds were now frozen, and they told me that all funds had now been released from the freeze order. That is the latest information I have, which was obtained on yesterday.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. On what date were they released?

Mr. GORE. The final release was as of April 1.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. This table was furnished at a later date than that by the budget office. All frozen funds for construction for all agencies was contained in this statement. Assuming that the President has released all funds, there is only 2 more months remaining in this fiscal year.

The result would be that the money would not be used until the next fiscal year started and we would have the same result.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Was there any testimony before the gentleman's committee by any witness or by document saying that they must hold the appropriations for the Interior Department down in order to combat inflation?

Mr. KIRWAN. No. There might have been; I would not say.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. MCCORMACK. It seems to me the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] failed to distinguish between money appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 and obligated to be spent in the future and money appropriated for the fiscal year 1948 which is not obligated until that year. That is going on all the time in all appropriations.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JONES. It is just that practice we are fighting against and that is how the department actually had \$465,500,000 at the beginning of the 1947 fiscal year upon which the President operated by freezing the funds.

This Congress appropriates money. The department downtown obligates; and long after they obligate the money is earned by the contractor.

You will find from last year's hearings that the contractors building the canals in the Central Valley project could not complete their work for 600 days in some instances, in some instances 700 days, and in some instances 400 days.

Now, shall Congress appropriate the money that the contractor will earn two fiscal years ahead? Or shall we appropriate the money that is requested to pay the earnings of the contractors during the fiscal year? We have appropriated the money that is needed to pay the contractors during the 1943 fiscal year.

Mr. KIRWAN. Now I should like to proceed for a little while, if I may.

Out in California there is a project known as the Central Valley project. That project was and is not something put together by the New Deal. The people, the citizens of the State of California voted, I believe, in the year 1929 to construct the Central Valley project. The depression came and they could not continue the work so they appealed to Washington to take it over as a Federal project.

Your Committee on Appropriations this spring had the governor of that great State before it. I congratulated him as a true representative of his people. He had run for election this last

year and was reelected to the office of governor. He had no opposition on the Democratic ticket and received both nominations. Surely he was a man of the people. He got the Democratic nomination and he got the Republican nomination. As a young man he grew up in the Central Valley and he voted and worked for it before there ever was a Federal project known as the Central Valley project.

He appeared before the committee this year and said that the wells were fast drying up in California, that men who had invested millions of dollars were losing their investments. When they drill for water now they strike salt water because the fresh water level is sinking and salt water comes up from the salt beds underlying that country. The crops and trees and other vegetation are being destroyed.

He told us that the Interior Department asked for only half of the funds necessary for the construction that ought to be carried out this year to save that part of California, the funds to be used for food, transportation, irrigation and power, those things only. He said \$40,000,000 is the amount necessary.

What did this great committee give them? They gave them \$6,000,000 despite the testimony of a man who was born and raised with that project. He is a man who voted for it originally. He is today the governor of the State and he has at his fingertips knowledge of all parts and phases of the project. He knows what is needed in California.

If there is a man here from the State of California, a Congressman or a Congresswoman, who has the courage to vote against that governor's request I would like to see him stand up now. I see no one rise.

That is what is going on throughout this Nation.

Let us now take the Missouri Basin appropriation. That was just cut in half. That is all the funds they allowed the Missouri Basin.

What is the Missouri Valley going to do?

Remember, this is not for the people of Siam or Italy, this is for Americans who are trying to reclaim their own country. Ten out of every 100 farms in the State of North Dakota have electricity and light. The other 90 out of 100 farms are still using oil and candles. In South Dakota 13 out of every 100 farmers have electricity and light in their homes. The other 87 percent still use candles and oils. Now, this is America, this is the great country that has Marshall over at Moscow telling them about democracy and saying, "Why do you not follow in our footsteps?" The same nation that we gave 10 boats to, but not one to America.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I think our distinguished friend from Ohio might make that speech on Monday on the \$350,000,000 relief bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. I am not going into the bill for \$350,000,000. I am telling you about America and I am pleading with

the Congress to do something for Americans. I am not pleading for foreigners. I am down here pleading for Americans today. It is a strange thing to get down here and plead for America. We will know at the end of the day how much faith we can place in the pleading.

Let me take the place now of the gentleman from the great State of Pennsylvania who just rose. I am happy to say I came from Pennsylvania years ago. Pennsylvania was the first State in this Union to discover and develop the oil industry. Like all great Americans of that day, and they called them rugged individuals, they drilled many oil wells. In that day they did not have much use for gasoline, but when they got too much oil at Oil City, Pa., and Franklin, Pa., where the gentleman is from, they ran it in the Allegheny River. That is what they did. Today all our resources are being gone over where that great intelligent population resided in Oil City and those towns. Today we come in and ask for a couple of million dollars to take up all the abandoned oil wells at Franklin, Oil City and western Pennsylvania; to try to start the old wells; to let the oil seep back in and get more out. Oh, no, they would not give a quarter. They would not reclaim any of the oil.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to thank the gentleman for his very fine contribution to Pennsylvania's great crude oil. It is the finest lubricating oil in the world. I hope some day he will fill his car and motor over to my district. I know he will enjoy it very much.

Mr. KIRWAN. I get over there quite often.

Mr. GAVIN. I have been listening with a great deal of interest to the gentleman's remarks and I want him to know that I made a very pathetic plea to the Appropriations Subcommittee for the necessary funds to continue this secondary recovery work in the Pennsylvania fields to get the greatest amount of oil that is still in the earth out; but, like the gentleman, I cannot say that the committee has given us a particularly large sum to carry out this work.

Mr. KIRWAN. The gentleman was pleading for Americans and, I may say, every dime in this bill is to be spent on Americans.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 additional minutes.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT. I have been interested in the gentleman's remarks on the matter of foreign loans as against appropriations for the benefit of the people of this country. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact, that while Russia received \$10,000,000,000 in lend-lease during the war, I understand that Russia had some lend-lease good in the pipe lines just at the war's end and it is the intention of this Government to shortly furnish Russia with one of the most up-to-date, complete high octane gasoline plants that is available anywhere in the world. This plant is going to cost, as I

understand it, \$17,000,000. We are going to ship that plant over there and show them how to produce high octane gasoline that will produce the fuel they will need for that super war plane—that we may have to fight some day in the future.

Mr. KIRWAN. I agree with the gentleman 100 percent. I want to put this down, that all Ohio gets out of this is just a wick which gives about enough light to keep the Perry Monument lit on Lake Erie.

Mr. BARRETT. I want to say to the gentleman that as far as the State of Wyoming is concerned, we don't get that much out of this bill, and I will tell you why. The United States owns 51 percent of the entire acreage of Wyoming. In addition to that it owns the minerals under 14,000,000 more acres. Now, then, in the last 25 years the minerals produced on the Federal lands in Wyoming have paid into the United States Treasury \$89,000,000, and 52½ percent of that money or over \$46,000,000 went into the reclamation fund and \$9,000,000 went into the general fund; 37½ percent went back to Wyoming for our schools. So, the United States has received \$55,000,000 from the resources produced on Federal lands in Wyoming and since the inception of the reclamation law only \$49,000,000 has been spent on reclamation projects in our States and our irrigators must repay every dollar of it and I might say that of the \$15,000,000 spent on projects that have been completed in Wyoming over one-fourth has been repaid.

Mr. KIRWAN. I hope the gentleman votes to recommit this bill and we will try to do a better job for him.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I am glad to hear the gentleman state that he is in favor of our reclamation projects in the West. I wish he would help me harmonize some of the statements he made before his own committee, which appear on page 426, volume 3 of the hearings. This is on the Provo project in Utah. The gentleman makes the statement that he is opposed to the program because the Geneva steel plant is getting some of the water. I read as follows:

In the peacetime that plant will be operating when the plants in Pennsylvania and Ohio will be shut down, because it is an up-to-date plant. That is why I do not approve of this, unless it is Nation-wide. This reclamation act was all right 50 years ago when Theodore Roosevelt was in. I say it was one of the greatest acts that was put it. I always pay respect to his memory for putting this act in. However, today we should have an act to save the East. If we do not, everything is going to go to those 17 Western States.

Therefore, the gentleman opposes the project. Will the gentleman explain why?

Mr. KIRWAN. No; I did not oppose the project. I opposed the United States Steel, that had a dollar-a-year man down here in Washington, selling the idea to the Government to build a \$200,000,000 steel plant on this water project that was built for irrigation purposes.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Did the gentleman know that the steel plant was going to use the water?

Mr. KIRWAN. I asked that question, and here is my reason. I said, "Does the steel plant get the use of this water?" And the answer was, "Yes."

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. This project was authorized and under construction a good many years before the steel plant was ever put in there.

Mr. KIRWAN. I am not denying that. But I am trying to tell you that any time a dollar-a-year man comes down here and advises this Government to spend \$200,000,000 on a project, whether it is in Provo or Geneva, Utah, or whether it is in Youngstown, Ohio, I am opposed to it. And when it is sold to the United States Steel Corp. for \$30,000,000, that, in my opinion, is a steal of \$170,000,000.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Why should the State of Utah be penalized because of the gentleman's views on Geneva Steel?

Mr. KIRWAN. I am not asking that they be penalized. I say that I am not for erecting a steel plant, on a project built by the Reclamation Department, at a cost of \$200,000,000 that hardly produced one ton of steel during the war. I am opposed to that. If we had spent \$15,000,000 for a little addition to each steel plant we could have gotten all the steel we wanted during the war. In other words, they built the most up-to-date steel plant in the country and they furnished the water from the Reclamation Division.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Which administration authorized the Geneva steel plant?

Mr. KIRWAN. I tried to tell you that I do not care what your politics are or what the administration was. I do not care what it was. I tell you that I am trying to be an American. Whether he is a Republican or a Democrat, I have no use for the man that recommends the building of a \$200,000,000 steel plant to be sold later at a loss. He was one of those phony Americans that comes down to Washington as a dollar-a-year man. He came down to build that \$200,000,000 plant, and it was not worth a quarter.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to point out to the gentleman that a continued reading of the colloquy to which the distinguished gentleman just referred will show that you said on page 427 of the hearings as follows:

If they spend fifteen or twenty million dollars in a steel plant at Provo, fine. We need it. However, the audacity is in the spending of \$200,000,000 on a plant when the war was about coming to an end. They finished the plant and in came United States Steel and for \$30,000,000 they became owners of it.

Mr. KIRWAN. They knew that they were not going to sell it to anyone who was selling peanuts. There was only one group that could operate it, and that was United States Steel. No fellow selling peanuts was going to buy that steel plant. That is my objection to it.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Does the gentleman object to the appropriation for

this particular reclamation project because of the Geneva steel plant?

Mr. KIRWAN. No. I had to take Smith Bros. cough drops to relax this year on account of the reclamation projects. Now I come to the great Big Thompson project over in Colorado, where they are moving the Colorado River from the western side of the Rockies down to the eastern side, and with five dams it generates power and takes care of the farmers and irrigates the land down there in that rich valley. You take that great State of Nebraska, they produced a great man up there; you remember just about the time Thomas Edison was inventing the electric light, they produced William Jennings Bryan out in Nebraska. They were both good men. Nebraska has been crying for power. She has no streams in that State that she could generate power on. But they are building the Big Thompson project. They want a transmission line. Did they get it? Oh, no. They cut it in half, did they not? Only 37 out of every 100 have electricity in Nebraska. Let us take the Southwest Power Development Co. What a fight they put up down there. The Government was trying to treat the Americans down there like human beings. In the great State of Oklahoma 29 out of every 100 farmers have electricity on the farm. In Arkansas 33 out of every 100 have it, and in Texas 43 out of every 100. What a great country this is to be out trying to tell the rest of the world, "Oh, we have got the right way of living. Pattern after us and you will never see daylight."

All that is asked for in this bill is \$295,000,000. You read the hearings and read the report and you will find it says that they have \$28,000,000 more than they got in 1938. That is not correct. There was \$97,000,000 given to the Interior Department by other agencies in that year which made a total of \$230,000,000. You add the increased cost today, 70 percent higher cost, whether it is food, construction, material, or whatever it may be. Add that on to the \$230,000,000 and you have \$311,000,000. That is what they should rightly have today. But after all the years this project has been retarded by the war, after all the screaming for material and everything to do the job, this is the first year we have it, and yet what have we done?

Fred Allen thought he discovered something when they took the cue away.

Look at the Park Service, whether we like or do not like the philosophy of the people who are running it. Just a year ago it was my privilege, on an invitation from Mr. Krug, to go to the former home of Franklin Roosevelt, now known as a shrine, to be turned over to the United States Government. Six months after it was turned over to the Government 500,000 people went through that home and visited there.

I am going to be truthful and frank about it. I do not know whether they were Republicans who went there, but it was good to see them there. I do not know whether they were Democrats and real Americans who went there to respect the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Over half a million people went there. This Government is richer by \$130,000.

But the contrast that I am trying to bring home to you is this. Just 1 mile away is the Vanderbilt shrine which was turned over to the Government some years ago. It is much bigger than the Roosevelt home. It is more valuable, and there is better furniture there. In that shrine to attract the sightseer is a rug costing \$300,000 and which is 2 centuries old. There is also a master bedroom there with marble fence around it. That bedroom is half as big as this Chamber. There is this marble fence which was imported from Italy. That bedroom probably came out of the sweat and hide and blood of American labor back through the years. But only 25,000 visitors went to the Vanderbilt shrine.

That is the concrete proof that America still remembers a great man and a great person. In the book that the visitors register in they tell how they went there. They went there in rowboats or hitchhiked, or in valuable automobiles, but they went there to pay their respects to the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

That is what we should have throughout this country today instead of having a situation such as exists in North Dakota, where 10 out of every 100 farmers are still trying to preserve this country and make a living with electricity in their homes. With 13 out of every 100 in South Dakota, and 33 or 37 in Nebraska, and 29 in Oklahoma. Is this a great country? Do you not think that we should recommit this bill—that is, if there is any Americanism left in us—and not be calling people up here and citing them for contempt because they say they know of some utopia somewhere in some other country? Again, I repeat, I will be looking for the balance of my life how they record this week when we turned down 1 vessel for research and scientific purposes for America and yet we gave 10 to Russia, and in the same week we convict and cite a man because he said the other government is a good form of government.

Oh, we will have to do something here, because I understand that over in Russia they are getting 39 or 35 air-borne divisions, and we have not got 1. They are not building those air-borne divisions to commute between Moscow and Budapest—oh, no; there is something else they have in mind. They might be going to the relief of somebody, but it is things along that line that we had better stop and do a little something about and give some research money for because the man who is the head of the Department of the Interior today said when he was head of the War Production Board he would get up some mornings at 6 or 7 o'clock and call the Department of the Interior and say, "Did you discover yesterday the thing that the Army and Navy wants which will probably save us?" Just as soon as they saved us we would not give them a quarter from here on out.

It was my privilege as a boy to work in a mine. I remember at the end of the day we used to throw a piece of coal up to try to hit the roof. The roof was

high as the ceiling of the roof here. There were times when we could not do it. I asked my brother sometime ago, "Do you mind the time when we used to throw a piece of coal up to try and hit the roof?" And he said, "Yes; I remember. Now you have to get down on your stomach and the ceiling is close to your back." I am just calling this to your attention to show you how times change.

Up in the mountain range of Minnesota there is the greatest supply in the world, but it is only due to last 12 years. Then we will have to buy coal from Canada and Venezuela, and when we buy it they will charge us for it. They will tell us, "Here you are a great people and you have been ahead of us as far as the standard of living is concerned for 50 years. We will have to take a little of that standard of living."

"It was my privilege to load a sack of sand as a laborer for \$2 an hour at Maricopa, Calif., in 1910, when the biggest gusher in the world that was ever hit came through and threw out 35,000 barrels of oil a day for 3 weeks, and a hole came up out of it as big as this Chamber. Ask any oilman today if he has ever hit a gusher that would bring in 500 barrels. He would think he was a wealthy man and very lucky.

Our resources are gone. Yet, we do not want to give a quarter in this bill to try and go out and discover something. The resources and minerals that are closest to the surface have been discovered a long time ago, but it takes money to go down into the bowels of the earth and find out what is down there.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The greatest resource of all is the water out in the West. The only way we can conserve that is by dams?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is it not also a fact that many of these dams that were started, like some in the Central Valley, and other parts of the West, have been waiting to get a chance to get more money to rapidly complete them?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Under this bill, if we get this amount of money for Central Valley, it will take 27½ years to complete the Central Valley project. It was contemplated to be done in 8 years by the Department of the Interior. Is that not a fact?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is a fact. And a man who wanted to do farming adds 27 years onto his life, and if he is still here he will not be able to use it then. It is the American way of doing business.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. GORE. The distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is slightly in error. At the rate of construction provided by this bill it would take not 27 years to complete the Central Valley project but 40 years.

Mr. KIRWAN. I am glad to have that information.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. At page 19 of the hearings is a table furnished by the Department of the Interior, and it shows that out of the money we did appropriate last year there is \$17,265,862 unexpended balance. We have in the last 5 years appropriated from ten to twenty million dollars more than they have spent.

Mr. KIRWIN. That is easily explained. They could not get the materials. But this is one year when the governor appeared before the committee and said, "Give me the money and I will get the materials."

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of California. Does not the gentleman realize that with the money appropriated for Central Valley, by the time the present contracts are fulfilled, under the \$6,000,000 given in this bill, they will have to tie the project up in less than 18 months?

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. All I can say is I hope there is still enough Americanism left in all of us—I mean that sincerely—to realize that whatever helps California helps Ohio, helps Nevada, helps the Dakotas, and the Southwest. It will all help Ohio. I am hoping and praying that when this bill comes up under the 5-minute rule tomorrow and a motion to recommit is placed before this House the Members of this House, who in their minds and hearts are hunting for their projects to be finished, will see their way clear to give us on this side an opportunity to recommit this bill.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I would like to congratulate the gentleman in two respects, particularly, although I could do so in several others. First, I want to congratulate the gentleman on the broad national outlook he has. He understands naturally, that in the building of the great West we have to go to Pittsburgh and to Youngstown and to Birmingham and all these great, eastern manufacturing points to get the machinery and the finished products which we need out West. Thus the gentleman recognizes the interdependency of the East and the West, which this program ought to carry out, but which it really nullifies.

I want to congratulate the gentleman on one other thing. He says that some of our natural resources are vanishing. Right now we are using scarce oil to create electricity when we should be conserving it for the great air force that we should have and must have. We could conserve it if we would turn falling water into white coal instead of using the scarce and irreplaceable oil that is in the ground to produce electricity.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. I am very much concerned about the reduction made in the

item "Minerals on public lands in the United States Geological Survey." I notice the reduction amounts to \$313,790. The fact of the matter is that the conservation branch of the United States Geological Survey supervises the production of oil and other minerals which last year were valued at \$183,000,000 and on which the Government received royalties amounting to \$12,500,000.

I am vitally interested in any activities of any agency concerned with the classification of the western public lands for prudent use and with the locating, measuring, and optimum utilization by prudent development and production of our irreplaceable natural resources on the public, Indian, Navy, and acquired lands. The Congress acts as trustee for the citizens of the United States and in so doing has enacted legislation providing for the prospecting, development, and disposal of these lands and resources. It has by delegation placed the responsibility on the Geological Survey to carry out its mandates. This is a multimillion-dollar enterprise and our responsibility cannot be lightly treated. That is why I am disturbed by the committee action on the "Classification of lands" and "Mineral leasing" items. I note that the bill provides only \$139,000 for classification of lands, a reduction of 50 percent under present funds, and only \$434,210 for mineral leasing, a 31-percent cut under present funds. Reduction in funds, imposed upon a unit whose work load has increased steadily year by year, seriously impairs the entire minerals-resource program. A resulting reduction in force of over 50 percent to a unit which, even at its present strength, cannot reduce accumulated arrearages in processing mineral-land classification cases, lease applications, unit plans of operations, effecting mine inspections, oil-well inspections, other physical tests, and supervising field operations essential to the prevention of waste, to obtain economical recovery, and to assure receipt by the United States of the maximum royalty returns resulting from such recovery, is impossible to justify.

I do not wish to burden the record with a detailed statement of facts and figures, but I only need remind you that the western public-land States, one of which I represent, contributed much to the new reserves of natural resources so badly needed during the recent war. We have great quantities remaining to be discovered or developed. The production of oil, gas, phosphates, potash, sodium, coal, shale oil, and many other minerals are still waiting the prospectors. Is this Congress going to revert now to 1938 for classification and supervision? In 1938 the value of all natural resources produced from Federal, Indian, and Navy lands approximated \$93,000,000 and in 1946 nearly \$183,000,000, an increase of 49 percent. Obviously, the responsibility of development, supervision, and accounting had to exceed this percentage of increase in production, for every prospect is not a successful venture.

We must not forget that the Congress has passed considerable legislation since 1935 affecting the public lands, which

added additional responsibilities to the Geological Survey. I mention the act of 1935, which became operative in 1939 and 1940; the act of July 29, 1942; the act of December 24, 1942; the act of July 13, 1946; the act of August 8, 1946; and the President's Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, transferring the leasing and supervision of minerals, including oil and gas, on millions of acres of acquired lands from the Agriculture Department to the Interior Department. This latter item alone includes over 400 leases.

The development of public lands is vital to the West. When new mineral resources are discovered, new industries are started, thereby increasing the industrialization and settlement of these sparsely settled regions.

Of vital importance is the contribution of the income from royalties to the reclamation fund and the school systems of oil-producing public-land States. Since the enactment of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, over \$120,000,000 has been transferred to the reclamation fund and over \$60,000,000 to the State schools within which the royalties accrue.

I need only remind you of the tremendous demand for development of our natural resources to make them available for immediate use. Just a few days ago the newspapers carried a statement by responsible authorities predicting a gasoline shortage next fall. Now, it does not seem good business to cut this essential service in such a manner.

Mr. KIRWAN. I agree with the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has again expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], a hard-working member of the committee and a man who has a very comprehensive knowledge of this entire bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to what has been said about this bill and about the members of this committee. We expect it, all of us; and, of course, a lot more is going to be said and written.

I have no apologies whatever to make. I have nothing but the highest praise for the chairman of this committee, BOB JONES of Ohio. I think that before this debate is concluded it will be proven beyond question of a doubt that our chairman, BOB JONES, did one of the best jobs as chairman of a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives that has even been done for the American people.

I have the greatest respect for Mr. KIRWAN, the ranking minority member of this committee. I have had the privilege of sitting on this committee with the gentleman from Ohio for five consecutive terms, and the gentleman is always fair and tries to do the thing he feels is right. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], of course, does not see eye to eye with the more conservative members of the committee who try to save a dollar here and a dollar there, a hundred here and a hundred there, a thousand here and a thousand there, a million here and a million there, for the taxpayers of America where it can be

saved without hurting the service of the Interior Department in any way, shape or form. We try to impress on the Department that money does not grow on trees, that we expect efficiency by those public servants as well as other public servants, that we do not expect them to throw money around like so much scrap paper; but in my estimation and in the opinion of the majority of the American people and of this Congress that is exactly what has been done in many branches of the Interior Department.

Then we have on the committee the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] who has done yeoman service as has the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN]. There were times during the hearings and mark-up when the gentleman from Oregon could not agree with us; but the truth of the matter is that this bill came to the full committee after compromises to a marked degree had been made in the subcommittee.

Mr. ROONEY. Did the gentleman state between whom the compromise was made?

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, the gentleman was not there all the time.

Mr. ROONEY. My good friend the gentleman from Iowa knows that I am a member of three subcommittees, including the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; the gentleman has too much to do, I will admit.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman also knows that I sat in on this bill for 3 years and I know a little something about it. I know something about marking up the bill and that I objected to every mark-up except one.

Mr. JENSEN. I have the highest regard for the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and I have the highest regard for the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]. But I honestly believe that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] feels the committee did a pretty good job and cut where cuts ought to be made in most instances. I like to work with him and the other Members regardless of our differences. He is also on other committees of which I am a member. We work harmoniously and generally we can compromise our differences and finally get pretty close together.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry our good friend and colleague, the able, conscientious gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL], a regular veteran member of the committee was not able to sit on the committee this year. I think he will say before the debate closes that he intends to support this bill just as it is written.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. I appreciated what the gentleman has said. I have not been able to participate in the proceedings this year. I have the very highest regard for the entire membership of that committee, including my able colleague from New York who substituted for me. The committee may have made some mistakes, but the gentleman from Ar-

kansas expects to support the bill as written.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MACKINNON. May I inquire whether a minority report has been filed in connection with this bill or not?

Mr. JENSEN. No.

Mr. MACKINNON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. At least, I have not seen one.

Mr. Chairman, I was rather interested in some of the remarks that were made here today about giving everything away to some foreign country and leaving little or nothing for ourselves. Of course, Mr. Chairman, that is a thing a lot of us have been trying to impress on the Congress and the New Deal administration for many long years. The fact of the matter is it has an effect on this very bill because actually the money pie we have here in America is just so big and no bigger and we are giving away and lending to other nations a mighty big piece of that pie.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. And, without a doubt, we will be obliged to give away many billions of dollars, and a lot of you fellows who are fighting this bill today will vote to give away all those billions, but you must realize that you will have to take less for a lot of things you want from the pockets of the taxpayers of the United States of America from now on.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to my able colleague from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. I think it might be well for the gentleman to point out that regardless of what we give away there is one thing we must save for America, and that is solvency.

Mr. JENSEN. Right. And there is another thing. The American people like to pay their own way, and I do not care whether they live in California or Oregon or Washington or Iowa or Utah or Arizona or Pennsylvania or New York or any other State. They know, and you know it, that construction, maintenance, operation, and administration costs have gone up between 50 and 75 percent during the last 5 or 6 years. But will anyone opposing this bill stand on the floor of this House today and say that they have recommended higher power rates or higher revenues for all the benefits for which the taxpayers of America have furnished for all these great Federal projects?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. Did the gentleman recommend higher rates?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Wait until I answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes or no?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Let me answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. JENSEN. Wait. Is your answer yes or no?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I recommended rates high enough to get back every dollar with interest, before the gentleman's committee several times.

Mr. JENSEN. Has the gentleman actually recommended higher rates?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I have not studied the schedules or recommended specific rates.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman recommend higher rates today? Yes or no.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. If they are necessary, yes.

Mr. JENSEN. I want a yes or no answer please.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Well, I am no expert on power rates, but I have said repeatedly before the gentleman's committee, and I believe it today, that the rates that we charge for power on Federal projects should return every single compensable dollar plus 3 percent interest.

Mr. JENSEN. Should! Sure they should. But will they? No, not so long as we keep on appropriating all the departments ask for.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Well, I do not know. I assume the rate that they charge will do it.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman knows that when they set those rates years and years ago they said, "This is the rate we need in order to pay off this project according to law and that since that time operations, maintenance, construction, and administrative costs have gone up from 50 to 75 percent."

How long do you suppose you would be in business, Mr. JOHNSON, if you bought things today and sold them for the prices in effect 5 and 6 years ago?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I would like to answer that.

Mr. JENSEN. Tell me how long you would be in business.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I would not be in business very long.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course you would not, and the Government is no different.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I would like to point this out: In the very area where the Central project is going to sell power, the P. G. & E. has maintained the same or lower rates, and their reports every year show a profit during the past 5 years. That is a private company, well operated and well managed.

Mr. JENSEN. All right.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. And they have not raised any rates at all in the last 5 years.

Mr. JENSEN. The Railroad Commission of California determines the rates of the private utilities.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes.

Mr. JENSEN. I will tell you why they did not raise the rates.

The P. G. & E. would pay more, but the Interior Department officials lay down the contract before them at the same old rate and the P. G. & E. say, "Sure, we will sign it."

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The gentleman knows the Central Valley is only selling power to them wholesale.

We are not distributing any electricity; the gentleman understands that.

Mr. JENSEN. Certainly I know it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 additional minutes to the gentleman from Iowa.

If the gentleman will yield, may I point out, to finish up this colloquy, that the Bureau of Reclamation has sold power to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. at 3.4 mills a kilowatt hour for firm energy, and somewhat less than that for secondary power. The average is about 2.5. It costs the P. G. & E. produced in their own plant 5.2 mills a kilowatt hour. In other words, the Bureau of Reclamation is such a poor dealer with the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. that it is getting 3 mills a kilowatt hour below what it costs them to generate power in their own plant.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right, as I understand it.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I have an opinion that the Bureau of Reclamation made this bad deal with the P. G. & E. in order to complain that they had to have a great transmission system in the West in order to make the project pay out, where as a matter of fact if they were good dealers, good sound businessmen, they would have gotten the 5.2 that it costs the P. G. & E. to generate power in their own plant.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. HILL. I would like to get back again to water.

Mr. JENSEN. I will tell you how you are going to get back to water. You are going to have to change the philosophy of the Interior Department if you want to get water, because they do not give much attention to irrigation; they want power, both electric and political.

Mr. HILL. More than 10 years ago we started a project in my own county, in my own district. We mortgaged our homes, our buildings in the city, and we made a firm and solid contract with the Federal Government, the United States, that if they would bring that water under the Rocky Mountains down onto this land that is already irrigated, that has been short of water ever since it has been formed—we have water; our water systems are all in, but this is supplementary water from the other side of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman is talking about the Colorado-Big Thompson project?

Mr. HILL. I am talking about the Colorado-Big Thompson project. If they would allow us to mortgage our homes and pay each year so much on that project, we would begin immediately, which we have done. Today we have paid \$300,000 on that project. I notice the testimony in the hearings where some of you said that because the price had gone up, the contractor's price, material, equipment, and labor, you think we should go back to our \$1,700 or \$2,000 contract that we have in that valley and make that contract over. In addition,

do not forget this, that it is not our fault, the farmers and home owners and city dwellers as well in that territory, it is not our fault that the Interior Department has not finished that project. It is not our fault that these prices have gone up. Yet you come along and in your own testimony you say you think we ought to throw that contract out and accept a new and higher contract for the water.

Mr. JENSEN. You read the hearings.

Mr. HILL. I did.

Mr. JENSEN. They explained it to us in detail. Has the gentleman read what I said?

Mr. HILL. I read all the gentleman's testimony.

Mr. JENSEN. I said, "Gentlemen, I think the Government is stuck." Did I not say that?

Mr. HILL. I hope the gentleman sticks to that.

Mr. JENSEN. I also said that I believed those people out there who are getting the benefits would pay more if given an opportunity. It is going to cost about three times more to complete the job than originally estimated, is it not?

Mr. HILL. Yes. We never figured anything about the power. That is the reason I came in on this. We were not talking about those five great dams that will create all this electric current. We were talking about the water on this land.

Mr. JENSEN. The Department of the Interior has not been too concerned about water, as the record will prove. Consequently, many irrigation projects in the country have been held back.

It seems clear that it was their plan to finally drive private utilities to the wall by giving them so much competition at below-cost rates that they could not exist. But I am sure the American people who believe in all honest, free, private enterprise appreciate the fact that we have held them in abeyance at least to some degree so that they have not spread all over the United States and destroyed all the good private utilities who send to the Federal Treasury hundreds of millions of dollars a year in revenue which we need so badly today.

I have said many times that they can call me anything they like, but I shall defend all good, honest private industry, whether it be the peanut vendor on the corner or the biggest private business in the United States, against unfair encroachment by the Government.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I wish to say to my colleagues in this House that it has been a real pleasure to serve on this subcommittee with my distinguished friend and chairman, the gentleman from Ohio, and his colleagues on the majority side, as well as my associates on the minority side.

While there were not more than two or three items in the bill in which we concurred with the majority, nevertheless relations between all the members

of the subcommittee were most cordial and friendly. I have no personal fault to find with the intentions of the chairman of this subcommittee or the other members on the majority side. I believe they are sincere in what they are doing to the Department of the Interior—wrecking it. But I know they do not realize the consequences of the 47-percent slash which they are making in the budget for the Department of the Interior. However, I say I have never questioned the sincerity of the gentleman from Ohio and his associates.

The total amount of the budget request for the entire Department is \$295,420,420. This sum amounts to far less than 1 percent of the total amount of the President's budget of \$37,500,000,000.

The majority of this committee have started a dangerous plan of economy, in which they allow much less than one-half of 1 percent of these \$37,500,000,000 for our Interior Department, for the conservation and preservation of the natural resources of this Nation, and construction of reclamation projects which will make and have already made America great.

Not one member on the majority side of the full Committee on Appropriations raised one finger to increase any one item in this bill from the amount which was decided upon by the majority of this subcommittee. You must realize that we needed very few votes from the majority side in order to overthrow the decision of the majority of the subcommittee. I repeat, not one member on the majority side in the meeting of the full committee offered any amendment to the amounts decided upon as the result of the subcommittee's deliberations. Therefore, I wondered where the information came from to support an article I read yesterday by Drew Pearson, April 24 edition of the Washington Post, in which he says:

Though they wept, begged, and got down on their knees to fellow Republicans, GOP leaders cut the heart out of the Interior Department appropriations.

Well, if any one of them did, it was not in any meeting of the subcommittee or of the full Committee on Appropriations. As a matter of fact, when this committee met to mark up the bill the figures had apparently already been decided upon in advance. For instance, we proceeded to mark up as the first item, the Bureau of Mines. Every item of appropriation in connection with the Bureau of Mines had been previously agreed upon with somebody, and was written out on a white sheet. There was therefore, not much sense in discussing the items. Our problem was very simple—the minority stated that they disagreed in every instance with the work of the majority of the committee unless we definitely signified our assent.

Included in the Bureau of Mines appropriation were three items for mine safety, and they cut those items, and cut them viciously. About 2 or 3 weeks later we experienced a terrible mine disaster at Centralia, Ill. One day in the committee hearing I happened to be reading a newspaper and looking at some

photographs of bereaved relatives of those who died in that disaster and I inquired of my friends on the majority side, "Don't you think this will have some effect upon the decision reached by the House, with regard to moneys for mine safety appropriations?" We were then informed, for the first time, by one of the members of the subcommittee that they, the majority, in quiet session, had decided to restore the full amounts of the budget estimates for mine safety appropriations.

There is a friend of mine, a lifelong and prominent Republican, who meets quite often with a number of gentlemen from both sides of this House, at the Mayflower Hotel here in Washington. I have heard him say on many occasions, "When we Republicans get back into power, do away with the school lunch program? Why, hell, we will do away with the schools."

I was therefore not surprised when the deliberations of the Republican members of this committee caused the virtual destruction of school systems and that they have done away with not only the school lunches but with the schools. What have they done in connection with the Indian Service? The cut in this bill to the extent of \$10,302,646 in appropriations for the Office of Indian Affairs, from the amount available in the current year, fiscal 1947, will result in part in forcing more than 5,000 Indian children out of Government schools.

Indian education has been cut by 33 percent. Tuition payments to Oklahoma public schools were disapproved. Three million dollars must be saved by closing about 16 boarding schools which enroll only children who are homeless.

In connection with the Alaskan Native Service, a reduction, a cut, a slash if you will, of \$469,000 below the current year's appropriations will result in the closing of 1 elementary boarding school for dependent children, the closing of 19 day schools, which will deny education to more than a thousand children, termination of contracts with all private hospitals for the treatment of natives, and the closing of 1 Indian Service urban hospital of 60-bed capacity.

That is more than bad economy, Mr. Chairman. That, I say, is economy created by headless horsemen of economy, headless horsemen who have no regard to the consequences that will result from their wild ride insofar as the welfare of our Nation and provisions for our children are concerned.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. Will the gentleman concede that if we terminate the education of Indian children that the Appropriations Committee will have to come in here with an appropriation for tomahawks in order to put the Indians back into their present status.

Mr. ROONEY. I think that is a fair statement in view of what our Republican friends have done.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I understand the committee has recommended schooling for the Navajo Indians. That is fine. We have 17,000 Navajo Indian children of school age who are not in school. But I further understand that the cut which this bill contains will close several boarding schools, one at Albuquerque, one at Santa Fe, probably one in California at Whittier, and very likely one at Phoenix, Ariz.

Mr. ROONEY. That is so.

Mr. MURDOCK. And the gentleman beside me here, from Oklahoma, probably has three such boarding schools which will be closed.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure the gentleman from Arizona will cover that matter more fully in the remarks he will make later on during the course of the debate.

Mr. MURDOCK. I hope to.

Mr. ROONEY. I now wish to say a word with reference to the Bureau of Reclamation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

At the time the slash figures were released by the full Appropriations Committee showing what the majority had done to our great irrigation, flood control, and power projects in the Northwest and in the West, how a great many people in my town laughed with glee? Where? Up in Wall Street, in the offices of Electric Bond & Share Co. which controls many of these power companies throughout the Southwest and the West, selling power from public projects built with the people's money. Yes, the bloated plutocrats of the power lobby which, here in the Congress, are continually seeking to have turned over to them the people's dams, the people's power built by the people's money, the dams that these private utility companies are continually seeking to monopolize. The very people who originally fought tooth and nail against the erection of every one of these dams.

The Republicans cut \$83,234,600 from a requested appropriation of \$145,000,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation, or a 57-percent cut. They thereby hamstring the projects which this Congress, this very House and the other body, have heretofore authorized. They are thereby creating a situation whereby enormous claims by contractors whose contracts have to be canceled will result in an enormous loss to the United States Treasury.

With regard to the Columbia River Basin project and the question I asked my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Ohio, awhile ago, the Columbia River Basin program in the great Northwest—may I say that I have had the privilege of being out there and I have seen it. I am from Brooklyn. I have always been one of the first to say that we should further and further develop these great reclamation projects in the West. The Columbia River Basin project was supposed to be completed by 1951 to supply irrigation of 400,000 acres of land for veterans' settlement. What do

you think is the completion date now, if the action of the majority of this subcommittee is supported—1965?—and we commit this crime at a time when we are now debating and debated all day yesterday on the floor of this House the matter of sending \$350,000,000 to Europe for relief and with another bill now pending for \$400,000,000 more to be used in Europe. The situation created by this bill, as the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] very well knows has resulted in the completion date of the Central Valley project in California, which I have also had occasion to inspect, being 40 years from now instead of the contemplated 8 or 10 years.

I must say that the Governor of California did not play politics. He came before this subcommittee and requested not \$20,000,000, the amount asked in the budget estimate, but \$40,000,000 for Central Valley. What did the majority of this subcommittee do? They thereupon cut the amount to \$6,900,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. When the Governor of California came here I am positive that before he made the recommendation to the gentleman's committee he consulted with a commission known as the Reemployment and Development Committee or the Postwar Development Committee that had made a thorough study of the needs of California in reference to public power.

Mr. ROONEY. As the gentleman very well knows, and from my visit to the Central Valley project, and as I have stated on the floor of the House previously, I am in entire sympathy with it. I feel it should be developed just as fully and promptly as possible, and I for one would go along with the request of the Governor of California for a \$40,000,000 appropriation.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. California got 600,000 new veterans in it since the war closed. They were men who were not enlisted or inducted from the State of California. The rapid development and completion of this project will be of material help to many of them.

Mr. ROONEY. I agree with the distinguished gentleman from California.

In this bill there is an item entitled "General investigations." There has been a cut from the amount requested, \$5,000,000, down to the insignificant sum of \$125,000. What is the purpose of this item?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from New York 10 additional minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this item in the bill is to plan public projects throughout these United States in advance of a depression, which would result not only in enhancing the value of our country, in giving to the people power and irrigation and flood control, but in putting to work hundreds of thousands of other people who would be engaged in work on these projects.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. In cutting out practically all of the funds for this purpose, and they might as well have cut all of the fund for investigations, is it not about like the gentleman from Arizona expressed it, taking the seed corn away from the farmer?

Mr. ROONEY. That is a very good description of the situation. Of course, we all know as we stand here and debate this bill—and as we vote on it tomorrow the Republican majority will have its well-oiled steam roller working again, and will knock down deserving amendment after deserving amendment—that the very cuts you make here will be restored over in the other body.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is a rumor going around of an inside deal to take care of a couple of projects, then let the others just be crushed under. Has the gentleman through his contacts received any information on that which might be of an enlightening nature or of an exposing nature?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; I have heard some rumblings about that, I will say to the gentleman. I understand that there will be a deal made with some of the gentlemen from California. I do not blame the gentlemen from California for trying to make a deal or for engaging in such a deal. But it is not a nice way to go about this situation. It would be much better if those of the majority in this committee had carefully listened to the testimony in regard to these reclamation projects and then decided on them sensibly, not on figures already written out in advance on a white paper. It was utterly useless for a minority member to disagree with the column of figures handed down by the high command.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I am a Member from California, and I am right in that part of the Central Valley, but no offers have been made to me as yet. I wish they would make some offers to us.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is one consolation that our Republican friends, who are highly dissatisfied, have, and that is that we on the Democratic side not only have complete sympathy for them in the predicament in which they find themselves, and particularly for their own constituents, but when the motions are made, that we on the Democratic side will vote in accordance with the national interest to carry on these great projects which, while they are located in certain sections of the country, are of general concern to the entire country.

Mr. ROONEY. I trust they will, but am again afraid of the headless-horseman economy that we have had so far during this Congress.

May I ask my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] if he will hand me part 3 of the printed hearings of this subcommittee? Thank you, I have not weighed this, but I meant to. You will notice that part 3, which covers the Bureau of Reclamation, probably cost five times as much to print as it has in any previous Congress. The phony economy proposed by the cuts in this bill is just as sensible as the economy practiced by the majority in printing the minutes of the hearings.

Mr. Chairman, the principal issue involved in this Interior Department appropriation bill is whether the recent progress that has been made in western economic development will continue and go forward or will be halted through the elimination or slow strangulation of the reclamation and power projects on which this development is based.

It is commonly assumed that those of us whose constituencies are in the East have no concern with the progress of western economic development. This is a completely erroneous assumption. Every citizen of our country has a vital stake in the development of the economic potentials of the West and the speed with which it occurs.

Every citizen has a stake in this development because he is concerned with the availability of food and the price he has to pay for it; he is concerned about the shortages of critical minerals and other materials and the effect they have on the scarcity of automobiles, housing, and the other things he wants for better living; he is concerned about the shortage of lumber and the effect this shortage has upon our national economy; he is concerned about whether our economy is going to provide the expanding job opportunities which our veterans and other citizens require, or whether it is going to stagnate and require the rationing of a limited number of job opportunities among an increasing number of job seekers; he is concerned about our national security and the fact that we have no ready reserve of electric energy, such as existed at TVA and in the Northwest when World War II came upon us, available for the expansion of our aluminum, magnesium, and other industries; he is concerned about the national security implications of our present "have-not" status which led the Seventy-ninth Congress to pass the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act so that we could import from abroad and accumulate reserves of those materials essential to our national defense, that we were not producing in sufficient quantity; and he is concerned about an assured domestic market that can absorb the increased production of our fabricating industries.

The economic development of our underdeveloped regions represents in large measure the solution to the problems I have enumerated. We have in the West, for example, more than 740,000,000 acres of desert—more than one-third the land mass of the United States—which is shortchanged on rainfall. Through irrigation, much of these lands can be turned into family-size farms for the settlement of veterans and

others. They can be made to produce special kinds of vitamin-packed food raised only in hot, dry climates. These farms become new markets for manufactured products from all parts of the United States—new markets that develop in these prosperous areas reclaimed from desert wastelands.

These lands are reclaimed through the construction of dams—multiple-purpose projects which serve to create hydroelectric power, prevent floods, create navigable waterways for the cheaper transportation of goods, provide recreation areas around the large water reservoirs, as well as provide dependable water supplies for the land and for domestic and industrial purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my friend from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Regarding the reclamation of those lands, I know of my own personal knowledge that in my part of California the land without water varies from \$15 to \$50 an acre in price. When you get water on it, it goes from \$200 to \$1,250 in value, showing the increased productivity of the land.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not think there is any question about it. The gentleman also knows, as do I, that in the Northwest in connection with the Bonneville Power Administration there is today a greater market for power than the amount of power which can be produced at Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams.

The cheap power that results from the construction of these dams is the key that unlocks the economic door of the area. Minerals that could not be processed economically before can now be made available at competitive prices. Areas that once were poor raw material suppliers—obtaining only the price of the labor applied to extract the resources—develop fabricating and processing plants and become prosperous. In many cases items are produced for the benefit of the whole Nation that were not produced at all before.

At 1940 prices it is estimated that the total national investment in the development of our great river basins will amount to some \$11,500,000,000. I am not going to make the crack that "this ain't hay," for a good part of the lands reclaimed by these projects will grow good alfalfa hay. Alfalfa hay and sugar beets are two top-ranking irrigation crops. Both are vital to the livestock industry of the West and, in turn, they are most important to the people of the Nation. They mean more meat and more sugar on everybody's table.

Of course, this investment will take place over a period of time. The question is how much time. Unless these reclamation projects are carried forward at an economical rate, hundreds of millions of dollars already spent will be wasted and the people of the East are just as much concerned as the people of any other part of the country about the destruction of an investment we have already made.

Governor Warren, of California, appeared before this House Appropriations

Subcommittee to urge the acceleration of the Central Valley project—one of the large reclamation projects of which I have been speaking—so that it would be completed in 4 years instead of the 10 or 12 years contemplated by the Interior Department. He argued that then the project would begin to pay for itself sooner and the people of California and the Nation could reap the benefits sooner. If a depression is on its way, Governor Warren would apparently like to meet it with a project that will provide the basis for thousands of additional jobs and business opportunities.

The majority of this committee not only ignored the Governor's request, but cut the funds to one-third of the amount requested by the Interior Department. Instead of the 4-year period for completing the project which the Governor asked for, it will take, at the rate of expenditure recommended by the Appropriations Committee, over 40 years to complete the Central Valley project.

These western reclamation and power projects, when completed, create millions of additional jobs and business opportunities—on farms, in new communities which will be needed to serve the new farms on reclaimed land, and in the new industries which will salvage the present waste of the forests and the unused mineral resources of these areas by the application of low-cost power to the areas' resources. Forest management can be placed on a sustained yield basis, thus guaranteeing to the Nation a continuing supply of lumber and to the people of the areas a continuous source of livelihood. It means that the relatively unpopulated areas of the West will be able to support additional millions of population.

In 1946 farmers on irrigated lands served by all Federal reclamation projects harvested crops worth one-half billion dollars. This is the type of investment that pays.

But the wealth produced on reclaimed lands is only a portion of the return to the Nation—speaking in business accounting terms—on its investment in these projects. Power revenues pay the bulk of the costs and not only does the Government get back all that it puts into the power facilities in a period of time, only a fraction of the life of the project, it gets a return of 3 percent on its investment.

The investment in these projects produce other values many of which cannot be measured quantitatively. While you can measure the 3 percent interest paid on the investment in power, the millions of dollars saved annually by flood control, and the savings involved in cheaper water transportation, how can you ascribe a quantitative measurement to the value of providing economic opportunities for our citizens or measure the cumulative effect on our economy of providing communities with a higher standard of living and a higher per capita income with which to purchase consumer goods from producers all over the country.

One of the reasons for opposition to resource development of the type I have

described is the sincere belief on the part of certain eastern and middle-western business interests that the economic development of the underdeveloped portions of the country would be bad for them. The railroads, for example, think that their interests require the preservation of the South and West as raw-material reserves so that they can haul—at artificially high rates—the raw materials to the East and Middle West to be processed and then haul them back to be consumed. Actually these high freight rates may serve as a kind of protective tariff behind which southern and western businessmen will produce items for their respective areas which might be more economically produced by and purchased from eastern manufacturers.

Another argument I have heard used in opposing measures which would facilitate the economic development of the South and West is that it would create competition with eastern businessmen and would eliminate their markets. This is a completely false notion. It is frequently extended to other countries of the world and you hear the argument that we must not develop the industries of China or South America because it will eliminate our own markets there.

Actually our greatest trade is always with the more highly developed countries of the world, and so it is within our own country. As the South and the West improve their regional economies the manufacturers of the East and Middle West acquire greater markets for their goods, the lawyers and doctors and other professional men are relieved of the ruinous competition of a glutted profession because their colleagues can find abundant opportunities in these areas of growing population and wealth; and everyone is relieved of the specter of insecurity that arises from the unsatisfied search for jobs and businesses by our veterans and others.

The development of the economic potentials of our great river basins will provide the new job and business opportunities which are the evidence of a healthy, growing economy free from the stagnation of depression; it will provide an outlet for those who are displaced by reason of new technology or worn-out resources in their present localities; it will furnish us with more food, more materials to provide us with shelter and transportation, more of everything we need for a better satisfying life.

I cannot agree with the gentlemen on the majority side of the Appropriations Committee that we should turn back the clock to 1938, or any other date of the stagnant thirties. We who live in the East want to go forward to a more prosperous America along with our fellow citizens of the West.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, in response to the statement just made by my colleague from New York, may I say, that, during the five years I have been on the committee we have appropriated about three-quarters of a billion dollars for reclamation, "quite liberal" the American people will say, I am sure.

(Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at the end of debate on the pending bill.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that when a bill of this importance has reached the floor it is a matter for dispassionate analysis and not for oratory. In speaking here today, I prefer not to speak of the great value of reclamation nor of irrigation nor of power upon which the West has been built. I do not want to speak at length of the fact that we from the western part of the United States know by now that it is difficult to make our projects, and the magnitude of the things done there, understood by our friends in the East. When I lived in Pennsylvania and Ohio I understood just as little as anyone who has never been in the West how dependent the West is upon water.

I probably said the same things and thought the same things then, as Members do today who have never seen California or Oregon or Washington or the Rocky Mountain States.

It seems to me today that the problem is this: We have a bill before us, and what are we going to do about it? The people of the United States said last November that they wanted economy, and my people said to me that they meant they wanted economy, and that they would stand by every effort on the part of the Congress to bring about economy in a Government which for 13 years has not known what that word meant. If we are to save the world, we must first save ourselves.

I would not stand here before you today and say that this is the best bill that ever came out of the Committee on Appropriations, and I certainly would not stand here today and say that it was the worst bill that ever came out of that committee. There has been a great deal of discussion of the bill by those of us who come from the western part of the United States. It may interest you to know that very little of that discussion was whether we of the West feel that the amount of money appropriated is not adequate. We are more concerned about certain policy matters in the bill, and those are the things that I want to talk to you about today.

I cannot defend a policy of the Bureau of Reclamation, nor would you expect me to favor it, under which Congress, having appropriated large sums of money for reclamation or power developments, finds at the end of a fiscal year, large unexpended balances. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], said that these unexpended balances were due to the inability to get material during the war years. My district has suffered more than any district in the United States because of that policy of the Bureau of Reclamation, and yet I cannot say that it was because of the lack of material, for the equipment stood on the ground and the material was available and the labor councils offered the labor.

We would have to take each one of these issues in the bill and attempt to analyze it, to see what the difficulty was. For that reason I confine myself to a few statements.

It has been said by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], that a motion to recommit will be made, and it would be expected we would vote for that motion. I am not sure that I would vote for a motion to recommit. In fact, I do not see any point in such a motion. If the bill has not been put into shape which might satisfy us in some of its provisions, then, what chance would we have in recommitting the bill to the same subcommittee? I shall rely upon the fact that the Government of the United States is a government of checks and balances.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield willingly but briefly.

Mr. ROONEY. Would the gentleman vote for a motion to recommit if it provided that the committee report the bill forthwith back to the House with an amount of \$40,000,000 for the Central Valley project?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. No; and for reasons which I shall be very glad to give the gentleman, because the problem in the Central Valley project is apparently not understood by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. KIRWAN. How about the Governor of California, then? Does he not understand it when he says \$40,000,000?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Do you mean what do I think of the Governor of California?

Mr. KIRWAN. No. You said the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] did not understand that point.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Yes; I said that.

Mr. KIRWAN. How about the Governor of California, when he said \$40,000,000 was necessary?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. What the Governor of California said to the committee—and I was present at the time—was that it would be economy if, instead of spreading the completion of the Central Valley project over a longer number of years at the rate of about \$20,000,000 a year \$40,000,000 were spent every year to complete the project in a shorter time, after which repayments would start.

I have a very high regard for the present Governor of California. I think that the country needs him on a bigger job. But I think the Governor of California would be one of the first to say that no more money should be appropriated in any one fiscal year than can reasonably be spent in that year. He would not like any more than I did the Bureau of Reclamation policy of having money appropriated, only to find it unspent at the end of year. The subcommittee says that more than \$17,000,000 right now rests in the unexpended funds of the Central Valley project. Some of my friends who live there say it is nearer \$12,000,000. The point remains the same: There will be available, from the total of present unexpended funds and the new appropriation, more than the \$20,000,000 asked for

in the budget request. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] asked me if I would vote for a motion to recommit, if it increased this item to \$40,000,000, and I said "No." That figure is just plucked out of the air, without analysis of the labor, material, ability to contract the work, or other items in the picture.

I would much rather have my distinguished friends the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] or the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] or the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] talk about Central Valley, but I can easily show the gentleman what I mean. The item, on page 35, line 7, shows Irrigation Facilities, \$5,134,980, without earmarking the irrigation projects for which it could be expended. Our experience with the Bureau of Reclamation has been that although for years the farmers of California have begged that the water be taken down through the Friant-Kern Canal, as the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] has said time and time again, the Bureau will not build that canal. The committee evidently was not fully aware of the fact that when work begins upon that canal it must at the same time begin upon the Delta-Mendota Canal, because one project balances the taking of the water in the other project. It would have been better to make that item \$10,000,000 and earmark it for construction on those specific projects. I would have said that would be a good idea. I might agree to other increases if you will designate them. But to ask me if I would vote for \$40,000,000 is just exactly the same kind of appropriation request I have been subjected to for the 4 years I have been here, and which I, as an analyst, do not want to be subjected to any further.

I find it hard to justify the item of \$256,680, in line 11, to build a transmission line from Shasta to Delta. It may be necessary, but my understanding is that the power is to be sold at the end of that line for less than it can be sold for at the dam. I will support public development of power, and I will remind the Members of this House that before power construction began in connection with the Central Valley project, power in that area, from the private company, was so high in cost that it was ruining the farmers who had to buy it to pump water for their farms. I simply do not see how you can build a power line and sell power at the end of the line for less than you can sell it for without the line being built, and then call that good business from any standpoint.

In other words, I think these are cases that require consideration and not lump-sum treatment. The gentleman from New York asked me if I would vote for some round figure in a motion to recommit. I do not want to vote that kind of an appropriation in any bill. I will not vote for flat percentage cuts if I can possibly avoid such votes, and I will not vote for percentage increases, nor for increases picked out of the clouds. However, to get back to what I was saying, I am basing my decision on what to do now on this floor, about this appropriation bill on the fact that the Government of the United States is a government of checks and balances. I never saw a per-

fect bill yet and I have never seen a bill that was completely bad. When a bill comes to the floor and is reviewed openly on the floor it then goes to the other body and there corrections are made on the basis of what is said in this House and upon what the Members of the other body want.

So I believe that we should say here what it is we think requires correction in this bill; and when the bill goes over to the other body and comes back to us I think that it will be a bill I can support and defend to the people of my district.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I would yield gladly but only if I can get more time.

Mr. CURTIS. Will not the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The committee chairman has indicated that I cannot get more time; I am sorry. I would like to yield to the very able gentleman from Nebraska.

On page 43, the committee has specified that there shall be no more work on a force account basis. I know why the committee put that in, but the fact remains that if it stays in the bill it will be impossible to do certain work. For instance, if a weir breaks, or a bank gives way, it is absolutely impossible to wait for contract work in such emergencies; it must be done by force account. There are types of construction and maintenance work which can be done only by force account. I know that was put in to correct a policy that I cannot defend, but if it is not changed, the effects will be disastrous.

Mr. WELCH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I would be glad to yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH] the chairman of my own delegation, but I have used nearly all my time, and I want to refer to specific items.

Mr. WELCH. I am sure my colleague does not want to misrepresent the Governor of the great State of California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Certainly not. I yield briefly, but I have only a few minutes left.

Mr. WELCH. Just long enough to quote the Governor correctly. Quoting from Governor Warren in his statement before the committee he said:

It is because of the belief that the people of my State want the project accelerated that I appear before you today and urge an appropriation of \$40,000,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That is correct.

Mr. WELCH. "Instead of \$20,000,000 as provided in the President's budget."

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman. I was there and heard the Governor say it.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there are certain specific comments I want to make regarding items and policies. I have spoken of the Central Valley project and shall not return to it.

On page 34, the bill shows that the committee cut the requested appropriation for \$5,000,000 for general investigations to \$125,000. That is not in the

interest of economy. I understand the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN] is going to discuss this, and that he will submit an amendment to increase that item. I shall vote for that amendment, and I hope the Members of this House will listen carefully to the explanation and that they will vote favorably.

On page 35, at line 5, the Davis Dam project is given \$6,200,000. The Congress is obligated to build this dam. It is a detail of the Mexican Water Treaty. I am advised by the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. RUSSELL] that this is not the proper amount. I do not know; but I do know, like other Members of this House, that in the short time he has been here, the gentleman from Nevada has established himself firmly. I have confidence in his statement. It should be checked carefully before the bill comes back from conference. Also, I have in my district a situation similar to one which this bill now forces on Nevada. Boulder City, Nev., is entirely on Government land; no taxes are paid to Nevada, from which school money can be secured. The Federal Government has an established policy that in such instances, a subvention is made to help meet the costs of educating the children of the workers. We cannot, and should not, change that policy here. I think perhaps the subcommittee could not visualize such a situation, as we can who have seen it in spots like this one, and that this will also be corrected before the bill comes back from conference. In connection with the Big Thompson project: The farmers in that part of Colorado contracted to pay a certain sum; a poor guess on the part of the Bureau of Reclamation, plus rising construction costs, now makes that sum inadequate. The committee thinks the farmers should pay more. We cannot decide that here. They have a contract with the Government. The item, on page 35, at line 14, should be increased by enough to keep the work moving until the matter is settled. Probably the amount at issue is not more than a couple million dollars. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL], who is a distinguished Member of this House, will undoubtedly talk about this.

I know that the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES] and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] will place before this House, and if necessary, before the other body, the details of the Columbia Basin project, on line 6 of page 36. These items are the only ones, to my knowledge, in which the decisions of the committee in the opinions of the western Members, justify discussion here. There are, however, items that are not money items that are important.

Turn to page 39, lines 7 to 10, inclusive. The hardest thing any of us had to do, has been to get figures regarding the unexpended balances on which we can rely. Two separate computations may be millions apart, and both may come from the Department of the Interior. We cannot decide that puzzle now. It must be decided before the bill is signed. The committee depends on these unexpended balances for the fiscal year 1948. We de-

pend on the committee. The lines to which I just referred say that only money in the reclamation fund may be used, or only money to the total of the fund. I ask now if these lines in any way jeopardize the use of the unexpended balances and particularly I ask whether these lines would interfere with the use of any money in the unexpended balances, if that money came from the general fund in fiscal year 1947 appropriations?

On the same page, beginning with line 23, those last 3 lines, and the first 8 lines on page 40, should definitely be struck out. I shall make a point of order if the committee does not, as I hope, strike them out by previous action. Without realizing it, the committee attempts to legislate on a matter which I expect will someday go to an international court or arbitration board. At best, this is based on questionable legislative action which does not take effect for perhaps 5 years, and this decision was specifically reserved in that legislative action, the Mexican Treaty referred to on line 4.

I hope that the committee will keep in mind that water is now stored back of Hoover Dam, and no longer back of "Boulder Dam." I am looking at line 11 on page 41.

The most important item, to me, personally and to my district, is on page 42. About a dozen years ago, the farmer of the Coachella Valley signed a contract under which the Bureau of Reclamation agreed to build an extension of the all-American canal into that area, where the water table was falling dangerously low. The water is not yet on the land. It lies in the canal, a few miles from date groves, the result of years of work and investment, and the wells are turning salt in the groves. The people of the valley came to Washington, and put aside the technicalities, and were willing to overlook the inexcusable delays and the broken promises, and consented to sign an additional contract for the lateral canals, and finally they consented to a change in the engineering design, to hurry the completion of the project. We are working against time, no longer years, now it is months. When a well is drilled now, a flowing well goes out.

The farmers had contracted to pay about \$13,000,000. They came here and agreed to pay an additional \$13,500,000. That is a big addition. The Government will save about \$8,000,000. The Bureau is to pay only for the protective features, now estimated to cost only \$4,500,000, one-third of which is already spent. It is a wonderful deal for the Government; and only the urgency of the need for water would compel the farmers to consent to it. The Bureau now says that, on page 42 of this bill, the words, "including distribution and drainage systems" must be taken from line 1, and placed after the word "California," on line 4. I am not a lawyer and so I will not call it quibbling; perhaps it really is necessary. All I know is that if this is not changed in this bill, I do not know how we can possibly save the date orchards which supply more than 90 percent of the commercial dates grown in

the United States. I ask no increase in appropriations; I have asked the committee for this change.

On page 43, at line 8, there is another item for my district. I am told by the engineer there that \$1,000,000 is not enough. I am not asking for any increase for a reason which I will make my final comment on this bill. This bill is for the fiscal year 1948. Congress will be back in January of that year. If the Bureau of Reclamation will go to work at once, seriously, earnestly and non-politically, and show that this amount, or any other like it, is being expended in a business-like manner, and economically, and still is not enough for the fiscal year, I would have no hesitation in asking the Appropriation Committee for the necessary money to finish the job that year.

If the Bureau dawdles, and plays politics, and sends its propagandists swarming over the various projects like ants, as it does over the Central Valley of California, my heart will not bleed over the cuts which the committee has made in the appropriation requests. It seems to me that the prospects of good will in the Congress and good appropriations in the bills rest entirely with the Bureau of Reclamation from now on.

My own conclusion is therefore that this bill is a good bill inherently, that in almost all cases it provides the amount of money which may be spent in one fiscal year, with three major exceptions, which will be discussed by the Members from those areas. I do not believe it provides enough money for general investigations. If an amendment is offered to correct that I shall vote for it. I shall vote for the bill feeling that what is not corrected in this House will be corrected in the other House and that there will finally be brought out a bill that we can support here and with our people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN].

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, soon we will have before us for consideration the adoption of a greatly expanded and new international world policy. The President and the State Department have recommended that we extend a special loan to Greece and Turkey in the amount of \$400,000,000, this loan to be expended in Greece partially for food and medical supplies but largely for the revival and rehabilitation of that nation's industries and part of the loan will go for military supplies to help modernize the Greek army.

This new policy provides for sending a military mission consisting of Army officers to Greece and also to Turkey to help train and reorganize the Greek and Turkish military forces. It is estimated

that about \$150,000,000 of the loan will go to Turkey and with it will go a military mission of Army officers who will help to reorganize and revitalize the military forces of Turkey.

The President in laying down this new world expansion policy says in substance that the United States Government commits itself to help defend and protect any nation in the world from being overthrown either by aggression or infiltration by another power. This new world policy committing our Government to the defense of other nations throughout the world which are so threatened is a thousand times more important than the consideration of the \$400,000,000 involved. The President says this move is necessary to stop the spread of communism and the possible overthrow of these two governments leading into the Middle East.

Two questions arise which we should seriously consider. Will this amount of money and what we do for Greece and Turkey under the plan likely stop the spread of communism into the Middle East? The next question arising is how much money and manpower will it take to stop communism in Italy, France, China, and a half dozen other countries in Europe which are on the verge of being thrown over by Communist organizations at the present time? Personally, I seriously doubt whether the money we are called upon to expend and the effort we intend to make in Greece and Turkey will be sufficient to stop the expansion of communism if Russia really desires to go into the Middle East. You can find able men in Washington whose judgment is respected on military matters and throughout the Nation who will tell you that most countries on the European continent are in such a state of chaos and financial insolvency that Russia, if she so desire, could occupy and conquer the continent of Europe within 8 weeks' time.

Much as I detest, as we all detest, the ideology of communism, much as we detest the reprehensible conduct of the Russian Government in the past 2 years in her failure to cooperate with the United States and other peace-loving nations, and the United Nations Organization as well, we must not let our hatred of her policies influence our judgment and mislead us in our thinking on so grave a problem as this expansion of foreign policy.

Mr. Chairman, we can all endorse the laudible ideal of the President who says we must stop the spread of communism. Every decent person in America is for the ideal of stopping the spread of communism. The Congress would unanimously approve the \$400,000,000 requested for the Greek-Turkish loan if they felt certain that would stop it, or seriously retard its expansion in Europe, but the Members of Congress know that we must consider the realities and not laudible ideals.

Mr. Chairman, in reality we have served notice on Russia that we propose to stop her from expanding into the Near East. Much as we may regret it, Russia is now the greatest military power on the Continent of Europe. If Russia

decides now or within the next year or two to move into the Middle East we will either have to back down on our foreign policy, or World War III will be upon us and the world. When this Congress thinks of the realities coupled with this new foreign expansion policy you must realize that if this move hastens World War III, that we have in fact established a military beachhead over 3,000 miles away which we will have to defend with all of the men necessary, the munitions of war and the might of the whole Nation.

Mr. Chairman, you must keep in mind that our acts on such momentous legislation as this and on all legislation is supposed to express the approval and thought of the American people. There is no question in my mind but that the majority of the American people are opposed to us taking this step at the present time. In fact, the Gallup poll, in its latest research on this question, some weeks ago showed that over 63 percent were opposed to it. You must visualize the possible reorganization of the draft boards throughout the Nation. You should visualize the possibility of millions of young men being filtered through these draft boards, again putting on the military uniform, the organization of the entire industry of the Nation in the war effort, controls of every kind again placed on our people, our resources geared to the production of implements of war, our national debt now standing at \$260,000,000,000 possibly being increased by \$50,000,000,000 a year. It appears that the majority of the House will follow the lead of the Senate and approve this legislation. If it does it is to be hoped that none of the things I have pointed out here today will happen, but I submit in deciding on this question we should not decide it on our emotional desires to stop the spread of communism in Europe, and fail to look at the practical side of what it may cost in human lives, American resources, and American finances.

Mr. Chairman, another question I want to raise is, can we afford to commit our Government to such a policy that may cost us many billions of dollars, for we will doubtless find that this \$400,000,000 is only a first small down payment on the commitment of the American taxpayers to finance and pay out countless billions of dollars to defend and protect the rest of the world.

Let me point out to you that England and France, who fought two world wars as our allies, are in financial ruin today and France is in social chaos. We have piled up a debt of \$260,000,000,000 and now the President and the State Department want us to rush in, declare this our new foreign policy, and furnish, at least temporarily, the international police force for the world. Such a move may well wreck our Nation financially, dragging the American people down into abject poverty where we cannot take care of our own people and cannot render further aid to the world. If we, the only great nation, believing ourselves solvent today, step into this trap and become involved world-wide in financing the rest of the world, all Stalin has to do is to

threaten a little here and a little there on starting war on any boundary in Europe until he bleeds this Nation white financially, causing us to finance other threatened nations with millions of dollars each in their turn, until we wreck our Nation financially.

Mr. Chairman, nothing is so important to the American people and to the contribution in leadership it can make to the world for peace in the future than for us to make certain we keep this country sound financially. Unless we keep this country sound financially unemployment, want, and chaos will envelop this Nation as it has other nations under similar conditions. Such a condition would give the Communists in this country who want to overthrow it the very opportunity for which they and Communist Russia are hoping may ultimately happen. We cannot support our Army and our Navy for the defense of this country unless we remain sound financially.

It is one thing to have laudable ideas and use courageous words, but after we have just emerged from a Second World War which has cost us \$400,000,000,000 and has left a debt of \$260,000,000,000 with the rest of the world broke, not to mention the 300,000 of our finest American soldiers killed and 1,000,000 wounded, which sacrifice can never be repaid. We must figure the cost and deal with realities. It is time that the Members of this Congress who are fearful to make this step stand up and be counted against it.

Mr. Chairman, this will go down in history as one of the most momentous weeks in the Congress of the United States. It may rank as of greater importance than the week in which we declared war on the Axis Powers a few years ago. Of course, it may turn out all right if the move is made. Every decent American hopes that it will—then again, things may happen to our Nation and to the world too fearful to contemplate. Another question arises: Can you buy off or stop with money that godless thing called communism? We helped liberate France for the second time, and we have given her over \$2,000,000,000 since VJ-day, yet she shows no gratitude and her Government is practically controlled by Communists elected by her people. The newspapers of France cry out against the United States Government and praise Russia. We gave Russia over \$11,000,000,000 in lend-lease and kept her from being conquered.

We accepted her in the finest embrace of friendship with the hope that she would be our friend and work with us and the other nations of the world for peace. You know the blackness of her record up to the very present moment. She has never kept her word once and has grabbed all the power possible. We have expended \$3,000,000,000 on China, and we have not stopped or retarded communism there. We expended over six hundred million on Yugoslavia, millions on Poland, millions on Rumania and Bulgaria, and they are all Communist today, and not one of their rulers is friendly to the United States. We have expended over five hundred million on Italy, and she is tottering on the brink of communism now.

Mr. Chairman, Great Britain has spent over \$500,000,000 on Greece and we have spent \$485,000,000 on Greece, and yet we are told that we must go in and help to reorganize her army, for in this nation of 7,000,000 people a few thousand guerrillas are trying to overthrow the Government. There is no income tax paid by the well-to-do in Greece today. They have 120,000 people on their federal pay roll. The well-to-do class has largely been the beneficiary of the aid we had hoped would go to the poor people of Greece. Now we propose another loan, and, a thousand times worse, we propose to send two military missions, one to Greece and one to Turkey, and to establish, if necessary, a military beachhead, which may mean that the Balkans again has been chosen as the site upon which another world war is to be started.

Mr. Chairman, last week on the floor of the House I said that, in my judgment, there was another and a better way. We know now that the President and the State Department made a mistake when they rushed into this thing, bypassing the United Nations Organization.

The fact that the Vandenberg amendments have been offered, asking the United Nations to approve or reject in substance our going into Greece, is an admission that a mistake was made. If our first move was a mistake, when you add this to all of the mistakes in our foreign policy from Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam—mistakes which will cost us billions of dollars, made by the State Department and our leaders—that will keep millions of European people in poverty for years—how can we swallow this thing with any certainty that this new policy is not another and greater mistake against the interest of the people of this country?

Mr. Chairman, if this Government wanted to do something in a substantial way, in a sensible way, to stop world expansion of communism, it should have suggested to the other peace-loving members of the United Nations Organization that this Greek-Turkish problem be brought with all the force and power before the United Nations Organization, demanding that Russia and her satellite nations cease and desist putting this pressure on Greece and Turkey. You answer that the United Nations is not completed to the point where they have the power. You do not know, because you have not tried it. The United Nations was set up for this purpose; and almost a year ago, when a like and serious situation arose, where Russia would not take her military forces out of Iran, that feeble nation came before the United Nations Organization and demanded that it act. It did act, and Russia took her military forces out of Iran. There is not a question in my mind but that we are starting at this thing the wrong way, no question but that we have made a mistake; and I, for one, refuse to follow through to save the face of the State Department or the bipartisan movement in the House and Senate, thereby compounding their mistakes, which may prove to be the most tragic made in the history of this Nation.

Mr. Chairman, the only way to call Russia's bluff to call it before the United Nations, representing 51 nations of the world. In addition to taking this matter to the United Nations, I think that the United States should take the leadership asking other nations to join with her, first, to immediately amend the United Nations Charter, doing away with the veto power; secondly, to provide for inspection under the United Nations Organization of atomic energy from the mines through the laboratories into the factories of every country in the world; and third, that another amendment should be passed that would provide for fixing military armament quotas for nations world-wide. This can be done and should be done without further delay. If these two bold moves were made instead of the approach we are about to make, Russia would be put on notice before the world, and it is the judgment of many of the best minds of this country that the United Nations Organization does have the moral power, suasion, and force to stop this expansion in Greece and Turkey by Russia as it did in Iran.

Mr. Chairman, if these amendments were rapidly driven through under the leadership of the United States and Great Britain and they can be, millions of subjugated people in Poland who want liberty, millions in Rumania, millions in Czechoslovakia, millions in Greece, millions in Austria, millions in France, Italy, and other nations could then look with hope to the United Nations as a great, powerful living force for liberty, freedom, and peace.

Mr. Chairman, these millions in the grass roots of these countries would start a pressure against the domination of communism in their countries that would drive it back into the confines of Russia. If the United Nations Charter is amended along the lines I have suggested, and I may say that I made a speech on the floor of the House almost 2 years ago advocating such a move, it will sweep the power and the influence of the United Nations Organization forward to where the people of the whole world can indulge a real hope for lasting world peace.

You may answer, if these amendments are made to the United Nations Organization, Russia may walk out. Well, on her past record, the sooner she walks out the better. This will call her bluff, and maybe make her dictatorial leaders think. She should be invited to stay in with the door left wide open, with a standing invitation for her to come back in, which no doubt within a short period of time she would do, because she would be given one choice to line up in full, honest fellowship with the rest of the world for peace, or become an aggressor nation, against which 70 percent of the world could be legally hurled against her through the United Nations Organization. She can join with the rest of the world for peace or commit national suicide.

Mr. Chairman, they have urged that the United Nations Organization cannot immediately finance aid to Greece. This Nation could authorize the expenditure

of \$100,000,000 through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the Export-Import Bank. In fact, it could be turned over to the United Nations Organization as one of our first contributions, possibly other nations, if they were invited in, would begin to make their contributions through the United Nations with the same purpose in view.

The President could be given the authority to authorize the Secretary General of the United Nations to begin to use our funds immediately through UNRRA or some other organization it would desire to bring into being. Funds for relief could be gotten to those countries as quickly through the United Nations as can be in the course provided by the legislation we are considering. In that way prompt and immediate help could go through the United Nations Organization.

Mr. Chairman, the United Nations Organization has been dealing with Greece in a practical way. Months ago a food and agricultural organization committee was sent to Greece by the United Nations, which investigated the entire situation there and came back with recommendations. That committee recommended that only temporary aid should be given by England and the United States in the way of some food and other necessary imports. They said some emergency relief was necessary and recommended a long-term permanent rehabilitation program for the Greek economy for assistance to that nation and that such assistance should be furnished through the World Bank. As I recall, the committee which made this study thought an emergency fund of about \$100,000,000 would be ample at the present time.

Mr. Chairman, since VJ-day our Nation has contributed over \$7,000,000,000 to help to feed, clothe, and rehabilitate the European nations and China. We are committed to a billion and a half dollars in relief to other nations this coming year. There are requests for billions of dollars through the Export-Import Bank and a great amount of money will go out through that organization. All of this money must come from the American taxpayers.

While I am willing to go as far as we can to help world humanity and while I am anxious to oppose the spread of communism anywhere and everywhere, I cannot bring myself to believe this legislation is the right approach to these vexing problems. For over 30 days I have kept an open mind, sought information from every source and thought seriously about this problem in the hope so far as I am individually concerned that I might be able to cast my vote in the best interest of the people I represent and of the entire Nation. Unfortunately, none of us can be certain, however, as to our decision. Time only will tell. From my study of this problem, however, it is my honest conviction, which I fear a majority of this body does not hold, that I will be serving the people of this Nation best by opposing this legislation.

The people in my district are divided on this question, some of my best friends favor it while I believe the great majority of my people are opposed to it. I believe

the majority of the American people, if they understood this legislation, would hesitate to endorse it.

Mr. Chairman, I am so certain that this approach settles nothing and that it may ultimately prove to be disastrous to this Nation that I cannot support it.

We cannot have world peace unless we cast the burden of keeping the peace of the world on the United Nations Organization and back that organization. We can have peace, world peace, in my judgment, if those who are leading us would reverse their position, and join their forces behind the United Nations Organization through which, in my judgment, only can world peace ultimately be achieved.

(Mr. STOCKMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, as a new member of the Committee on Appropriations I was assigned to the Department of the Interior Subcommittee. I found the members of the Interior Subcommittee to be the finest type of gentlemen possible with which to be associated, and I may even say, to be locked up with, for a period of 2 months, of any group that I could have hand-picked myself. The chairman of this committee, while we have not always agreed, and many times violently disagreed, on matters as to how to proceed and arrive at conclusions on matters, I found to be one of the most estimable gentleman with whom it has ever been my pleasure to serve. He has given unlimited and precious time to a study of the problems concerning a section of this country with which he is not particularly concerned, and the highest honor that I can bestow upon him is that every proposition that I have heard him advance has been an honest conviction. As for the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], the same thing can be said. I found him to possess the most comprehensive and charitable views of problems of the western part of the United States that I doubt are shared by any other member of the committee who has seen as little of that part of the country as has he. I can speak equally well of the other members of the committee, and we certainly worked under conditions of high compatibility during the entire 7 weeks time that were taken up by these hearings.

In regard to the matter of reclamation which as you probably know is closest and dearest to my heart, there was a sharp degree of variance of opinion upon that great work. The figures for 1948 submitted to the Bureau of the Budget by the Reclamation Department was \$260,000,000. The Bureau of the Budget in its wisdom cut this amount to \$145,000,000. That was the amount which came before us and which was considered by our committee.

In the final analysis, we allowed \$62,000,000 to carry on this great work, which as you all know is of major importance to the West.

A member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] earlier today made a statement that I think is at some variance with my un-

derstanding of what transpired in the committee and, with the gentleman's permission, I should like to give my idea of it at this time. He said awhile ago, if I quote him correctly, and if I do not I stand for correction, that this was a report of a majority of the committee. Mr. Chairman, that is not correct. The bill before you today is not a report of the majority of the committee, and I want to tell you just exactly why it is not a report of the majority. It was announced in our committee hearings on a certain day that in case of variance of opinion among the members of the committee as to the general policy that would be outlined to us, if the majority of the committee could not see fit to go along, another very important Member of the Congress was ready, willing, and waiting to come down and assist us in our work, that he would be only too happy to assist us in our work, and that he as a member of the full committee would be allowed to cast a vote in our deliberations. In other words, the sword of Damocles was dangled over the heads of the committee members.

Mr. ROONEY. Is that the "Big Bad Wolf," may I ask the gentleman?

Mr. STOCKMAN. That could be.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 additional minutes to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT. The gentleman that just preceded the gentleman told us that there were just a few items in this bill that were objectionable. I desire to call the gentleman's attention to a few provisions of this bill, among others, that are objectionable to Wyoming.

Now as the gentleman well knows about 75 percent of the area of Wyoming drains into the Missouri River Basin and for that reason I am intensely interested in the appropriation for the Missouri River project.

The State of Wyoming is dependent to a great extent upon irrigation for successful and well-balanced agricultural economy. The benefits derived from the lands now under irrigation have proven so great that there is no question as to the desirability or necessity among the people for expanding this irrigated land as rapidly as possible.

The committee's report provides for reducing the appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation's Missouri River Basin Project from \$23,000,000 to \$9,611,600 and restricting the use of this money to units now in the construction stage.

This appropriation as it now stands provides for continuation of construction on the Boysen and Kortes Units and for continued planning on Owl Creek, Paintrock, and Shoshone Extensions in Wyoming. No allowance is made for continuation of work on many other units which are in various stages of development. The following Missouri Basin Project units in Wyoming have

been completely eliminated from the 1948 program by the committee's action:

Belle Fourche Storage.....	\$10,000
Glendo	200,000
Tongue River Development.....	25,000
Powder River Development.....	100,000
North Platte River Development....	60,000
Shoshoni	13,000
Sheridan Canal Unit.....	25,000

Total 433,000

The first two units are included with that group of projects on which plans are being prepared for construction. The \$200,000 requested for the Glendo unit will be used to continue detailed surveys, right-of-way negotiations, economic studies and geological explorations, in order that preconstruction work on all features can be practically complete by the end of the fiscal year 1948. The area that will be served by the Glendo Project has been under water for many years and this project will provide supplemental water badly needed. The area to be served was involved in the case of Nebraska v. Wyoming decided June 11, 1945, and apportioned the natural-flow of the North Platte River between those two States and Colorado. The apportionment was made in sections, and the last section of the river covered by the decree was that portion between the Whalen Dam, which is the diversion Dam for the Interstate Canal on the North, and the Fort Laramie Canal on the South of the North Platte River, extending to the Tri-State Dam, which is just over the line in Nebraska. The natural flow of the river in this section was apportioned, 75 percent to Nebraska, and 25 percent to Wyoming.

Up until said decree was made, Wyoming had refused to recognize some 700 feet of the Tri-State Canal appropriation now owned by the Farmers irrigation district, and up until that time Wyoming had furnished her direct-flow right ditches with sufficient water; since that time there has been, and probably will continue to be, an insufficient supply for these older ditches.

The special master in the Wyoming-Nebraska case found that the early appropriators, with their priorities and appropriations, were as follows:

State	Canal	Priority	Acres	Second-foot
Wyoming....	Grattan.....	1882	614	9
	North Platte.....	1883	3,153	45
	Rock Ranch.....	1884	2,250	32
	Pratt-Ferris.....	1886	1,200	17
	Total.....		7,217	103
Nebraska....	Tri-State.....	1887	51,000	729
	Mitchell.....	1890	13,633	195
	Total.....		64,633	924
Wyoming....	Burbank.....	1891	292	5
	Torrington.....	1891	2,061	29
	Lucerne.....	1893	4,221	60
	Total.....		6,574	94

There is usually direct flow available to the four Wyoming ditches first named, whose total requirements in second-feet amount to 103. This would require that there be 412 second-feet of water natural

flow in the river, however, before these four oldest rights could be supplied.

Then in order of priority come the two Nebraska ditches, with requirements for 924 second-feet.

Then come the second group of three Wyoming ditches, with total requirements of 94 second-feet.

This makes a total of 1,121 second-feet required for the 9 ditches, but the total of the 2 groups of Wyoming ditches is 197 second-feet. Whenever there is 788 second-feet in the river the Wyoming ditches are taken care of. In other words, where Wyoming used to be able to satisfy her 197 feet of appropriations whenever there was that amount plus 195 feet for the Mitchell ditch, or 392 feet of water in the river, it now takes almost 800 second-feet to accomplish this. During the irrigation season the river frequently falls far below this 800 feet requirement.

In 1932, 1934, and 1936, the direct flow frequently fell below 1,000 second-feet. In 1934 it rose above 800 second-feet for only about 33 days during the entire season, and was below 400 second-feet about 34 days. In 1936 it was below 1,000 second-feet for over 50 days during the season, and below 800 second-feet about 28 days.

I quote the above from page 1385 of the court's decision in the Nebraska-Wyoming case in 89 United States.

During the crop season of 1946 the Burbank, the Torrington, and the Lucerne were out of direct-flow water much of the months of July and August. There would have been a very disastrous water shortage had it not been that the water users depending on storage rights in Pathfinder Reservoir graciously rented to these older ditches some 12,000 acre-feet of storage water which was temporarily available. These same ditches are trying this year to rent storage from the same source. No decision has been reached as yet, and if these storage waters are not made available to these three ditches again this year, the result will be disastrous.

It is only very occasionally that any storage is available for rental. The entire storage supply is needed by the Bureau of Reclamation districts comprising the North Platte project and the Warren Act contractors who have heretofore purchased a permanent supply of stored water from the United States. This situation affects not only the almost 6,600 acres of land under Wyoming ditches that are now made short of water, but it also affects the Mitchell ditch, whose lands lie on the south side of the North Platte River in Nebraska, and amount to over 13,600 acres. Before the Mitchell ditch can be supplied with its full appropriation there must be 924 second-feet of water available to Nebraska appropriators, and that requires that there be natural flow in the river of 1,232 second-feet. Nebraska is as much interested in the proposed Glendo Reservoir as Wyoming, or should be. With all available storage rights disposed of, some additional storage must be developed to save the lands under the Mitchell ditch and the three Wyoming ditches. This is not adding

new acreage, it is not developing a new territory, the lands served by the Mitchell ditch lie in the famous Mitchell Valley, south of the towns of Morrill and Mitchell, Nebr. The Burbank ditch serves lands lying in what is known as the London Flats country southwest of Lingle, Wyo. The lands under the Torrington ditch immediately surround the town of Torrington, Wyo. Some 200 water users under this ditch reside on tracts of from a fraction of an acre to 4 or 5 acres, live on these semifarm homes, and work in or in the vicinity of Torrington. They have developed these farmsteads with trees, shrubs, lawns, berry patches, orchards, and gardens, and their future, indeed, looks dismal. The lands under the Lucerne ditch surround the town of Lingle. I venture that there is not another 4,000 acres of irrigated land in the West that produces more heavily than do these fine farm lands when they have an adequate supply of water.

The Guernsey Dam lies some 8 or 10 miles up the river from Whalen, and just above the town of Guernsey, Wyo. The original capacity of this dam was 69,000 acre-feet; it has silted up until today its capacity is only about 45,000 acre-feet, and it is continuing to silt at the rate of about 1,000 acre-feet per year. This dam was built to serve two purposes, first, as a regulating dam to assist in handling the waters of Pathfinder Dam. It takes about 4 days for water to flow from Pathfinder Dam to Guernsey, but only an hour or two to flow from the Guernsey Dam to the headworks at Whalen serving the two large Government canals, the Interstate Canal and the Fort Laramie Canal. With a small supply of storage available at Guernsey, excess waters in the river can be caught and held when it becomes necessary to reduce ditch diversion, and ditch diversion can be speedily augmented when necessary.

Secondly, the dam has served to catch and hold flash run-offs from small tributaries of the North Platte River that would otherwise go to waste.

The proposed Glendo Reservoir would catch the silt which is now destroying Guernsey Reservoir and would leave that reservoir available for regulating the flow of the two Government ditches referred to above and the waters for Warren Act contractors that depend on it, and the Glendo Reservoir would also conserve these flash floods which the Guernsey Reservoir is presently going to have to let go to waste, and would make available for these old ditches a supplemental supply of stored water, and restore the value and fertility to upward of 20,000 acres of the finest irrigated farm land in the West.

On page 42 of this bill the committee proposes an appropriation of \$250,000 from the Colorado River development fund for the investigation of projects in the four States of the upper division of the Colorado River Basin. Now this money does not come out of general funds of the Treasury but out of a special fund from power receipts of the Boulder Canyon project, and I cannot see why that item was reduced 50 percent.

The Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928 authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior to make investigations and public reports of the feasibility of projects for irrigation, generation of electric power, and other purposes in the States in the Colorado River Basin, and of formulating a comprehensive scheme for the control and improvement and utilization of the water of the Colorado River and its tributaries.

The Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act provides that \$500,000 annually of the receipts of the Colorado River development fund for the years of operation ending in 1938, 1939, and 1940—amounting to a total of \$1,500,000—are authorized to be appropriated only for the continuation and extension, under the direction of the Secretary, of studies and investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation for the formulation of a comprehensive plan for the utilization of waters of the Colorado River system for irrigation, electrical power, and other purposes, in the Colorado Basin States. The next such receipts up to and including the receipts for the year of operation ending in 1955 are authorized to be appropriated only for the investigation and construction of projects for utilizing the waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of the upper division of the Colorado Basin, namely, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Appropriations for fiscal year 1948 would come from the second reservation in the special fund which has been set aside for investigations and construction of projects in the States of the Upper division. From this fund \$2,599,750 has been previously appropriated, leaving \$400,250 unappropriated. An additional \$500,000 will accrue to this fund at the beginning of fiscal year 1948.

Without the appropriation of the funds requested in the budget estimate the bureau cannot proceed with a project-planning program to provide for an orderly and adequate development of the water, land, and power resources of the Upper Colorado River Basin. Without such planning, this development, which Congress provided for in the 1940 act, will be materially delayed. The withholding of \$250,000 of the \$500,000 requested, which is the amount allowed by law, is false economy, as the money comes from a special fund derived from the sale of power and not from the General Treasury. If the money is not appropriated, it merely accumulates in the special fund and does no good for anyone.

There are 100 potential within-basin projects in various stages of investigation in the States of the upper division of the Colorado River Basin. About one-quarter of this total are under active consideration and those investigations should be pushed. The States of the upper division are now negotiating a compact for the equitable allocation of the available water between the States. Additional information on the potential projects is urgently needed in order that the States may arrive at a fair and workable compact. The withholding of necessary funds, particularly when those funds are already dedicated to a specific purpose, would serve to slow down unreason-

ably this extremely vital work of the compact commission and at a time when the bureau has a force on hand in the area to do the work.

In 1922 the States of the upper division entered into the Colorado River compact which apportions the water of the Colorado River system between the States of the upper division and the States of the lower division. In entering into this compact the States of the upper division assumed an obligation to deliver 75,000,000 acre-feet of water at Lee Ferry in any 10-consecutive-year period. To meet this obligation the upper basin States must have hold-over storage reservoirs. The experience of the past 16 years has brought to our attention the fact that the Upper Basin States must provide some hold-over storage in the very near future. I feel strongly about this point and I have already introduced H. R. 2841, a bill to authorize the construction of certain Federal reclamation works in the Upper Basin of the Colorado River. Investigations on these important storage works are performed with funds appropriated from the special fund I have already mentioned. It is extremely important that these investigations be completed so that the upper division States may know when and how best they can meet their commitments.

The investigation in the upper Colorado River area, such as those of the Lyman project now nearing completion, and of the Sublette and Little Snake River projects now well advanced would be greatly retarded. All upper basin States would be affected by stoppage of work on investigating the hold-over storage projects required to meet the Colorado River compact commitments.

Now, then, I certainly cannot agree with the cut in the general investigations fund from the requested amount of \$5,000,000 to the token appropriation of \$125,000, which will completely eliminate investigation programs now under way in the Western States.

The maintenance of an adequate program of Federal irrigation development is essential to a sound national economy. Irrigation is a sound investment. It pays its way. It creates new wealth and new permanent opportunities for business expansion and employment, but sound irrigation development is impossible without adequate planning.

The Bureau of Reclamation is now preparing comprehensive plans for 35 river basins and subbasins and is reviewing by means of these plans the entire water-resources situation throughout the 17 Western States, with the purpose of evolving the best plans for the optimum utilization of this resource for irrigation, power production, industrial and domestic uses, and to provide silt and flood control. The comprehensive basin plans present a program of development which will provide a means of maintaining a desirable standard of living for our future expanding population. In addition to the comprehensive basin plans being studied, the Bureau is actively investigating 115 individual projects. The token appropriation proposed will mean complete abandonment of all investigations throughout the West. It

is less than 2 percent of the program now being carried out. Complete disintegration of the highly trained technical staff of the Bureau would result.

The importance of having adequate funds, so essential to sound planning, cannot be overemphasized. The costs of construction of irrigation power features of Bureau projects are reimbursable. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate thoroughly and to review the proposed plans adequately in order to be certain that all possibilities are carefully explored and the best plan selected. Not only are there 115 projects now under investigation, but there is a constant demand from local interests for investigations of other new projects in all 17 Western States. This is inevitable, considering that water is the most valuable natural resource and the foundation upon which the economy of the arid and semi-arid West is built.

Continuing study and planning for the best use of the combined water and land resources of the West is essential. The general investigation program now under way is designed for this need, but the amount proposed to be allotted will not permit worth-while results.

The work of the Bureau of Reclamation in investigations and planning of new projects, including the preparation of project planning reports for the authorization of construction of new projects is carried on from three sources. These are the annual appropriations for general investigations, the Colorado development fund, and in the Missouri Basin, a portion of the Missouri Basin project appropriation. This bill, as reported out by the committee, practically eliminates all planning activities.

If the appropriation is limited to \$125,000 for general investigations and \$250,000 for the Colorado River development fund, together with the elimination of nearly all planning from the Missouri Basin project appropriation, all of the project planning work in the State of Wyoming will be stopped.

The type of expenditure represented by irrigation development is an investment as distinguished from a nonproductive expenditure. These projects will return the full amount of their cost to the Federal Treasury and will at the same time bring benefits of inestimable value not only to the areas in which they are located but to the Nation as a whole.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes. May I interject at this point that I expect to offer an amendment tomorrow upon that specific item?

Mr. BARRETT. I will certainly support that amendment.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. While this committee was working long hours and very diligently, plans were being made for a visit of the President of Mexico to the city of Washington. One of the purposes of that visit will be to secure a loan of \$25,000,000 for the development of irrigation and public power in Mexico.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Does the gentleman believe there is any question but that he will get it?

Mr. CURTIS. I am not going to give it to him.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I was going to explain why it was that it was not necessary to call in the big bad wolf. It was brought very tangibly to the attention of the committee that in case of disagreement under the general policy as outlined this gentleman would be brought in and he would be allowed to vote with the committee. If the contemplated or anticipated alignment of the members followed, then with the gentleman coming in it would probably make a tie vote, and if a tie vote ensued it was announced that the rules of the House would be invoked, and, consequently, no amount of money would go into the item. In other words, in case of a tie vote, nothing would be allowed.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I think the gentleman has explained it quite well.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. I might say, of course, the other side of the fence played smart politics by putting my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] on the committee to take Mr. NORRELL's place and, of course, knowing that Mr. ROONEY would go along with the spending of any amount of money that anyone could suggest. So, in order to offset that, it was necessary for the Republicans to do that which we thought is right and proper. That never would have been done if it had not been for the fact that the other side of the aisle had placed the liberal on that committee for the sole purpose of outvoting us.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Iowa, if it is not the fact that I have always been for proper economy in Government. I have opposed appropriations for the Grazing Service when my good friend, the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], and I had it out hot and heavy in this Chamber. I have opposed appropriations in this bill in connection with the Park Service when I found out they were giving concessions entered into under the Hoover regime in 1932 which practically was a larceny on the Treasury of this country. The gentleman from Iowa knows that I never did ride on headless horseman economy where we cut out the very vitals of America by denying appropriations for projects such as the one in the district of the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. JENSEN. I might say the gentleman also showed his conservatism when he opposed the concession plan for the Statute of Liberty. He said that the Government was not getting a fair proportion of the money that was derived from that concession so he has shown how he stands on economy.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman knows that I showed in the case of the Statute of Liberty where the little fellow could go in and buy some soda pop and a hot

dog that the revenues to the Federal Treasury were about 100 times more than they were out at Yosemite Park in California where the concessionaire was appointed by Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, where they do \$3,000,000 worth of business a year and Uncle Sam's Treasury gets the huge sum of \$5,000 for the privilege of using the entire park and any number of structures and the use of Uncle Sam's roads and police and water and garbage-removal service and everything else. Uncle Sam gets \$5,000 for that nice concession. The gentleman from Iowa well knows I am the one who brought that to the attention of this committee and this House.

Mr. JENSEN. Absolutely.

Mr. ROONEY. What has the gentleman from Iowa done about it up to date?

Mr. JENSEN. I give the gentleman credit and I want the House to know that the Republicans on the committee went right down the line with him. He was absolutely right, but the fact still remains, they renewed all of those concession contracts. It was not this committee that did it. It was the Interior Department that renewed them, just about as they were before. So I am sorry that all the work he did came to almost nought because of the fact that the boys downtown just said, "No, we cannot do this."

Mr. ROONEY. I would like the gentleman from Oregon to continue with the tale of the big bad wolf.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I will say to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] in answer to his nicely worded statement, I am not a analyst of politics in any degree. I am probably unable to surmise the political aspect of the various Democratic and Republican maneuvers, if there were any such.

But to proceed, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] referred to the majority report of the committee. That is, the foundation of the report, I believe you will all agree with me that that is not exactly what one would term a bona fide majority report as is usually accepted by the House.

Mr. ROONEY. I dislike to interrupt my good friend, but I will give him such time as has been taken in the colloquy between the gentleman from Iowa and myself. Is it not a fact that the three members of the minority, serving on the subcommittee, voted for a greater amount than the amounts allowed by the majority of this committee, in connection with the reclamation projects?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to my distinguished chairman.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. On last Monday the Appropriations Committee, composed of 43 members, approved the committee report. It is the majority report of the entire Appropriations Committee. The gentleman did not object in the committee meeting to any part, any word, any phrase, or any figure in the report. It is the committee report.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the sense in wasting time? It is just like marking up the bill.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. May I continue without being interrupted? The force of

the gentleman's statement is that this is a subcommittee report.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN] has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. As a matter of fact, this Appropriations Committee consisting of 43 members, approved this report before it was made public. There cannot be any question but what it is the majority report of the Committee on Appropriations. I do not see what there is to argue, belaboring the point as to how the votes were cast in the subcommittee, because if the gentleman had any complaint to make, he should have raised it in the committee on last Monday. If the gentleman from New York feels wronged, he is in the same position I was for 6 years on the committee when I was a member of the minority. I was a part of the 17 and he was a part of the 25 that rolled this up year after year and broke the economy of Uncle Sam.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Ohio whether or not any member of the majority in the full Committee on Appropriations offered any amendment to increase any amount in this bill as reported by the majority of the subcommittee?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. In the executive session of the committee the majority voted the bill out. The report filed was by authority of the Appropriations Committee. What happened in the committee is of no importance, except that the majority voted it out.

Mr. ROONEY. I absolutely agree with the gentleman.

Mr. RAYBURN. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield, gladly.

Mr. RAYBURN. I will agree with the gentleman if he will use the remainder of his time. I would like to hear him.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

Now, a belated answer to my distinguished colleague from New York in the matter of the vote in the subcommittee. I want to keep the record straight. Let me say here and now—and if I am wrong I desire correction—at no time was a vote taken in the subcommittee. But, you say, this is the majority report of the subcommittee. I just merely want to have the facts as they appear to me firmly established in the record.

Now, to proceed, this committee in its wisdom allowed \$62,000,000 for the reclamation fund. The amount originally proposed by the Bureau was \$260,000,000. This is a cut of \$198,000,000, slightly more than a token cut, if I may be allowed to make the observation.

Mr. Chairman, there are two kinds of appropriations in my humble judgment: One is what may be termed "pork-barrel" legislation, that is money that is perhaps in most cases wisely expended and so spent for the benefit, use, and advancement of most of the people in the United

States of America. It has, however, a feature and that is that that sort of money is not reimbursable. The other type of appropriation is what may be termed "for capital investment" and it is entirely reimbursable to the Treasury of the United States whether it be in the reclamation fund or the general fund, and it is under that heading that the amount of money appropriated for proposed reclamation projects come.

That makes a vast difference. This money is only being loaned to the people interested in these irrigation projects; and, in passing, let me say that the settlers on these projects are not merely citizens of the 17 western States, they are citizens of every State in the Union. It directly benefits all of us.

A question has arisen as to whether money appropriated from the general fund and for the construction of reclamation projects is proper or not. It has been decided in one way that it is not proper. I think there is merit to the fact that the money from the general fund of the United States Treasury which is used for reclamation projects does not come back to the general fund. Instead, that money is repaid and, I may say, with 3 percent interest to the reclamation fund.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 additional minutes to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I think that proposal to make repayments to the general fund has merit. I believe, however, it is folly and short-sighted economy at this time to cut off all the reclamation projects there are in progress of construction and limit them to money that is available in the reclamation fund. In so doing I want to subscribe to the theory of the gentleman from Ohio, that money appropriated from that fund when it comes back should be credited to the fund and the people of the United States who furnish the money for that fund should be reimbursed. But in my opinion, Mr. Chairman, it is not the right way to do it, to cut off our nose in order to be able to get even a just proposal before the American people. That may be one way to do it. There is a difference of opinion, and there is no one who is a greater admirer of the chairman who has proposed that proposition than I am, but I think this is a pretty rough method in order to enforce that demand.

In the reclamation section of the bill the committee—and I say in its wisdom—saw fit to cut the salaries and expenses budget from an amount which was based on the Bureau of the Budget request of \$4,800,000 to \$3,000,000. Maybe that is too much; maybe it is not. I yield to no man when I say I am first and foremost a champion of economy and especially of Government funds. I believe that the figures will justify my statement that there are some personnel in the Bureau of Reclamation that could properly be dispensed with. The Bureau of Reclamation is somewhat in the same situation as Topsy, it has just growed to use the vernacular, and I think there may be some cut made in that connec-

tion, but if it will eliminate the key men, the top men, the brains of a great million-dollar organization, then, Mr. Chairman, it is poor and false economy to cut the amount to the amount which we did cut it.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. I appreciate that the gentleman is the first speaker who has mentioned this vital point. In addition to the fund the gentleman has mentioned, the cut in appropriations, in that same section they have placed a specific limitation of \$6,500,000 that will reduce the number of engineers by 1,300, destroying the whole engineering structure, design and construction program for this great project and in 1,552 pages there is not one scintilla of testimony or evidence justifying this cut.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I thank the gentleman for his very valuable contribution.

I would like to call attention to another matter which I intend to follow up further tomorrow. That is the matter of general investigations. The Budget Bureau saw fit to allow \$5,000,000 for this item. I submit to you that the Bureau of the Budget is not giving away money and when it allowed \$5,000,000 for this important work it scrutinized the item very closely. The committee saw fit to allow \$125,000 in place of \$5,000,000.

The work of the general investigation department is to see beforehand just what the possibilities are of a proposed reclamation project, find out what type of soil is there, whether or not it is susceptible to irrigation, whether or not it is practical for irrigation; and the saving of four or five million dollars in that item could very well in the future lead to the ill-advised use of many, many millions of dollars. That is one item which could well receive the close scrutiny of this House and probably be raised to a modest amount which will allow the bureau to keep on its staff men who have been trained by lifelong experience in the work of finding out what can or what cannot be irrigated.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Can the gentleman give us any idea of the amount that was spent for investigations during the past year by the Bureau of Reclamation? Does the gentleman have those figures?

Mr. STOCKMAN. No; I do not have the exact amount but I would think it would be close to the budget figure.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I have been advised that there is a large sum being carried over. I do not know whether it is enough to take care of the requirements or not, but I wonder if the gentleman has the figures. I am interested in what the gentleman is saying and I intend to support his amendment raising the amount to whatever he thinks is fair and reasonable. I think we ought to check these projects and find out those that are feasible; in other words, get all the information we can.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Do I understand the gentleman proposes to offer an amendment to increase the amount for these general investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation?

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. I shall support that amendment too.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I appreciate the gentleman's support.

Mr. MURDOCK. When I said earlier today that this bill really sterilizes the action of the Bureau of Reclamation, I had in mind just this kind of cut, taking away the seed corn from our great western irrigation farmers of the future.

Mr. STOCKMAN. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. In addition to finding out whether the land is susceptible to irrigation, they have to investigate the stream flow and the dam sites, which takes a great deal of preliminary work.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes; and that sort of work requires trained men, engineers who have followed that sort of work for years. It is a highly specialized profession. You cannot just pick those men up off the curbstone to do a job like that because if you do it will cost a great many millions of dollars if they are intrusted with that important work.

Members of the House, I have gone along, I think, with fairly good grace on most of this bill. I do believe that the Department of the Interior has many men who could be economically dispensed with. I do feel that they spend some money in disseminating information to the people that the people probably do not want. I was very happy to go along with those cuts, but when it comes to our investing the money of this Nation in a capital investment, in other words, a reimbursable investment that will be paid back with interest, and which is producing capital that makes for the prosperity of the entire United States, we should look at it in a different light. This is a Nation-wide proposition. It is not sectional. It is not confined to the 17 Western States. It is confined, gentlemen, to the 48 States, and it is a matter which is dedicated to the 140,000,000 people of this country, to which they are all eligible, and which you will find on these projects, coming from every section of these United States. It is our last greatest natural resource to be developed.

It has been said here on the floor today that our Mesabi iron range is only good for another 12 years, that our oil resources are only known to be good for another 20 years, that our timber is fast being depleted, that our fields are being mined of what was once thought to be an inexhaustible resource. Our food production in this country is likely, in the next 10 or 15 years, to be the exact reversal of what it is today. Today we are living in the land of plenty. Fifteen years from today, which is the tomorrow of today, it can and will very likely be an entirely different problem that will face us. It

takes time to get these projects ready, and within the next 15 years we must not have it said that we failed in our duty here today to advance money for reimbursable projects which have all the worth-while values that anyone who analyzes the situation any way at all cannot help but say is feasible.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HARDY. Does the gentleman think that we need at the present time to exploit these natural resources? Does our agricultural production indicate that we need to bring these additional lands into production through irrigation?

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes; in my opinion it does.

Mr. HARDY. Does the gentleman not believe that the opening up of irrigated areas at this time would displace present agricultural production in other sections of the Nation?

Mr. STOCKMAN. No.

Mr. HARDY. Does the gentleman not believe that the opening up of irrigation projects in recent years has caused a transfer of agricultural production to be concentrated in certain specific irrigated areas?

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes.

Mr. HARDY. Does the gentleman think that will continue?

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes. I hope it continues.

Mr. HARDY. Then, would the gentleman be in favor of consolidating the production of certain specified crops in an area where a hazard of some water condition might completely wipe out that production?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has again expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Let me place my thoughts before the House and not accept the gentleman's viewpoint to that extent.

Mr. HARDY. I am asking the gentleman for some answers.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I am not at all in favor of concentrating agricultural produce in any area, but that is a matter that is going to come whether we like it or not. All one has to do is to take a short automobile trip in either Maryland or Virginia and see the erosion of the soil in that territory, and I think it is indicative of the eastern seaboard; that it has been mined to the point of exhaustion, and the corn crop that you see growing there is mighty scant, being as charitable as I can about it, and it seems to me like bluegrass is one of the main crops.

Gentlemen, as sure as I stand here in the well of this House today, that within the next 15 years, if we do not open up the available irrigable acreage in the West, the ones that are the most productive acres of any country in the world, this country will face a food famine.

(Mr. STOCKMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'Ewart].

Mr. D'Ewart. Mr. Chairman, I am deeply concerned over the failure of this bill to provide adequate funds for the education of Indian children, and for the maintenance of Indian hospitals. These are, I believe, two services which the Government should perform for the Indians to the best of its ability. That cannot be done on the amounts recommended in the Interior Department Appropriation bill.

One of the increases denied is the sum of \$155,000 to meet the added costs of contracts between the Federal Government and local school districts for the education of Indian children. In my State and in several others where Indian children attend the public school, it has been the practice of the Congress to permit a Federal contribution on behalf of these children. This is necessary because most of the Indians live on non-taxable land, while the school districts depend on local property taxation for funds to operate the schools. Costs in these schools have been rising steadily. In Montana we estimate they have increased from 20 to 25 percent. Meanwhile the contribution of the Federal Government has not increased, and it is not paying its fair share of the expense of educating the Indian children. Where the Federal contribution fails to increase with rising costs, the school districts will be forced to curtail their school terms, increase the ratio of pupil to teacher, or even close their doors, with consequent serious effects on both the Indian and white children of the districts.

The Federal contribution for this purpose in all States has been about \$600,000. This year the Bureau asked an increase of \$155,000 so that the Government's contribution would be increased in proportion to rising costs. This increase has been denied, and instead all funds for education have been cut about \$2,000,000.

As an example of the effect this will have in my district, I would like to explain the situation in the Brockton, Mont., public school. In this school 71 children out of a total enrollment of 105 are Indians. Most of their parents live on nontaxable land. The land of the white people in the district, the parents of the 34 white children, certainly cannot be expected to bear the cost of the entire school district. If the Federal Government does not pay its share of the expenses, the district will have to cut its services for both whites and Indians. This situation is repeated throughout my State, and it is serious.

The Federal Government has an obligation to perform in this matter, and I believe it must accept that responsibility. When the Federal Government made wards of the Indians it also assumed the responsibility for their welfare, and that includes adequate educational facilities. The Indian Bureau has been criticized repeatedly for not advancing the Indians so that they can take their places in our society as full citizens. It cannot advance the Indians if it is not allowed funds for their education. Education of

the children is the very basis of all our hopes that the Indians may someday become free and independent citizens, a goal toward which we all should strive.

This applies also to hospital facilities for Indians. The costs of operating these hospitals has increased greatly. Even now we have in committee, deficiency appropriation requests which are absolutely necessary to maintain our Indian hospitals for the remainder of the current fiscal year. We are morally obligated to maintain these hospitals. Everyone knows that the costs of running such institutions have increased. Yet the committee has refused the \$766,430 increase requested for the coming fiscal year. In view of the fact that we are going to have to furnish additional funds within a few days to keep these hospitals from closing May 1, it seems to me a short-sighted policy to attempt to hold the hospitals for another year under what has been proved to be an inadequate amount.

Adequate provisions for hospitals and schools are obligations we have assumed for our Indian citizens, and I hope that the House will see fit to restore the amounts cut in the committee report.

(Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I have made at various points in the debate this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE].

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Chairman, I have long been interested in the work of the Geological Survey in the fields of mineral and water resources, topographic mapping, and the supervision of mineral production from public lands. Consequently, I am concerned over the action of the Appropriations Committee in regard to the activities of the Geological Survey and believe that the House should realize some of the results of that action if the committee's recommendations are included in the Interior bill when it is finally passed.

We all realize that the strictest economy should be practiced in Government operations, but care should be exercised to insure that we insist on true, and not false, economy. Large sums were wastefully expended during the war in obtaining information in a desperate hurry because earlier investigations had not been sufficiently extensive. Such a situation should not be allowed to occur again.

I note that the ground-water investigations of the Geological Survey have been eliminated entirely. These are important studies and have been in progress for more than half a century. Their worth has been proved and the well-being of the Nation demands that they be continued. The ground-water studies of the Geological Survey are supported by such organizations as the American Water Works Association and the United States

Chamber of Commerce. The use of ground water today is nearly double that in 1938 and irrigation interests, industries, States, and municipalities have come to look to the water facts determined and made available by the Survey as a necessity in planning development and growth.

The committee recommends that funds for land classification be reduced approximately 50 percent below the 1947 level and for mineral leasing work about 30 percent below this year's level. The committee apparently overlooked provision for work on Indian land leases. The value of minerals produced from the public and Indian lands has increased from \$93,000,000 in 1938 to \$183,000,000 in 1946. The Geological Survey is responsible by law for the classification of the public land as to its mineral character and for the supervision of mineral leases on the public land. If the committee's recommendations regarding these activities become law, the Survey will have to attempt to handle nearly twice the work load with a staff equivalent to that of 1938.

The committee recommends that topographic mapping by the Geological Survey be supported by only about one-third the amount approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Few will doubt the vital importance of adequate maps in the conservation and use of natural resources; in the location and production of minerals; for the planning and construction of highways, railroads, and airfields; for the protection of the public health; for planning industrial expansion; and for many other purposes. The amount recommended by the committee for topographic mapping would permit only a small fraction of the most urgently needed mapping to be done. The mapping possible with the funds recommended by the committee would not even satisfy the minimum needs of the War Department alone, if no mapping were undertaken for other purposes. This seems like poor economy indeed.

In spite of the facts that new mineral deposits are discovered with increasing difficulty, that our resources of many minerals have been seriously depleted, and that others are being mined at a rate far exceeding the development of new resources, the committee recommends for 1948 geologic surveys on a scale about 15 percent below those carried on in 1947. Geologic surveys provide the best, in fact the only, systematic guide to the discovery and appraisal of additional mineral resources. The Geological Survey has worked out carefully a long-range plan of geologic studies designed to keep the United States, so far as is possible, in the enviable position in regard to mineral resources that the Nation has traditionally occupied, a position that all-out war use has already jeopardized. Experience has shown that Federal geologic surveys return their cost to the taxpayer several fold and immeasurably increase the country's security through increased mineral resources.

It seems to me that other anomalies appear in the action of the Appropriation Committee in regard to the Geo-

logical Survey. With all the drastic cuts recommended for technical operations, the committee has approved an over-all survey budget of a little more than \$9,000,000. This is a little more than three times the total amount appropriated for survey work 10 years ago. Corresponding increases, however, have not been recommended for administration and some servicing operations. For example, the amount recommended for the Director's salary roll provides for the same number of people in that official's office as was necessary in 1938. Topographic mapping is to be carried on at a rate about five times that in 1938, but the committee recommends provision for no increased production by the Division of Map Reproduction which performs the final steps necessary in making maps available to the public.

The committee recommends language prohibiting the transfer to other agencies of funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation. This language would deny to the Bureau of Reclamation the specialized services of the Geological Survey in the formulation of sound plans. The bureau depends largely on the survey for essential facts related to both surface and ground water, for river surveys, for topographic maps, and for basic geologic information. All these activities would have to be abandoned by the survey except those that could be financed with funds appropriated to the Geological Survey, which funds as I have indicated are recommended in amounts far too small to even approximate the investigations that should be carried on.

(Mr. ENGLE of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, this is the third of the regular appropriation bills to come before the Congress. Compared with the amounts involved in the two previous bills, the sums appropriated herein are almost inconsequential. Indeed, we appropriate by the bill before us only about 1 percent of the amount the three bills will appropriate, yet the actual reductions, the actual cut-backs in this bill are several million dollars more than in the two previous bills taken together, the sum of which is ninety-some-odd times larger than that in this bill. One would think that the promised \$6,000,000,000 reduction in expenditures was to be accomplished by castrating the program for development of our natural resources, particularly by the emasculation of our great reclamation projects of the West. This, however, could not be because the total budget request was less than three hundred million.

I disagree with well-nigh every change that the committee has made in this bill. My disagreement does not arise out of any desire to be profligate or prodigal with public funds. It rather grows out of a feeling and conviction that here is the real false economy about which the President warned us not long ago.

Let me cite you, as one example of false economy, the complete elimination

of the Power Division in the Department of the Interior. You will find in the first paragraph of the bill, after the enacting clause, the proviso that "no part of this appropriation shall be used for a Power Division under the Office of the Secretary. One must recognize the responsibility placed upon the Department of the Interior with respect to power to realize the really false character of this economy.

By the Flood Control Act of 1945 the Congress placed sole authority for the marketing of power from flood control hydroelectric dams constructed by the Corps of Engineers in the Department of the Interior.

I hold in my hand a list of dams now under construction and now nearing completion; some of these will come into production of power within the next fiscal year. Others are under construction, but I would like to read this list:

Center Hill, Altoona, Dale Hall, Clark Hill, Wolf Creek, and Bugs Island.

At current power prices, the output of those dams will bring revenues to the Government in a sum, I am informed, exceeding \$3,000,000 a year.

The committee recommends denial of any funds whatsoever for a division within the Department which exercises this responsibility placed upon it by law. I say that is very false economy. The estimates of the amount required for this particular division is quite small, too.

You remember, Mr. Chairman, what happened with the Wilson Dam after the other war. For years the dam stood idle. The water and energy was wasted and no return was produced on the Government's investment except that meager little amount that the power company would pay for the power at the bus bar. Are we creating here six more Muscle Shoals? Is that economy?

Moreover, Mr. Chairman, in addition to these marketing of power responsibilities, the Secretary of the Interior has supervision over the largest power program in the world, taken as a whole. Nevertheless, the Secretary may have no experts at hand to supervise and review rate determinations, or cost allocations, or operating practices, or contracts involving the more than \$30,000,000 of revenue which is annually received from power operations. This division was abolished entirely despite its great responsibilities and although the amount of money involved in all was probably no more than the salary of the president of a big privately owned utility.

Is this economy? God save us from such shortsightedness.

I find myself in disagreement with the political philosophy and the fear for the future of America that I think is inherent in the provisions of this bill. I hasten to add that that disagreement in no way is based on any question of personality.

I have never worked with a committee among whose members there was more compatibility and genuine regard and real affection for every member. I pay tribute to every member. It is a great thing that in this grand government of liberty, in this country where freemen

govern themselves by working their majority will, where citizens, Members of Congress, and great national political parties, can disagree and resolve their disagreement by majority action.

I was quite interested to hear the inner workings of the subcommittee revealed. My distinguished, able, and fine friend the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN] says this is not a majority report. Well, if it is not a majority report, it must be a minority report. But I hasten to disclaim that it is a Democratic report or a Democratic bill. Historically, the Democratic Party has stood for progressive development of our natural resources and development of the West. The gentleman indicates that a majority of the subcommittee opposed these uneconomic, unsound curtailments of these beneficial projects. Since he has said so, I will not disagree with him in any respect. Certainly, no member of the minority party of the subcommittee favors this kind of bill.

So if it is not a majority report and bill, and if it is not a minority report and bill, in the sense that it is a democratic bill and report, just how can we classify this monstrosity? I suppose we will have to call it what it really is, "The bill of the Republican leadership." One cannot escape the conclusion that Western Republicans, to say the least of it, do not control the policies of their party. Through the workings of our two-party system, the people have a choice, and, practically speaking, it is about their only effective means of expressing their choice upon issues and political philosophies national in scope.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] has expired.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. GORE. I was not only disappointed in the outcome of the election last November but I was disappointed that the people were not given the clear-cut choice between policies and programs of the two parties which the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, now the beloved Speaker of this body, promised them as the minority leader, before election. True, some promises were made, but they were rather general in character. But apparently the majority of the American people, including, may I regretfully say, some Democrats, thought perhaps it would not be a bad idea to let the Republicans have control of the Government for a while. There are indications that many, many such people have already had enough, and are only awaiting the opportunity to correct their mistake.

But despite the many mistakes and costly bungling of public affairs, one thing stands out, the two-party system is now working to the extent that by next year the country will for once have that "clear-cut choice." The people are now having a look at the Republican program.

My distinguished friend, the chairman of the subcommittee, says that this bill is brought in in response to campaign promises. I have looked over the campaign promises and platforms and I have not found one word indicating that the

Republicans promised to cut Central Valley 66 percent. I have not found a single word about destroying the Columbia River Basin project. I did not find a single promise that the people were to be denied transmission lines from the Bonneville Power project, the Southwest Power project, necessary to make cheap electricity available to the people. I just wonder where those promises were made. They do not seem to be a matter of record.

Now, with respect to these transmission lines, I want to say just a word. You will find a statement in the report that the committee believes that the consumers should erect their own substations. Let us look at that a minute. Here is a very high tension power line leading from a generator in a public power dam. The high tension power must be stepped down in order to be in usable form. So this committee says to the Rural Electrification Cooperatives out in the West, they say to the municipalities out there, the small towns, cities, and villages who own their own municipal utility systems, "You build your own substations." What does a substation cost? You could not hope to build a substation to tap one of these high Bonneville power lines for less than around a million dollars. How do you expect a small rural electrification cooperative, largely composed of farmers who contribute their mites every month, to build a million-dollar substation? That is like holding bread before a hungry child, but holding it beyond his reach.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That means that private monopolies will make profits by the expenditure of public funds in the generation of electricity.

Mr. GORE. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. I have a very high regard for him, and I know how sincerely he feels about this. Who in the West other than the private power companies could afford to build a million-dollar substation?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. No one. That is the point I am making. The only thing left is for us to turn it over to the private utilities who already monopolize the whole valley.

Mr. GORE. Then will the gentleman join me in amendments tomorrow to strike such provisions from the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has again expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN].

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for these few minutes to present an eyewitness account—a kind of report highly prized by the press, but to which no particular value seems to attach here in the Congress. At least, that is often my impression, and I think it is a mistake. The Appropriations Committee, of which I am a member, has recently taken action regarding the Central Valley project of California, and that

bill, containing an appropriation for the project, is soon to be followed by other legislation relating to different aspects of this vast undertaking. When early this month I had occasion to be in California and see the project for myself, talking with the people on the spot, it came to me that I had been acting on the basis of what was really a very vague conception of this large operation, and that most of my colleagues doubtless shared the dimness of my vision. Insofar as I can, I would today correct this situation. I make no recommendations. Simply, for the reference of the Members of the House, I am reporting what I saw and heard and learned at first hand.

I went there as an out-of-Stater who had done more than the usual citizen's share of listening to the superlatives of the California story. I had heard the statistical arguments regarding the relative urgency of completing the great Central Valley project—arguments which reduce miles upon miles of fertile farmland to a figure 1 inch long and which translate the realities of human life into the tricky words of a fiscal debate. But without having seen for yourself an uncompleted canal—the water at one end and the dry land waiting, extending out from the unfinished end—you do not know really what a broken promise looks like. Those are emotional words—"broken promise"—and we do not, sitting here, approve of emotional words. But all the time that water is standing there behind its dam and the canal is taking off and then abruptly stopping, and all the time the land is lying there waiting—the land and the farmers.

Well, when you have been there and seen it and talked with the people, about all you can come back and tell anybody is that the words are not good enough—my words or anybody else's—because you have really got to see it for yourself. But the experience is so compelling that then you have got to contradict yourself and try to tell about it. I am going to do that, briefly, because I wish that this body might be able to see beyond and behind the arguments, the words, when this California project comes up for discussion here.

It is not difficult to see the Central Valley or to see and understand the meaning of the Central Valley project. Its meaning is as clear as those before-and-after photographs which show plain women becoming beautiful. Whether you fly over it in a plane or drive across it in a car or walk over the fields—I did all of these—this is an open-and-shut case of liability becoming asset, and the process which brings this about is as clearly to be seen as the result. You go along for 150 miles—and that takes a long time, even in a plane—looking at dry land with not much on it. You do not have to close your eyes and imagine what it would look like with a water supply because always, interspersed with the arid lands, are lucky lands where water is available. Often the green, watered stretch expands and almost fills the breadth of the valley, but always, again, within sight, is a stretch of the unlucky land, stricken with dryness. Then you hear how the irrigated acres are losing their water supply—how it is dropping

out of reach into the ground. They tell you about the wells that used to pump at 20 to 30 feet, down now to 10 times that depth, or even as low as 450 feet. That is expensive pumping, but what is worse is that that is near the bottom. There is a bottom to that underground water. They know it, those Central Valley farmers, and they also know they have just about reached it. You can go over on the west side and see the scraggly crops that are becoming more common because there the wells have begun to bring up salt water, and again you do not have to close your eyes to see what these cultivated areas will look like when their water is entirely gone because right alongside is the desert. That is the way it will look. Sometimes—and I know it is not easy to believe this if you have not seen it for yourself—the two kinds of land lie just on opposite side of the highway. To your left, as you drive along, lush, prosperous fields; to your right, the desert. Before and after. But which is before? Which is after? Is the desert on your right hand the way the fields will look after the water is gone and no more has come to replenish it or is the desert an exhibit of the "before," which makes the scene on the left a promise of what can be?

It was a promise, and it was the Congress that promised it. The Congress set up the Central Valley project as a Federal reclamation project to secure the water supply of lands already watered, and to bring water to lands that have been dry since the time of man. The outlines of the promise are spelled out there across the land in white concrete, and you cannot miss them. The San Joaquin River is backed up behind the long, low span of Friant Dam, a half million acre-feet of water, and taking off from the pool at each side are the curving lines of the two canals—37-mile Madera to the north; 160-mile Friant-Kern to the south. Downstream, you see the natural Mendota pool, where the long Delta-Mendota Canal will terminate which is to bring water from the north to replenish the San Joaquin River supply. You see where that canal has to go, along the foothills lining the valley, but you do not see the canal itself—no trace of it until you are 100 miles farther north, near its take-off in the delta behind San Francisco Bay. There you see the raw soil of new excavation and a few miles of concrete lining. You go on north, following the Sacramento over 200 miles, and finally you reach the source of the project's promise—Shasta Lake backed up behind the great arch of Shasta Dam. Here, four and a half million acre-feet. This is the water that will flow down to the delta to be lifted into the foothills and then flow by gravity down to Mendota so that the San Joaquin can be dammed at Friant and feed its two canals. This water is waiting, too. And almost 500 miles to the south of you as you stand there at Shasta, the dry land of the San Joaquin Valley waits.

My tour of the Central Valley began at Los Angeles and it ended there. On my return south, I looked at the farms and I talked with the people. I saw ranches that extended for miles, growing vegeta-

bles and fruit. And right next to these big operations, growing the same crops on the same soil, I saw small farms, their fields clustered about the farmhouse in the pattern familiar to those of agricultural America. On both kinds of farm the water-story is the same—the deepening pump-lift is costly, but high market prices still give a profit. If a dry year strikes, a lot of farmers will be hurt, maybe wiped out; and in any case the pumping's getting more expensive every year. I asked the same question any of my colleagues here would be prompted to ask: Why is the water table sinking so much more rapidly, when you have not been having dry years? The answer I got in each case was the same, and it was astonishing. I was always answered with an account of more intensive cultivation of lands which already had wells; or the sinking of new wells on already cultivated land; or, finally, of entirely new lands being brought into cultivation. And I reacted as probably any of you would react: I said, this expansion seemed very unwise in the face of a threatened water shortage. Privately I thought: These fellows are operating on a dog-eat-dog basis, making as much as they can while prices are high and while there is still a little water left. They are not making any effort to conserve their water supply, I thought.

But then I heard the rest of the story. This large expansion of California agricultural production on the brink of disaster was that State's calculated risk in the war effort; California was called upon to produce as much as she could; and she proved that she could produce more than that—by overextending her water lines. Almost 100,000 acres went under cultivation in the Central Valley Basin between 1940 and 1945 in a California that badly needed the Central Valley project 15 years ago. Fifteen years ago, in 1932, those people feared the consequences of a dry period. If the rains fail now, the ruin will be on a scale many times more vast. And it will affect many more people, because during the war California has grown in population even more strikingly than in cultivated acreage. I understand that one out of every six Californians has come into the State since 1940, and the wartime expansion of food production must now be maintained in order to keep this new population employed and fed. It cannot be done on the pre-1940 water supply, and it cannot be done with unfinished canals.

That is the story, as I saw and heard it. It makes sense, when you see the crowded towns and cities of the Central Valley, when you learn that over half of all these peoples work with food and fiber. The Central Valley people are aware that the wartime increase in population and production will more than absorb the water to be made available by the primary features of the project, and already they are asking for studies of new water sources by the Bureau of Reclamation. Many valley towns have felt the pinch in their domestic water supply. The situation which is bad on the valley floor, which gets the drainage water from the hills, is even worse in the foothills and in some coastal areas.

Towns along Suisun—pronounced Soosoon—Bay are hard hit by lowered wells, and many of the old mining towns, now booming with industry, are looking desperately for new water supply. The Santa Clara Valley is worried, and the city of Santa Barbara faces an acute water situation. The Reclamation Bureau has a lot of planning work ahead of it out there, and already it has had to turn down some dozen requests for investigations because of lack of funds and personnel.

Californians do not give the impression of crying before they are hurt. Their story is too convincing for that. They just point it out to you—the water waiting and the farmers waiting, and the people still coming in—and they let it tell itself. I wish every Member of this body might go there to hear it and see it. Since that cannot be, I hope I have conveyed something of the Central Valley situation to you today.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I have read with alarm the report of the Appropriations Committee on funds for the Department of the Interior. I am especially surprised and shocked at the recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation. The 45-year history of that agency does not justify the proposed action. Since the passage of the Reclamation Act in 1902, 50 projects have been constructed which now provide water for 4,500,000 acres of land. In 1946 these reclamation projects produced over \$500,000,000 in income from lands that were once valuable only for desert grazing purposes. The contribution of these projects to the wealth and security of the Nation is not measured alone in crops produced, but also in power, flood control, recreation, and other related services. It is measured also in increased purchasing power of the Nation as a whole and increased receipts for taxing institutions. It must also be remembered that the costs of irrigation and power development are returned by the direct beneficiaries to the Treasury. The contribution of reclamation projects to the country's war effort was tremendous. The contribution of reclamation in the postwar picture can be even more significant. The fruits, vegetables, sugar beets, and urgently needed livestock required to maintain the high-standard diet of the United States must come, in part, from western irrigated land. It should also be realized that irrigated crops are noncompetitive with other production areas of the country and they do not involve to any marked degree the surplus commodities such as wheat, corn, tobacco, or cotton. The Bureau of Reclamation more than any other single Federal agency has contributed to the development of western resources, for the benefit of the country as a whole.

The wise provisions of the Reclamation Act of 1902 and the careful planning that has followed has achieved the success thus far measured. It is the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee regarding the continuation of the

careful measurement of western land and water resources and the careful planning for their development that I find most disturbing. The recommended cut in funds for general investigations of from \$5,000,000 to \$125,000 and the cut of from \$500,000 to \$250,000 in the Colorado River development fund would mean virtual liquidation of planning work carried out under these programs. If this recommendation is accepted, the total appropriation would amount to less than 7 percent of the budget and would force a complete disintegration of highly trained technical staff. The 7 percent of the budget in fact would not be sufficient to liquidate planning operations. The Nation as a whole and particularly the West, would suffer for generations to come. This action would effectively tie the hands of the Congress for many years to come in the matter of the development of western resources. I cannot believe that such action was intended by the committee nor is intended by the Congress. A reduction of this kind cannot be justified in terms of curbing inflationary trends or of balancing the budget or of contributing to the efficiency of Government. Nor do I believe it the intention of this Congress to tell the West that the Nation is no longer interested in the highly profitable self-liquidating development of western water resources. The proposed cut in general investigation funds specifically would force the immediate closing of all or practically all of the project planning field offices in Utah and would require writing off all funds expended to date for incompleting investigations. Work in Utah financed from the Colorado River development fund would be materially slowed down. The Colorado River fund should be given special consideration. Money is already available from net revenues from the operation of Boulder Dam. This money is earmarked for basin development and is not available for other purposes. There is no reason for its being withdrawn. I therefore strongly urge that adequate funds be provided in the general investigation appropriation for the continued orderly investigation and planning activities in the West and that the Colorado River development fund appropriations be restored to the full budget estimate.

The proposed appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation for purposes of project construction does not affect any of the projects in my district. I am, however, interested in the net result of the proposed recommendation as it will effect efficiency of project construction throughout the country as a whole. For example, it will take 9 years of appropriations at the proposed level to complete the Provo River project in the State of Utah. Nine years of ineffective and inefficient operation. Nine years to complete a program that could and should be completed in a little over a third of that time. The same is generally true of other irrigation developments currently under way such as the Columbia Basin, Central Valley, and other great projects in the West. It should be made abundantly clear that slowing construction down not only decreases effi-

ciency, but postpones the day when the Government can start collecting for the completed works.

In these troubled times when this great Nation is being called upon to provide leadership, stabilization, foods, and resources to a war weary and hungry world, we must not falter in the development of our country and its resources. We must not contribute to inefficiency in our own internal operations, and we must not encourage sectional differences.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, the curtailment of the funds for the Bureau of Reclamation, as recommended by the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior would seriously threaten the orderly development of our Western States and be a body blow to their economy.

It will cause stoppages of work on our reclamation projects commencing in about 6 months and paralyzing them within 18 months.

The excellent staff of engineers and other personnel built up by the Bureau of Reclamation for over 40 years, at a great expense to the Government, would be destroyed overnight.

This is no time to experiment with false economy. Time is of the essence in the development of the West through multiple use of the waters that fall in that country. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], told you of the close association our western irrigation projects have in the structure of our national defense now let me point out their effect on the domestic front.

Since the turn of the century our population has increased about a million a year. In 1900 we had about ninety million people in this country. Today we are pressing a hundred and forty million. Where are we going to get the food, the clothing, the shelter to take care of these people and the 15 additional million that we will have 15 years from now. That is what the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN], had in mind when he told you that our economy would change within about that period of time. The only place we have to look is to the development of new lands in the West and toward increasing, and rather let me say, retaining the present productivity of the lands now under cultivation. That spells out supplementing irrigation waters. It spells out salinity control, it spells out navigation, it spells out power at a price within the reach of those who use it.

Let me analyze briefly for you the recommended appropriations as they pertain to the Central Valley project of California:

The appropriation reported by the House subcommittee for the Central Valley project is only 34.4 percent of the amount requested. In fact, the reduction of 65.6 percent from the \$20,000,000 requested to a total of \$6,900,000 will definitely eliminate the prosecution of work on many features.

An amount of \$12,000,000 was requested for irrigation facilities. The committee allowed but \$5,134,980. This

small appropriation will undoubtedly result in seriously curtailing construction work now under way on the irrigation systems and will prevent initiation of new construction. Currently, contracts in force for canal construction alone will require funds during the fiscal year 1948 for progress payments in the amount of nearly \$9,000,000. It is therefore quite evident that the \$5,000,000 appropriation is definitely inadequate. The \$9,000,000 figure does not include the cost of materials which must be purchased nor the cost of rights-of-way, engineering and contingencies. On the Contra Costa Canal the contract for the connecting link between the existing works necessary to complete the main canal to the Martinez Reservoir and construction of the Clayton and Ygnacio Canals, is presently in the process of being awarded. Under the appropriations as reported by the House, it will be impossible to proceed with the work even though this contract is awarded as the funds for the necessary progress payments will not be available.

The lateral system on the Contra Costa canal could not, of course, be advertised for bids. On the Friant-Kern Canal the work currently under contract will require something in excess of \$5,000,000 for progress payments; and current contracts on the Delta-Mendota canal will require nearly \$3,000,000 for progress payments. It will accordingly be necessary to suspend work on a part, if not all, of these contracts. Bids for the construction of the Delta-Mendota pumping plant near Tracy, Calif., are scheduled for advertisement about May 1 of this fiscal year. In view of the recommendation of the committee report it will be necessary to withhold award of contract until sufficient funds are available to permit this work to proceed. Work on the Delta cross channel will be held to a minimum amount of surveying and designing, and the start of construction will be delayed.

Under the power facilities, the request for \$6,400,000 was reduced to \$1,075,020. This amount was then further limited in its use by the fact that it was specifically earmarked for certain of the power features. The appropriation as reported by the committee will curtail the work on the power facilities at Shasta Dam, and preclude any work beyond completion of the bare installation of units 1, 2, and 5. At the Keswick Dam and power plant the reduction from the requested \$645,838 to \$318,040 will virtually stop operations. It will probably mean that work at the dam will have to be stopped in order to have sufficient funds to meet the progress payments on the turbines, generators, and other electrical equipment currently under contract.

Under the transmission lines, the committee report specifically provides funds for only two lines, these being the lines from Shasta to Delta via Oroville and Sacramento, and the Contra Costa 69-kilovolt line; and even for these specific lines the funds have been seriously reduced from the amounts requested. Elimination of funds for the Keswick tap line will have the effect of constructing a power plant with no physical means of conveying the power from the plant to consumptive load centers.

All switchyards, substations, and communication equipment have been eliminated; and the Keswick tap line, the west side Shasta-Delta lines, the Sacramento-Antelope line, and some transmission line additions all have been eliminated.

Under the item, "Joint facilities" \$1,600,000 was requested, and \$690,000 was the amount allotted by the committee. This reduction will mean that the remaining work necessary to complete Shasta Dam will have to be suspended; work on the camp and warehouse area will be seriously curtailed; and work on the installation of the additional gates and valves at Shasta Dam will be slowed down.

Progress payments in fiscal year 1948 on all contracts now in force will require some \$10,000,000 and about \$6,000,000 will be required in connection with work proposed for performance by Government forces, administrative expenses and additional contracts for equipment and supplies to support the construction contracts, and for other materials. The estimated carry-over from the current fiscal year is \$10,000,000 and with the appropriation recommended by the committee, we may not even be able to complete the contracts currently in force. Additional contracts scheduled for award during the balance of this fiscal year could not proceed due to insufficient funds. Thus, so drastic a reduction in funds makes it difficult even to hazard a guess as to when the irrigation facilities can be completed and deliver water urgently needed in the San Joaquin Valley and also in the delta area, and to construct the necessary power transmission facilities to deliver the power to the pumping plants. A good guess would be that it would take 27 years to finish the job at the rate indicated by the Appropriations Committee.

As you know, Governor Warren—see page 1232 of the hearings—of California appeared before the subcommittee and testified in favor of the continuing and even speeding up the construction work on the Central Valley project. The Governor pointed out to the committee the dire need for bringing the Sacramento River waters to the San Joaquin River Valley at the earliest possible moment in view of the overdraft currently being made on the ground-water supplies in that valley. The Governor specifically recommended the completion of the public-power features of the Central Valley project, including the construction of a stand-by steam plant in the interest of providing competitive power for the people of central California.

Of course, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.'s president, Mr. Black—see page 1312 of the hearings—also testified before the committee, particularly with respect to the construction of electrical-transmission facilities by the Bureau. It would appear from the amounts reported out by the subcommittee that irrespective of the Governor's testimony, considerable weight must have been given Mr. Black's statements.

In closing let me say to my Republican friends that at no time do I remember the issue of sabotaging the Bureau of Reclamation, in the name of economy,

being raised in the last election in California.

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUCHANAN].

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, I am totally unable to comprehend the reasons which prompted the Appropriations Committee to act as it did in emasculating the appropriation request of the Department of the Interior. The activities of every agency within the Department have been severely crippled, activities which we as a Nation cannot afford to curtail, activities which are vital to our economic welfare as well as to our national defense and security. One of those activities which has suffered most is that pertaining to electric power developed at federally constructed dams—public power, if you please, power that belongs to the people themselves. There is in this country a school of thought that believes that this natural resource should not be developed, or if developed, that it should be turned over to private corporations for private gain—that power to be sold back to the people who really own it, sometimes at an exorbitant price. Those who believe in this philosophy are comparatively few in number but extremely powerful and resourceful. They will stop at nothing to obtain their ends. At this moment there is in this city one of the most powerful lobbies that has ever confronted the Congress, the power trust lobby headed by Purcell L. Smith, of Chicago, who is reportedly receiving a salary of \$65,000 per year, plus certain expenses, as president of the National Association of Electric Cos. Mr. Smith was formerly president of the Midwest Corp., an Insull holding concern.

In spite of the opposition of these vested interests and of the tactics they have used, the Congress since the days of former President Theodore Roosevelt, has developed a Federal power policy in the passage of such legislation as the Reclamation Act, the Raker Act, the acts creating the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Rural Electrification Administration, the Bonneville Act, the Fort Peck Act, and others. The fundamental principle of that policy is that the benefits of power developed at Federal projects shall not be monopolized by limited groups but that those benefits shall be widely distributed. With the exception of the Tennessee Valley Authority—TVA—and the Rural Electrification Administration—REA—the Secretary of the Interior has the responsibility of administering the other power activities embraced in the above acts.

In addition, the Congress in the Flood Control Act of 1944 placed a further responsibility upon the Secretary in that all surplus electric power and energy generated at reservoir projects under the control of the War Department shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior who shall transmit and dispose of such power and energy in such manner as to encourage the most widespread use

thereof at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles, preference being given to facilities owned by the Federal Government, public bodies, cooperatives, and privately owned companies.

The responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior in Federal power matters can be more readily appreciated when it is realized that at this time the Department of the Interior is operating and marketing power from the largest aggregate of hydroelectric power in the world. In 1938 the electric plants being operated by the Department had a capacity of only 579,000 kilowatts, whereas as of December 31, 1946, that capacity had increased to 2,790,000 kilowatts, with a total generation for that calendar year of over 12,500,000 kilowatt-hours, bringing in a revenue of approximately \$32,000,000. Projects which have been authorized or are under construction and which will be completed before 1952 will add 6,331,000 kilowatts of capacity, making a grand total of 8,121,000 kilowatts.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The bill includes \$1,000,000 for the Office of the Secretary, which is \$472 under current-year requirements, and \$665,000 less than the budget estimate.

To assist the Secretary in supervising and promoting the efficient coordination of the power activities of the Department, he has in his office a small staff known as the Division of Power, consisting of 12 administrative and professional people and 10 clerical employees. The appropriation request for this staff was \$131,917 and an additional amount of \$32,500 for the handling under section 5 of the 1944 Flood Control Act of the sale of power from dams constructed by the War Department in the southeastern section of our country where there is no operating agency of the Department to which this work could be delegated.

The total investment in power facilities for which the Department of the Interior has responsibility for pay-out is over \$500,000,000. Construction now underway by the Bureau of Reclamation and the War Department will bring this investment figure to at least \$1,500,000,000 by 1952. The return of this huge investment to the Government is the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior. Yet in spite of this tremendous responsibility the Appropriations Committee has, for some unaccountable reason, refused to appropriate any funds for the Division of Power. It is incomprehensible to me why the committee should take such action, thus making it impossible for the Secretary to meet his responsibilities. This is penny wise and pound foolish. No private corporation would so conduct its affairs. I refuse to believe that this Congress will sanction such ridiculous management of this Nation's property.

(Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GRIFFITHS].

Mr. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Chairman, recently a former Federal mine inspector characterized many of the inspectors em-

ployed by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior of the United States as not qualified to make an inspection; many of them were appointed and hold their jobs through fraternal and political pull; many are derelict in their duties to the extent of jeopardizing the welfare of workers in the mines; some viciously find faults with mines they inspect apparently upon orders from someone higher up; and as a whole the Bureau of Mines is like a plum tree from which plums are doled to the faithful.

Protégés find sponsors. Many of the inspectors are men who apparently have failed to find their niche in other industries or trades and some are given berths in the Bureau to fulfill promises of soft jobs.

Those are declarations of a man who should know whereof he speaks. For 5 years he was an inspector in the Bureau of Mines. Once he tried to quit, because they sent him to Montgomery, W. Va., to inspect a mine, and all the equipment with which he was equipped was an electric safe-lamp for a cap, with no means of recharging the battery.

He is a miner who resigned rather than keep up the fraud which he was expected to continue, but was dragged back into the Bureau of Mines in 1943, because he was told he was "frozen" to his job and must stay on the job for the duration. And when the "duration" was over he resigned again, this time to stay resigned.

He is P. S. MacLaine, of Cambridge, Ohio.

Mr. MacLaine has had wide experience in the mining industry. He had been a miner; he was foreman of a mine and superintendent of a mine. He has worked in some of the best mines in the country, and today works in the largest mechanical mine in Ohio, and perhaps in the country, and the mine in which he is now working, and has been since last November was one of the 518 ordered closed by Secretary of the Interior, J. A. Krug, as being unsafe.

Mr. MacLaine adds:

And if the Misco mine of the Muskingum Coal Co. in Perry County in Ohio were not a safe mine, I would not be in there working.

Mr. MacLaine's comments upon the functioning of the Bureau of Mines, however, are paramount in his mind today. He is happy on his present job, but his story of the Bureau of Mines should come first.

A similar incident was in another mine inspected, with 176 recommendations made. After again being criticized, the report appeared officially with four recommendations.

Typical of other experiences, Mr. MacLaine told of Inspector Joe B. Yanity, after an inspection of the Misco Mine, returned with a report that the workings were gassy, to the point of the working air containing 8.4 percent methane, or explosive gas. Inspector Yanity made numerous recommendations. Knowing the safety record of Misco Mine, a reinspection by Inspector E. M. Lewis and Inspector J. C. Reardon was made. Their recommendations were made in the September report, making suggestions, but not finding explosive gas. Incidentally, one of the recommendations

made by this pair of inspectors pertained to the conveyor system, relating to grounding the electrical connections. Mr. MacLaine only very recently—2 weeks ago—demonstrated to the Ohio State inspector, Mr. Tom Richards, that had the recommendations made been followed, there would have been repeated accidents, for it was impossible to make the proposed electrical connections. Employees of Misco had already tried to follow the suggestions, but anyone with an iota of knowledge of electricity would know how it was impossible to make the proposed electrical connections. Misco workers tried, however, but only proved to anyone it could not be done.

But prior to Inspector Reardon and Lewis visiting the mine, Mr. MacLaine, who was still an inspector for the Bureau, accompanied by Inspector Mechlin, were ordered by George Grove to make a reinspection of Misco. They found no trace of the explosive gas as reportedly found by Yanity; they learned Yanity had spent 1 day inside the Misco Mine and 1 day outside, which was described by Mr. MacLaine as not long enough to make a complete inspection of such a vast operation; they learned Yanity found his gas in a bleeder pipe—an innovation developed by Misco engineers, designed to release any possible accumulation of gas. Yanity, it was said, had lowered his gas-testing apparatus into the escape pipe and covered the vent with his cap, which anyone should know would catch every last minute portion of gas if any were prevalent.

Mr. MacLaine, as an example of the inefficiency of the Federal Department with which he was formerly affiliated, tells some of his own personal experiences, not quoting the words of anyone else. But before he began his discussions, he emphasized it was not with malice, but only in justice to the men who work in the mines; men like those who died in the Centralia, Ill., disaster.

Of the department headquarters itself, Mr. MacLaine points to the laxity of the headquarters such as in Pittsburgh, Pa., from which office he worked. He pointed out that after an inspection is duly made, the inspector or inspectors return to the mine office, or other convenient place and compile their preliminary report. When this report is finally completed, with recommendations noted, so that the mine inspected can be told of faults found and remedies suggested, it is sent to the Pittsburgh office. About 2 weeks later, after 14 or so copies have been made, it is returned to the inspector for signature, but the inspector by that time may have moved on to other stations. The reports are signed and 12 copies returned to the Bureau office, and then quite often months pass by before the official report is submitted to the company operating the inspected mine. Under this particular category, the Misco Mine in which Mr. MacLaine is now employed, was inspected in September 1946; a public information service release was submitted to the press in November, but the Muskingum Coal Co. has yet to receive the official report summary. This is not part of Mr. MacLaine's comment.

By the time suggestions made by the inspectors thus reach the mine operator,

hundreds of accidents could have occurred; perhaps faults have been remedied, but also new faults could easily develop.

Mr. MacLaine pointed, as an example, to the Misco Mine, his present location. In the Misco operations, rooms 300 by 28 feet, which not so long ago in other operations required about 10 months to work out, are now worked out in a matter of days—in some instances in only 3 days.

Mr. MacLaine cited other examples of headquarters' actions, especially since the Federal Government seized the mines in May of 1946.

He cited one mine in which he made a routine inspection, and listed 161 proposed improvements. He was criticized by his superiors for being unduly hard in his inspection, being advised not to forget the United States Government was then operating that mine. And when the report was finally completed, 158 of his suggestions were wiped out and only three recommendations were made. That was in the official report.

Bleeder pipes in the Misco operation are drilled ahead of the mine as it progresses into the earth. They release any gas, if any should be found. When the diggings reach the vent, which is 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, there already is waiting an outlet through which electrical cables can be dropped from the surface and not carried through the main entries, thus eliminating another major hazard. After parts are worked out, the vents are then in the sealed-off areas, alleviating the threat of an accumulation of gases, if there are any, which automatically eases the pressure often discovered in sealed workings of other mines and averting the threat of explosions due to accumulations of gases in worked-out areas, if the mine has gas. English and other European coal-mining experts, who inspected the Misco mine and who were dumbfounded by the speed of operations and productivity, marveled at the idea of bleeder pipes and were enthusiastic of their success. They promised to try the same experiment in their own mines back home.

Mr. MacLaine's companion inspector—Mechlin—was described as being indifferent to his duties during the inspection, even to the extent of crawling off in a secluded corner and falling asleep. According to Mr. MacLaine, he—Mechlin—was later transferred to another Pennsylvania district. Mr. MacLaine does not know at this time whether he is still with the Bureau.

Mr. MacLaine told of an incident that occurred in St. Clairsville, Ohio, while he was still an inspector, and before he ever thought of seeking employment elsewhere. He tells how he, with Inspectors Oscar Simpson, Maize, Yanity, and others were called to the meeting, which he believed was to discuss routine subjects. When all were present—the writer believes Mr. MacLaine said George Grove arranged the meeting—the inspectors were shown a mass of newspapers and newspaper clippings and the entire session was devoted to making Earl Jones, operator of Misco, walk the chalked line and checking up everything you can on that man and his mine. Mr. MacLaine

was emphatic in his declaring it was his belief someone higher up was after Earl Jones and the Misco mine at the St. Clairsville meeting.

Incidentally Mr. MacLaine said Inspector Yanity is generally known in the Bureau as a protege of Jack Forbes.

As for Inspector Reardon, Mr. MacLaine says he believes Reardon, who has been with the bureau about 15 years, spent about 13 of these years as a first-aid specialist, which does not qualify any man to be an inspector of mines.

Another incident relative to Bureau personnel, Mr. MacLaine told of a young man training in a class in Pittsburgh declaring "damned if he would go down into the mines." During the few weeks the school was in progress the protesting candidate for an inspector's post was given two promotions, and upon completion of the training school was given a "softer" assignment. Mr. MacLaine does not believe the candidate ever became an inspector.

Mr. MacLaine said he was personally acquainted with the inspector who had checked the Centralia, Ill., mine 5 days before the explosion which killed 111 men, and expressed the belief no inspector could have made an inspection without discovering gas such a short time before an explosion. Mr. MacLaine expressed the belief the Centralia explosion was due to gas and not dust, after studying the nature of the blast. He questioned the thoroughness of the Centralia mine.

Mr. MacLaine's record with the Bureau includes his ordering the shutting down of a Hanna Coal Co. mine at Dungen when he discovered gas accumulated near trolley wires. He admits he had not authority to close the operations as an inspector of the Bureau of Mines, but declares he acted out of his role as inspector and only as an American citizen who seeks to protect his fellowman. Mr. MacLaine did not include the incident in his report, which he considered unnecessary, inasmuch as the trouble was cleared up at once by mine officials, but he was criticized for not making public the incident.

Mr. MacLaine also pointed out that it was Inspector Mechlin, who accompanied Mr. MacLaine on his inspection trip of the Misco mine, mentioned before, who spread around rumors at a Columbus, Ohio, meeting to "watch that Misco mine. She's going to blow up." Mr. MacLaine is at a loss to explain Mechlin's tactics, inasmuch as there was no basis for any such thoughts.

Mr. MacLaine's opinion of the Misco mine in which he now is employed, can be summarized thus:

Misco is the safest mine in Ohio, and Ohio's mines are the safest in the Nation. That makes, in his opinion, the Misco mine in Perry County, the safest mine in the United States.

Mr. MacLaine says Misco is not a gaseous mine; every precaution is taken to safeguard the welfare of the workers; the air is the purest found in any mine anywhere and is adequately kept circulating; there is an auxiliary slope entrance in addition to the main entrance; a third is to be built; it is the best-organized mine he has ever seen in a long

career of mining; its employees knowing their jobs well and working together for one objective—production; he says any mine that can produce more than 4,000,000 mine tons of coal without a fatality must be safe, for the longest record in history is about 6,000,000 tons production without a fatality; all conditions are conducive to safety and cooperation at all times on all shifts in all parts of the big operations; the "bleeder" vents such as used in Misco should be used in every mine in the country.

Mr. MacLaine made these comments in ordinary discussions, without consulting his personal notes kept for 5 years while working as an inspector for the Bureau. He added the complete books of notes are available for reference.

Mr. MacLaine expressed the belief that Bureau inspectors should be more carefully chosen, and not cast-offs from other industries; that they are underpaid, for a competent inspector should be a mining engineer, with a thorough knowledge of electrical engineering, and the present rate of pay is too little for a man so qualified.

In conclusion, Mr. MacLaine pointed out that the Bureau of Mines itself is nothing but what might be described as a racket, for, although it has the power to make inspections, it can do nothing to see that recommendations are enforced; it has no police powers and cannot penalize offenders of violations uncovered.

He also pointed out that for many years the Bureau of Mines has directed the writing of mining laws—and none of the Bureau heads are miners—men who know mining. He advocates that when mining laws are written, setting up standards to be followed, that mining men should be consulted. He declared, "They may not be able to write the laws, but they know what the laws should contain."

He recommended that in the future when mining laws are written, or existing mining laws be amended, they first be discussed with men who know mining and not by lawyers, or proteges of "big wigs" and henchmen chosen for their fraternal and political connections.

I saw in yesterday's Washington paper that a House Labor Subcommittee is planning to check mine safety and I most sincerely suggest to this subcommittee that they include the Misco mine of the Muskingum Coal Co. in their inspection and contact Mr. MacLaine, who is now employed there in charge of safety operations, as I am sure he can give them information they will find most valuable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1947.

JONES MOTOR SALES, INC.,

Zanesville, Ohio:

Review of Federal coal-mine inspection reports indicate that while inspector did not find eminent danger in above mine, safety conditions are apparently deficient and makes operation hazardous. You are directed immediately to consult the safety committee at this mine with respect to these conditions. You are further directed to cease operations until either (1) mine safety committee (or if there be none, president of mine local union) joins in the certifications required by order number CAMN 16 of this date. (2) There has been a rein-

spection by Federal coal-mine inspectors followed by my order authorizing mine operations after consideration of his report.

H. H. COLLISON,
Captain USNR, Coal Mine Administrator.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, April 4, 1947.

Capt. H. H. COLLISON,
USNR, Coal Mine Administrator,
Washington, D. C.:

In accordance with your telegram ordering our mine to be closed until certification by mine safety committee, you are herewith advised we have contacted the mine safety committee and the answer of the mine safety committee is this: "We are unable to talk to you until we receive orders from the international union headquarters."

JONES MOTOR SALES, INC.

(Mr. GRIFFITHS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROCKWELL].

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, there are many features of this Interior Appropriation bill that I cannot approve. However, I wish to direct my particular objection to the cut in the amount the committee has allocated for investigations of projects for the utilization of the waters of the Colorado River system in the four Upper Division States as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act.

This money is set aside from the income derived from certain power revenues at Boulder or Hoover Dam. It is used for investigating potential projects and the formulation of a comprehensive plan for the utilization of the waters of the Colorado River. In no sense can it be considered as a direct appropriation out of the Federal Treasury. Out of moneys derived from this fund, the Bureau of Reclamation has already prepared a comprehensive report listing potential projects for the utilization of the waters of the Colorado River. The next step will be to make detailed investigations as to their feasibility and the cost of construction.

Additional information on the potential projects is needed by the States of the Upper Division to aid them in their current negotiations on the division of the water of the Upper Colorado Basin. Also, a large amount of detailed work must be done before these projects can be made ready for construction. This work must not be allowed to lag if these projects are to be ready for construction at the proper time.

Regardless of whether the Committee on Appropriations allocates funds for the construction of new reclamation projects at this time, information should be made available to the Bureau of Reclamation and to Congress as to the future needs along the Colorado River, so that when funds for new construction are made available, we may have the necessary information.

The amount set aside each year for this investigational work, is small in comparison to the need, but to reduce it 50 percent, as provided in the bill, would result in almost total stoppage of the present investigations under way.

I request that the committee restore the \$500,000 originally asked, bearing in mind the fact that this is not an expenditure out of the Federal Treasury, but rather is derived from the sale of power, and held in a special fund for this study along the Colorado River.

(Mr. ROCKWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, the Interior appropriation bill for 1948 is of particular interest to my State of Nevada, and this is especially true of the reclamation section of this bill, as we have within our borders the major parts of the Boulder Dam, including Boulder City and its great power-producing facilities.

In operation in Nevada are such widely known reclamation projects as the Newlands which was named for the late Senator Francis G. Newlands whose leadership in the House of Representatives brought the Reclamation law into being in 1902 along with the sponsorship of President Theodore Roosevelt. Nevada also has in operation the Truckee Storage and Humboldt projects that provide supplemental water for substantial areas.

Under construction on the Colorado River between Nevada and Arizona is Davis Dam, a structure that is important in the fulfillment of the treaty obligations between the United States and Mexico and which will produce substantial blocks of power for the Southwest.

I mention these developments for the purpose of illustrating the great interest the State of Nevada has in the reclamation program of the Department of the Interior. We, in Nevada, are also interested in the planning of new projects which will utilize the meager water resources of Nevada and to bring about more land development and crops. Irrigation and the use of any available water that can be stored is essential in Nevada for the production of agricultural crops, forage for livestock, and to support the increasing population of the State.

For the latter reasons, Mr. Chairman, I deplore the drastic reduction in the budget recommendation of \$5,000,000 for general investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation. With but a limitation of \$125,000 for the general investigations, as provided in the bill, the State of Nevada would experience a set-back in reclamation progress.

That portion which would be allotted to Nevada would be insufficient to carry forward the program already initiated and probably would mean the closing of the project planning offices in Nevada at Carson City and Overton. The work in the Lahontan and lower Colorado River Basin areas, including the important investigations in the Carson, Truckee, and Walker River areas, would, for all practical purposes, be suspended resulting in great delay and costly shut-down.

The reduction in the items for Boulder Dam, operation and maintenance, and construction are particularly untimely,

especially since all of the expenditures for these activities at Boulder Dam are reimbursable under the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928 and the Boulder Canyon Adjustment Act of 1940. The \$51,000 reduction in the operation and maintenance item for Boulder Dam should be restored. Similarly, the halving of the construction appropriation for the project will delay badly needed work for the completion of this great structure. I am particularly concerned that the committee on page 20 of the report stated that \$35,000 of the reduction is applied "to a request for funds to complete designs and specifications and award a contract for a high school and appurtenant facilities. The committee is opposed to the Government providing educational facilities at this project, it being of the opinion that assessments levied against the beneficiaries should provide funds for such facilities as is the practice in other American communities."

Boulder City is a Government town. The land and most of the buildings are owned by the United States Government and are nontaxable by the State of Nevada. The State, therefore, is deprived of revenue which it would acquire were it to provide educational facilities at the project. I protest this effort to saddle on the State of Nevada the cost of educational facilities at Boulder City which have been borne by reimbursable appropriated funds. The previous arrangement should be continued at least until a permanent cooperative plan is worked out.

The reduction from \$18,000,000 to \$6,200,000 from funds for construction of Davis Dam, I believe, is shortsighted, and if such a policy is followed the construction of that great dam will be slowed up from 4 to 5 years in its completion. Power from the dam is urgently needed in the Southwest; a delay now means a putting off of the time when power will be available from the dam, as well as to the time when revenue from the power comes back to the Government. The dam is not a subsidy, but its power will pay for the cost of construction—returning the money back to the Government—as well as paying an interest charge of 3 percent.

The Nevada Legislature has provided \$40,000 for the continuing of the cooperative ground-water program in that State, and this program has been underway for a year, yet this bill completely eliminates appropriations for cooperative ground-water investigation, a program I consider one of the most important for development of our latent resources in Nevada.

We all believe in economy and reductions at this time, and many appropriation cuts are justifiable, but I protest again that the West be singled out in such a deep cut in the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau of Reclamation pertains more to the West than the East or South, for it grew up in the need of developing the Western States.

I have been told that Davis Dam will have no unobligated balance on June 30 next, and that Boulder Dam for completion of construction will have only \$797,000 unobligated to do a \$12,000,000 job of completing this structure.

(Mr. RUSSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I want to tell the Members of the House the facts about the Colorado-Big Thompson project, which is in my district, in northern Colorado, and for which the Appropriation Committee has cut the budget estimate of \$14,000,000 down to \$4,815,000, or only 34 percent of the amount actually needed to carry on existing construction contracts where the work is now going on.

This project was started back in 1935, 12 years ago, when the Bureau of Reclamation took over the plans of the farmers to get a better water supply from the Colorado River and worked out a combination power and irrigation project.

After several years of conferences and study, a plan was agreed on between the people of my district and the Government to get the project built. This plan left all the enormous power benefits in the hands of the Government and the final use of the water for irrigation to the farmers.

A conservancy district was organized under a new State law to guarantee the repayment of the cost of the water to the Government.

As this cost was more than the farmers could afford to pay, it was provided that the district can levy a mill tax on all real and personal properties in the district to carry a share of the cost. This tax will cover about one-fourth of the cost that the district has agreed to pay.

I think this is the first time such a thing was ever done, but it shows that all the people in the district are behind the project and willing to help pay the cost.

Then in July 1938, when all the details had been agreed to, the district made a contract with the United States to build the project. This contract listed all the features of the project that are to be built and stated exactly what the obligations of both the United States and the district are.

At that time it was understood by the district that the project would be built in 5 or 6 years.

The first construction work was started in the fall of 1938 but for several years the appropriations available from the Reclamation Fund were limited and then the war came on and construction almost stopped.

Green Mountain Dam and power plant on the western slope was completed in 1943 and has been paying good dividends to the Government from the sale of power but the people who started the project and need the water will not get any benefits until the other parts of it are completed.

Even if all the appropriations needed to expedite the plans of the Bureau are made it will take 4 or 5 years more, apparently, to complete all the work.

Last year, including the 1945 deficiency item, the Congress appropriated a total

of \$12,254,075 to the project which certainly indicated that it was the intention to complete the project and get it on a repayment basis as rapidly as possible.

The Bureau of Reclamation finished their plans and specifications and proceeded to let contracts for construction on that basis.

Right now there are at least 15 major construction and supply contracts, in addition to many smaller ones, on which work is underway and which will have to be stopped if money is not available.

I find that these contracts, on which work is now going on, amount to over \$30,000,000 and that the Bureau estimate that over \$14,000,000 will be needed to keep them going in the 1948 fiscal year.

On page 935 of the House Appropriations Committee hearings, in response to a request by Chairman JONES, the Bureau furnished an estimate showing that if all the present contracts are to be canceled at the end of the 1947 fiscal year, the losses to the Government would probably exceed \$5,000,000.

Regardless of such a probability, is it good business or good government to drag out and postpone the completion of a project on which already more than \$35,000,000 has been expended over a period of 10 years and which can produce no benefits to the water users or returns to the Treasury of the United States until completed?

This certainly is not economy in any sense of the word.

It is true that the project is going to cost far more than originally estimated but most of the increase is on account of changes and improvements in the power part of the project.

None of the changes in plans improve in the least the irrigation part of the project or provide any more water. These benefits are just the same as they were when the contract was made in 1938. The conservancy district, in fact, has never been advised or consulted about these changes in plans.

Anyway, the conservancy district people in cooperation with the National Reclamation Association, have presented to the congressional committee a definite detailed plan which shows that the project can still pay out in full and return interest on power features to the Treasury. This can be done with rates for the power well below the so-called competitive value of power in the area.

So, why should the Congress hold up this project any longer than necessary to get it into production?

This project was started to furnish a better water supply to the 700,000 acres of fine land in northern Colorado and stop the enormous crop losses that occur when we have water shortages.

Of course it will help the farmers themselves but the big gains will be to the country at large which needs more of the crops that we produce.

Last year, for instance, in our 13 beet-sugar factories in this district, we produced over 5,000,000 100-pound bags of sugar and we can double that yield when we have dependable water supplies.

Mr. Chairman, I include a table showing major existing contracts:

Major existing contracts

	Contract amounts	1948 requirement
Gramby Reservoir: Total construction and supply contracts.....	\$6,925,532	\$3,000,000
Gramby pumping plant: Total construction and supply contracts.....	5,639,998	3,500,000
Estes Park Aqueduct and power plants: Total construction and supply contracts.....	7,788,028	4,244,000
Horsetooth Reservoir: Three large construction contracts.....	9,937,549	3,150,000
Total.....	30,291,107	13,894,000

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, the report of the Appropriations Committee sharply criticizes the National Park Service for an apparent failure to follow instructions given it by the committee a year ago to investigate the concessions system in the national parks, where the committee asserts that the concessions return too little money to the Government from their operations; that better accommodations should be provided at reduced rates; and that in some parks there are virtual concessions monopolies. The committee is critical because the Service, instead of conducting such studies itself, with its own personnel, is having them done instead by an advisory group of consultants.

We are all aware, I believe, that there has been considerable criticism of this concessions system, including the charge of monopoly, of high prices, of too little return to the Government. That the whole problem should be carefully studied with an eye to recommendations that will remedy whatever faults may be found certainly is desirable. But I am unable to follow the committee when it complains that this is being done by an outside group. Director Drury is responsible for recommending to the Secretary of the Interior that the studies be conducted by such a group, and I believe his reasons are thoroughly sound. The Park Service lives very close to the whole problem; it would be much more difficult for it to perform such a task in unprejudiced and dispassionate fashion than to have it done by an outside group of highly qualified consultants. And it is persons of that sort, coming to the work without any preconceived notions about it, but with open and intelligent minds, who have been picked by Secretary Krug for it.

I do not know that the Government does obtain materially less from these concessioners than it should; I do not know that it is possible, in these days of rising costs, to provide accommodations at more moderate cost in the parks, espe-

cially considering the shortness of the season in a number of them; I do not know whether a controlled monopoly is or is not the best way to assure the public what it needs. I do know, however, that the Department of Interior is going to find it difficult, if not impossible, to enlist private capital to provide necessary accommodations for the public as long as the concessioners continue to be subjected to uninformed criticism. I suspect that the consultants appointed by Secretary Krug will come up with about as good answers to the questions the committee has raised as can be obtained, and, without impugning the honesty of the Director of the National Park Service or any of his staff, I believe that the public would accept the findings of such a group more readily than if the committee's suggestions were followed.

I cannot offer any evidence to confirm this belief better than to name the consultants that have been called on to do the job—and who are devoting a great deal of time to it, at the expense of their own private work. The chairman as Mr. Clem L. Collins, an accountant and former President of the American Institute of Accountants; the other members are Mr. George B. Smith, president of the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco and a former president of the American Hotel Association; Mr. Elmer Jenkins, manager of the Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association; Mr. Charles G. Woodbury, of Washington, D. C., active and prominent in the field of conservation; and Mr. Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, who has behind him a long and varied record of exceptional public service. I believe these consultants will do an intelligent and thorough job; and I believe that anything less than a thorough job is not worth having.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON], a member of the Appropriations Committee.

(Mr. ROBERTSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, the work of a Member of Congress was a vastly easier program when our Government was dedicated to the principle of deficit spending. All intellectual people recognize that deficit spending if continued will destroy the very foundation of any Nation. The people of the United States have demanded that the Government of the United States cease deficit spending and balance its budget.

This makes the task of the Committee on Appropriations extremely difficult. It is well for us all regardless of the district or the State we represent to reconcile ourselves to the fact that all of us must take some reduction in the great national spending program. Now the manner in which we take it is the all-important question.

I pay great tribute to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior and his able assistants on the committee in bringing before the Congress today this bill. Surely they have made some drastic reductions—drastic in the face of

the policies that have been practiced the last several years.

In considering the action of the committee, however, we must not overlook the fact that it was confronted with the humiliating experience last year when the President froze practically all of the appropriations which were made at the request of the President and his Budget Bureau. Unfortunately much of this remains frozen.

Were the committee to appropriate liberally again—and I should like to remind you that the President signed last year's bill which he subsequently froze—the Appropriations Committee would again be humiliated.

The committee has spent considerable time in listening to hearings and has performed a most conscientious duty. No man is infallible, and the committee must arrive at its decisions as a result of the information it obtains by reason of the hearings. In many instances it is my belief that some of the facts are not too well presented and the committee is therefore compelled to arrive at its decisions without all of the essential information, or at least information that is crystal clear.

The vast amount of material which must be covered in a hearing such as this makes it next to impossible for the most accomplished of human mentality to deal with all of the intricate phases involved in a great hearing of this magnitude. It is reasonable then that there should be honest differences of opinion between men seeking a common objective. I therefore do not feel that I am inconsistent with my position for a balanced budget and a reduction in Government expenditures when I call attention to a few items in the bill which in my opinion seem to have been reduced below an economy level. And I am not one who proposes to balance the budget in somebody else's State. I want the RECORD to show here and now that I propose to be in the position of North Dakota's taking its rightful share of reductions necessary for a balanced budget.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

For a moment I shall deal with the question of general investigations and the reduction made thereon. This has been reduced from the five million estimate of the Bureau of the Budget to a sum of \$125,000. This excessive reduction effectively eliminates all investigational work thereunder. I feel it is imperative to deal with the investigational work and its relation to the Bureau of Reclamation. Those of us who make up the personnel of the Congress of the United States are largely lawyers, professional men, and businessmen. But in the sum total we are substantially all businessmen. We have established down through the years certain definite practices in our business relationships that have been accepted Nation-wide as the best plan for the exchange of affairs among men. We find, however, in dealing with some of our governmental problems such as the Bureau of Reclamation that the situation cannot be paralleled exactly with the question of business relationships between man and man.

I am reliably informed that by this tremendous reduction the amount is in-

sufficient to even pay the terminal leave of those affected thereby. This, you will readily understand, wipes out immediately all investigational work. This would not be so serious were it not for the fact that irrigation and reclamation is an institution which must move on from year to year, and only by the processes of investigations can its maintenance be kept up. So by the elimination, or by this extreme reduction, the machinery has been practically stopped until a later date when appropriations for this purpose can be made.

I express particular interest in this connection because in the Missouri Valley Basin we are about to enter upon an era of new development through the proposed utilizations of the waters of the great Missouri River which bisects my State, and which in varying degrees affects the economy and welfare of 10 great agricultural States in the middle of the continent.

The general plan for development of conservation, control, and use of water resources of the Missouri River Basin, described in Senate Document 191, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, and approved by the 1944 Flood Control Act, provided a basis for full development of all the water resources in the basin. This plan was based on preliminary data which was not represented as being sufficient for initiation of construction work on individual units which were proposed for inclusion in the Missouri Basin project.

Continued forward planning therefore is essential to achieve constant or orderly development of the Missouri Basin water resources. Prior to actual construction of any unit, detailed studies are necessary to anticipate fully and make provision for all of the various engineering, repayment, financial, economic, and other problems peculiar to each individual unit. As a general statement, planning must precede construction by at least 2 years and operation by 3 years or more. The halting of planning work at this time will throw the construction program off balance for several years to come.

When the problems related to planning an individual unit are considered, the necessity of a thorough and well-ordered program becomes evident. Water studies must be made and past history of rivers and rainfall studied in order to determine the quantity and quality of water available. Soils must be studied to determine their ability to support crops and provide sufficient drainage to prevent the land from becoming waterlogged.

Investigations and surveys must be made in order to select the best site for a dam structure to impound water, and the best and most economical means of conveying water to the land. These studies lead to preliminary design work and cost estimates. Current crop returns must be studied along with potential increased returns due to irrigation in order to establish the repayment ability for a project and still meet the many and complex requirements of the reclamation law.

Added to all the above factors, a basin-wide development includes many addi-

tional problems of coordination. Availability of water must not only be determined for an individual unit, but for an entire river, a subbasin, and the basin. Each unit must be considered in relation to other units. In addition, all uses of water must be considered, including flood control, hydroelectric power generation, and domestic water supply. Full consideration must also be given to the possibilities for recreational facilities, preservation of fish and wildlife, silt control, pollution abatement, and other related developments.

The operating plan of each irrigated area—management of water on the land, proper operation and maintenance of canals, ditches, and laterals, and so forth—must be developed with a view to contributing maximum support to the broad areas of range and dry farming land surrounding each of the irrigated areas. It is necessary that studies be made well in advance of construction to determine these factors and their costs. In addition, proper schedules for land development must be established.

It is my considered judgment that the program of investigations and detailed planning now under way must be considered at an increased rate, if you please, if full development of the Missouri Basin is to be achieved in this generation. I should like to remind the Congress right here that when this law was passed in the Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, the people who live in the States affected had reason to believe that the development was to go forward. They have made their plans accordingly and while they will be tolerant to the extreme in a desire to assist in the stabilizing of the Nation's economy, they will insist that this program continue to live and move forward. If we fail them here it must be conceded that the Seventy-eighth Congress misled them. The most beneficial, economical development of the Missouri Basin water resources, in my judgment, requires orderly planning and construction.

MISSOURI-SOURIS

Reducing the budget request for the Missouri Basin project from \$23,000,000 to \$9,611,600 will seriously retard work on this all-important new development. This unit is well advanced in the planning stage and when fully developed it will provide 1,000,000 acres of new irrigated land in North Dakota, and will include canals, reservoirs, power plants, and pumping plants.

I should like to remind the Congress that many sections of the Plains areas are subject to recurring droughts. By the development of small areas scattered throughout the table lands of the mid-continent in irrigation and reclamation projects, the Government is stabilizing a very important economy. Let me remind the Congress that from these lands come most of your fine steaks and roasts. It is a difficult problem to maintain these herds in drought years, and the record reveals that there have been times when almost the entire number have been moved from the plains or killed due to lack of feed.

This Congress has been called upon to make excessive appropriations to many

of these areas in the past for relief purposes, and I cannot fail to remind you that if we have these recurring conditions of drought which are sure to come, the Congress will again be called upon to make these relief grants. They are only of a temporary and passing nature. While on the other hand, by the development of irrigation and reclamation areas you provide a plan by which these areas become self-sustaining.

In these areas of irrigation, forage crops can be grown irrespective of the dry years, and the herds can be carried over from one year to the other. Thus you sustain the economy of the local community and substantially improve the general welfare of the national picture so far as food is concerned.

The action of the committee in cutting the budget request and in restricting the use of new funds to units now in the construction stage will virtually stop all activity on the Missouri-Souris development. This includes Shyenenne Dam which was to have been the first feature started and which is urgently needed to alleviate municipal water shortages for a number of towns along the Shyenenne and Red Rivers.

The Missouri-Souris unit holds more promise for the future prosperity of North Dakota than any other single development in the State's history.

HEART RIVER

Although funds are provided to permit the start of construction on a part of the Heart River unit, there is no allowance for continuation of work leading to construction of Dickinson Dam. This dam is urgently needed to provide municipal water for the city of Dickinson, N. Dak.

KNIFE RIVER

The President had recommended funds to continue preparation of plans on the Knife River unit and the Missouri River pumping unit. No allowance is made by the committee for this work in the fiscal year 1948.

CANNONBALL

Elimination of the item affecting Cannonball unit for which it was planned to use approximately \$20,000 precludes the possibility of any work thereon in fiscal 1948.

GARRISON RESERVOIR DIVERSION UNIT

The item of \$35,000 needed for work on the Garrison Reservoir diversion unit was also eliminated.

I should like to call the attention of the Congress to the question of cooperation with other agencies. In examining this bill and the report of the committee, I note a restriction in the report which disturbs me considerably. The bill authorizes that the appropriation for the Missouri River Basin "shall be expended either independently or through or in cooperation with existing Federal and State agencies." That is as it should be and as it has been for the past 3 or 4 years. This permits the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Geological Survey, and other bureaus that have a vital interest in the Missouri River Basin development to participate in the original planning so that all interests may move forward together.

Some very effective work has been accomplished by this coordinated approach, and this plan should be continued. In studying the committee's report, however, I find the following language:

The committee has denied all funds requested for transfer to other bureaus for proposed cooperative work pertaining to their activities for which \$3,850,000 was contained in the budget estimate, and has provided that this amount shall be applied to work on units selected for construction under phase A.

The people of my State and other States in the Missouri River Basin want a coordinated approach to river basin developments as the fish and wildlife resources in particular are of great value. North Dakota has more and better waterfowl refuges than any State in the Union, and many of these will be jeopardized or influenced by the river basin development unless the Fish and Wildlife Service is able to work closely with the Reclamation Service in the original planning stages. North Dakota has seven large waterfowl breeding areas where 175,000 acres of marsh and upland have been restored. This includes the Souris River development which has been made into one of the finest duck-producing areas in the country. In addition to the Federal refuges, small refuges built on private lands under an easement arrangement have been developed on another 145,000 acres.

I understand that almost \$3,500,000 have gone into this program in North Dakota alone, and I want to see that this investment is protected through proper planning of the whole Missouri River water development program so that these values can be protected and new areas created wherever feasible.

For this reason I would like to have the prohibition against the transfer of funds for the Missouri River development, as contained in the committee report, eliminated so that various bureaus in the Interior Department that have interests in this whole scheme, may continue to participate as they have in the past and as is clearly authorized in the bill. If the funds to be appropriated to Reclamation Service are insufficient to take care of the needs of the other bureaus, an additional appropriation should be provided so that this coordinated study may go forward as it has in the past.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Ground-water investigation: The elimination of all items in the bill relating to ground water activities for both cooperative and noncooperative work is, in my opinion, a most serious action of the committee.

More than 85 percent of the people of North Dakota are totally dependent upon water obtained from underground sources by means of wells and springs for all their water needs. As the State receives 20 inches or less of rainfall per year, water is a scarce commodity. The problem of obtaining adequate water supplies of good quality is, therefore, a difficult one. Critical water problems have existed in the State for many years and large sums have been spent with only partial success in remedying the conditions.

Recognizing that the Federal Survey is the only agency that has the trained staff that could render effective assistance, and because of the large interest of the Federal Government in advancing the public welfare by protecting the public health through the procurement of permanent water supplies of good quality, which are so essential in the maintenance of a sound economy, and in assuring sound and stable development of public water supplies, the State Geological Survey in 1937 began cooperating with the Federal Survey on a small basis.

Since July 1945 the cooperation has been between the State water commission and the Federal Survey with the State geological survey acting as intermediary agent for the water commission. The primary purpose of the cooperative work has been to obtain reliable information on the ground-water conditions of the State, with attention being given first, as part of an integrated program, to those areas where problems were most critical and where the largest number of inhabitants could be most quickly benefited. With reliable information available as to the nature and extent of their water recourse, the people are then in a sound position to go ahead with water-supply developments without the continued waste of funds which has so frequently occurred heretofore. The selection of the type, plan, and design of the water-supply development is then carried out by private consulting engineers who prepare the specifications and supervise the construction of the wells installed by the private well contractors.

The Federal survey has at no time engaged in the construction of producing wells. Investigations under the present program are being made in seven counties in North Dakota—Barnes, Benson, Cass, Nelson, Steele, Traill, and Wells—with very gratifying results. In Wells County, for instance, one small part of the study is estimated by the engineers for the town of Fessenden to have provided information that has saved the city \$20,000. In this and other regions there had been constant haphazard and costly drilling of wells over a period of many years without obtaining a satisfactory water supply. Other localities such as those in the vicinity of Minot and in Fargo, are benefiting greatly from the program. It is upon work such as this that the Federal Government is able to provide vital assistance that can be obtained from no other source and it must be continued unless our national development is not to be seriously retarded.

The vast development program in the Missouri River Basin, which has been authorized by Congress and which has progressed to the construction stage in several units, can be successfully and economically completed only if adequate basic information on the quantities and quality of surface and ground water is available. As indicated in Senate Document 191 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, reliable stream flow records covering sufficient time to reflect variations in flow are a prerequisite to sound planning, to assure proper control and full utilization of the waters, to avoid waste of construction funds on the one hand and the

hazards of water shortage, flood damages, and power shortages on the other.

Similar data are required on the salt load to determine the siltation of reservoirs and on chemical quality of the water to determine its effect on the land and on crops. Likewise, ground-water studies are needed to determine where irrigation and domestic supplies are available for small communities and for farmsteads where surface supplies would constitute serious health hazards because it is not feasible to install plants for the purification of surface waters. The pattern of the water-bearing beds is extremely complex, and haphazard drilling to discover water supplies would be very costly. Exploratory drilling for water would likely result in more failures than successes unless it were based on sound investigation.

Ground-water investigations are also needed to determine the effect on ground-water resources that will result from reservoir construction and from irrigation where special care will be needed to avoid water logging and a host of other problems.

The cooperative State and Federal programs are entirely inadequate for these purposes. A greatly expanded program is needed to the end that project plans may be confirmed or modified on the basis of more complete information before construction is started.

The State Water Conservation Commission of North Dakota recently purchased a rotary well-drilling machine which has been used in ground-water investigations under the cooperative arrangement with the Geological Survey during the past 2 years. Under this cooperative arrangement the State puts up 25 percent, the municipality 25 percent, and the Federal Survey the other 50 percent of the funds, and in addition the State furnishes the well-drilling equipment.

My State has cooperated with the Federal Survey since 1938, and in the fiscal year 1946 drilled 41 test holes, and in fiscal 1947 drilled 72 test holes. In those 2 years, my State expended approximately \$40,000 for equipment and matching funds. The legislature has again appropriated \$30,000 for cooperating with the Geological Survey in North Dakota for the next biennium.

I just have information from the State water commission that at this time there are more than 50 applications from municipalities requesting test-hole drilling on a cooperative basis, and elimination of funds with which to carry on this work would seriously affect those communities where the matter of obtaining a domestic supply of water is a serious problem of paramount importance.

In the face of this demonstrated value, in the face of official statements from the United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Water Works Association, whose membership is composed of the engineers concerned in water-supply developments, and in the face of letters from hundreds of drillers testifying to the help received from the Geological Survey, the House Appropriations Committee has reached the alarming decision that this work must be stopped.

Apparently, this decision was reached largely on the representations of one man, a well driller, whose statements have been shown to be without foundation in fact. If this bill is passed in its present form, these activities will cease on June 30, millions of dollars invested in ground-water developments will be endangered, and this highly trained group of specialists will be dispersed and largely lost to the Nation. Such wasteful economies can only lead to national economic bankruptcy.

BUREAU OF MINES

The last item I wish to mention is testing fuels in the Bureau of Mines budget. Included in this estimate is an item for lignite- and subbituminous-coal investigations, including the operation of a lignite gasification and drying plant at Grand Forks, N. Dak., and work at Golden, Colo., and the University of Texas.

The plant at Grand Forks is located on the university campus, the ground for which was transferred from North Dakota to the United States Government. The university is also providing free of charge rooms and many other facilities, and Dean Harrington, of the department of engineering of this school has given a large part of his time to this investigation.

This plant was constructed primarily for the purpose of utilizing lignite for the production of a high-hydrogen gas at low cost for use in the reduction of Minnesota iron ores to metallic iron without putting them through blast furnaces that require metallurgical coke that must be made from eastern coal. Such cheap commercial hydrogen also may be used for the production of nitrogen fertilizers, synthetic wood alcohol and other materials used in the chemical industries.

This program was set up on a continuing basis and in order to realize the Government's investment therein, which now is about half a million dollars, it would seem only prudent business practice to give this operation sufficient funds with which to carry forward the work begun to the end that the experiments conducted may be proved.

The reduction in the "testing fuels" item from the estimate of \$595,000 to \$302,285 completely eliminates any possibility of continuing further work on lignite and subbituminous coal at Grand Forks, N. Dak. This is the information received from the Bureau of Mines. The part of the Budget estimate for the Grand Forks plant was \$190,760 and in reducing the item of \$302,285 barely leaves enough to carry on the regular work of testing and analyzing samples of coal in connection with the purchase of coal used by the Government, leaving nothing for the Grand Forks plant.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, this measure calls for a 40-percent cut in the funds for the Geological Survey mines and the elimination of the Oil and Gas Division. This reduction will seriously cripple the Department's work in an area of vital impor-

tance to the Nation at this stage of its economy. We are now desperately short of petroleum, copper, lead, zinc, and many other vital materials, materials absolutely indispensable to our expanding economy, and materials vital in a future emergency if one should occur.

We are today establishing ourselves as the great leader Nation of the world. At the same time we are virtually the only great bulwark against the forces of totalitarianism and socialism. The achievements of this leadership was made possible not only by our idealism but by our great economic strength. That economic strength was achieved through an abundance of the basic materials essential to our industrial economy. In providing the arsenal of democracy which supplied ourselves and our allies we made substantial inroads into our visible and immediately available reserves of metals and minerals. While this does not mean that we have become a have-not Nation as the result of such expanded activities, it does mean that we must make gigantic efforts to discover and develop some part of the substantial reserves which our more enlightened engineers tell us still exist in this great country of ours. Years of forced production in the face of manpower shortages has made it impossible for our industry to keep its developed reserves as far ahead of their production as it must do to maintain the high rate they are called upon to produce. This Government must do all in its power to encourage and lead the basic materials industries back to a production commensurate with the needs of our manufacturing industries in order that we can, insofar as we are able, maintain the economic strength that backs our external operations. It does this through the agency of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey.

The constant attention that we have been forced to focus on international affairs has caused many of us to temporarily lose sight of the necessity of watching our internal economy so that it remains strong enough to support our external obligations. We have just recently committed ourselves to \$400,000,000 for our economic and political operations in Greece and Turkey; we are throwing \$200,000,000 per year into the rehabilitation of our zone in Germany, to mention only two very essential activities. Yet we are proposing today to slash the equivalent of just 3 percent of those two items alone from the appropriations of the two Government bureaus on whose services the Government depends for the administration and advancement of the basic raw materials industries, whose enterprises supply the fodder for the manufacturing industries the taxes from which will be required to support those very activities.

Not only our economic strength but our actual military security depends on careful planning for the use of our available resources. We appropriated last year \$100,000,000 for the stock piling of those materials which will always be in short internal supply in case of an emergency. The decisions for the expenditure of these funds are based on the sta-

tistical and technical work of the Bureau of Mines, which has asked for only \$1,233,000 to cover all of its economic activities, the fruits of which are used for many other governmental and industrial activities. Assuming that these statistics and the experts who assemble them were used for stock-pile planning alone, would any one of us say for a minute that 1¼ percent is too much to spend on assuring the proper technical advice and information on which to plan intelligent procurement? One error of judgment based on inadequate information could easily cause the expenditure of that amount of money needlessly or endanger our security. Yet I am told that the overworked staff of this Bureau, which in many cases can afford only one expert to cover a number of its multitudinous fields, is already behind in its technological advice needed for intelligent procurement planning.

In the face of these facts it would appear to me that the Interior Department has been too modest in its requests for funds to cover these activities. If this Congress upholds the recommendation of the House Appropriations Committee on the curtailment of these activities, many of the technical brains which have been trained at great expense will be lost to the Government with the resulting actual loss of money going into ill-advised procurement of stock piles alone.

(Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, if I had 5 hours instead of 5 minutes, I could begin to discuss this bill and criticize it. In the few minutes furnished me, however, I should like to point to bad features on reclamation, Indian education, and some of the omissions regarding the Bureau of Mines.

When Chairman JONES was presenting the case in the beginning of the discussion I asked a pointed question and was not satisfied with his answer. I asked specifically why the Budget estimate of \$18,000,000 for Davis Dam was cut to \$6,200,000. The answer was not satisfactory. I cannot take the time now to ask him the question again, but I want to elaborate on the question, and perhaps the chairman or somebody on the committee will answer it for me later.

Why am I asking this? I think the answer given me which was unsatisfactory was, "Ask the President what he has done. He has frozen the funds." But I pointed out at the time, I recall, or as soon thereafter as I could, that the construction of Davis Dam has been going along regularly, according to schedule. There was no freeze on that. The point I wish to emphasize is that we are expected to build a \$70,000,000 dam as a treaty obligation in 5 years' time, and we cannot do that by appropriating six or seven million dollars annually.

Why are we expected to build this dam? Because a recent water treaty that we

have entered into with Mexico requires this to be built within 5 years to carry out the obligation of that treaty. Do we intend to abrogate that treaty? Congress can abrogate a treaty by an act of Congress, an act of commission, or Congress can nullify a treaty by an act of omission. If we do not carry out that treaty we will abrogate it, which might please Mexico.

I heard the gentleman from Nebraska ask a question a moment ago, "When the President of Mexico comes up here he wants to borrow \$25,000,000 for irrigation. Do you think he will get it?" I do not know about that, but I can tell you this. If Mexico borrows \$25,000,000 of us to carry on reclamation within the Republic of Mexico, I know a good place where they can carry it on. They can do it in the delta of the lower Colorado, where they have more than 1,000,000 acres of delta land that may be irrigated if they had sufficient water. How can they get the water? The treaty that we recently adopted with them provides 1,500,000 acre-feet annually out of the Colorado River. If we abrogate that treaty, they can get twice that amount of water, and use it profitably—Mexico demanded 3,000,000 acre-feet as well as the money to develop the land. That I do not want to see happen, because that robs our country of the water we ought to have for use in the Colorado River Basin.

I said quite a bit about the lack of funds for investigation. I believe the committee is practicing birth control on the Bureau of Reclamation when they cut off funds for general investigation. Reducing that item from \$5,000,000 to \$125,000 will kill many good projects before they are begun. That is the worst blow of all.

I notice in the committee's report on pages 15 and 16 that they recommend education for the Navajo Indian children. I notice they also say, "Let the State take care of education for the Indian children." I want to call your attention to the fact that there are 17,000 children of school age on the Navajo Indian Reservation, and less than 5,000 of them are in school. The Navajo Indian Reservation is about as large as the entire State of West Virginia, and it is impossible for the State of Arizona and the State of New Mexico to include these children in our public-school systems.

But, by the cut which this bill contains, 1,000 Navajo Indian children who are in boarding schools will be taken out of school. In other words, several boarding schools must be closed; one, I understand, at Santa Fe, one at Albuquerque, one at Riverside, or some place in California; and I am told that possibly the Indian school at Phoenix, Ariz., will be closed.

I see the gentleman from Oklahoma in the Chamber, and he says there will be three boarding schools for Indians in his district that will be closed because of this.

Gentlemen, that is false economy. From all over this country I am receiving letters and communications from thinking people asking, "What are you doing for the Navajo Indians? Why are they not getting the schooling promised them by treaty?" Similar questions are

asked about other Indians. The Christian people are more keenly alert to this very bad situation.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from New Mexico [Mrs. LUSK] such time as she may require.

Mrs. LUSK. Mr. Chairman, as a preface to my remarks, I offer the attached telegram from the Albuquerque, N. Mex., Chamber of Commerce:

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., April 23, 1947.
Hon. GEORGIA L. LUSK,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.:

Vigorously protest House Appropriations Committee proposed 47 percent budget cut which would wipe out all hope of reclamation irrigation, power and conservation development at this time so badly needed throughout Rio Grande Valley. To hamstring this development now by false economy can conceivably reduce this valley to America's second potential dust bowl. We urge no cut of reclamation funds. We deem such funds positively essential to preservation of human life and inhabitation in Rio Grande Valley.

CHARLES C. BROOME,
President, Albuquerque Chamber
of Commerce.

Mr. Chairman, I am deeply shocked by the action of the Appropriations Committee on the funds for the Bureau of Reclamation. I cannot believe that the members of that committee are aware of the vital importance of reclamation developments in the arid and semiarid States. In the 45 years since Congress enacted the first Reclamation Act, 50 projects have been constructed to serve 4,500,000 acres of irrigated lands. Those areas, which were vacant desert and sagebrush before the projects, are now highly productive farming areas, which, in 1946, yielded crops worth \$500,000,000. The crops are desperately needed livestock feeds, sugar beets, and fruits and vegetables required to maintain the high-standard diet in the United States. Those irrigated crops are not competitive with the production of other areas of the country, and they do not involve any of the surplus commodities, such as wheat, corn, or tobacco. The crops produced on irrigated lands are a vital part of the economy of the Western States, and are the principal source of income which builds up the trade and interstate commerce drawing on the manufactured items and the basic food staples produced in all other States of the Nation.

The Bureau of Reclamation is the agency constituted by the acts of Congress to develop western water resources for irrigation and electric-power production. For 45 years the Bureau of Reclamation has surveyed those western resources and reported on them to the Congress with recommendations of the projects needed to maintain western communities and to provide the basis for balanced economic development. The Congress has authorized projects, with a total cost of about \$2,000,000,000. The appropriations for the construction of those projects by the Bureau of Reclamation are returned to the Treasury by the water users and the power consumers so that this western program is no drain on Federal finances. It is, in fact, a profitable investment, because, in addition to securing the return of the construction

costs, the Federal Government has gotten back several times that amount in increased income taxes that are paid by the project people as a result of the increased productivity of their land. I am informed that surveys show that those income taxes represent a 300-percent profit on the investment in Federal reclamation projects.

My State of New Mexico is not wealthy. In several portions of the State, there are large numbers of small farmers who must get their living from a few acres of land and incidental work when they can get it on the railroads or as migratory labor in the beet fields of other States. There are also, in my State, large groups of Indians who do not have now enough agricultural land on their reservations to support themselves, and, therefore, the Federal Government appropriates annually for their maintenance and livelihood. Reclamation projects now under study would greatly improve the farming lands of those people. Along the middle Rio Grande, projects are needed to store the floodwaters so as to provide assured irrigation supplies and to reduce the damage from inundation. There is a desperate need for completion of those project studies so that proposals may be presented to the Congress for authorizing the needed works.

In other States I know that the same need for project-planning work is as urgent to provide the factual basis for authorizations. In past years, the Congress has been fully aware of the need for project planning by the Bureau of Reclamation. Last year, Congress appropriated \$5,000,000 for this work, and in previous years the appropriations were comparable. As a result of that congressional action through the years, the Bureau of Reclamation has been able to inform the people of the Western States of the opportunities for reclamation development, and there have been presented to the Congress, on a sound engineering basis, project plans which have led to authorization and construction. If the bill as reported by the committee should be enacted, all of that work would cease. There would be no information available to the Western States and to the Congress concerning the feasibility of additional projects and the economic basis for returning to the Treasury the costs of their construction. I know that that would be disastrous to my State of New Mexico and I feel sure that it would be equally disastrous to all 17 Western States.

I cannot believe that the Congress will, by this bill, legislate out of existence the Federal program based on specific legislative authority which has done more for the West than any other Federal activity. Reclamation projects now in operation are the principal basis for income and tax revenues. Additional projects are vital so that New Mexico and the other Western States can take their proper place in the national economy. With that end in view, the project-planning work of the Bureau of Reclamation must continue. The \$5,000,000 appropriation requested in the budget is a very modest figure, and should be the absolute minimum of the appropriations provided in the pending bill.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak for an adequate appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation. My feeling in regard to this, runs very deep. I have seen the hot winds blow across western and central Nebraska, leaving in their wake burned and withered crops. Some of the more fortunate sections of our country talk loud and long when they have a light crop. I have seen sturdy, hard-working, and independent farmers face, not a small crop, but a total crop failure, not for a single year, but for as long as four, five, or six consecutive years. To many people in the United States, the dust storms were something that they read about in the middle thirties. To my friends and neighbors in Nebraska they were a real experience. I have seen the dust blow so that in the middle of the day adult farmers would get lost in the field and were unable to find their way to the house. Individuals were caught on the highway with their automobiles and found the storm so severe that they could not see the radiator cap on their car. This same territory that has suffered from drought and dust storms has had other years where the rainfall was ample and a fair crop could be raised. The soil is rich and deep and black. The streams in such a territory are a divine blessing and a source for a sound solution for drought and dust storms. Yet if these streams are uncontrolled and unmanaged that same region faces floods. The Republican River flows for approximately 200 miles in southwestern Nebraska. It is in the heart of the drought and dust bowl area, yet in 1935 we had a terrific flood that cost the lives of 110 people and millions and millions of dollars in property loss.

There are two ways to deal with this problem: One is by means of relief, grants, and other temporary measures of like character. This is costly, wasteful, ineffective, unwise, and temporary. The other plan is to develop the streams and to prevent floods and store water for irrigation. This is an all-time solution, it is the economical answer, its benefits are manifold. Much of the cost of such a program is reimbursable. It is not a part of our current costs of government and should not be so considered.

Those people who are opposed to irrigation should come out of their shell and read the history of America. For the 70-year period from 1850 to 1920, 5,000,000 acres of new farm land were brought into production each year. At the present time 4 acres of farm land are needed per capita. This means that for every increase in population of 1,000,000 we need to bring into production 4,000,000 acres of new farm land. Our public domain has now been exhausted. The only place to which we can turn for more land and for more available farm sites is through the expansion of irrigation. It has well been said that that part of the United States west of the Mississippi River could

not feed itself in peace or in war without irrigation. I am satisfied that it can be safely said that the entire United States could not feed itself without irrigation. With the exception of 2 or 3 years during the war, the United States has been an importer of food since the middle twenties. We have imported more than we have exported. We have not fed ourselves.

In order to make more farm homes available, expand production in the United States, provide a market for our industrial centers, and strengthen us as a nation, a reclamation act was passed in 1902. I wish to quote from the first message to Congress in December 1901 of President Theodore Roosevelt:

It is as right for the National Government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for the storage of water as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid regions by engineering works of another character.

The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every section of our country just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic States.

The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume larger food supplies and thus effectually prevent competition with eastern agriculture.

Indeed the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in mining and other industries which would otherwise not come into existence at all.

Our people as a whole will profit, for successful homemaking is but another name for upbuilding of the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is appropriate to point out that irrigation farmers are the only citizens who pay any portion of the cost of developing our waterways or harbors. The Federal program for flood control is a 100 percent subsidy. The navigation interests repay no part of the tremendous cost of improving our streams for the purpose of navigation. Our great wealthy cities, who boast of a harbor, do not repay the Federal Government the tremendous cost for developing such a harbor.

President Roosevelt's successor, William Howard Taft, likewise was a supporter of the extension of irrigation. Speaking at Spokane, Wash., September 29, 1909, he said:

The plan of the Government to reclaim the arid and semiarid lands manifested in the Reclamation Act has been carried out most rapidly by the Bureau charged with its execution. There are more than 30 projects which have been entered upon by the Reclamation Bureau, and I believe all of them are to be commended for their excellent adaptation to the purpose for which they were erected, and for the speed with which the work has been done.

The work has been well done and reflects credit on the engineers that have had charge of it.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to call to the witness stand a great Ohioan. A man whose home surroundings were not influenced by the demon drought, yet he said:

There is yet unappropriated approximately 200,000,000 acres in the public domain, 20,-

000,000 acres of which are known to be susceptible of reclamation and (being) made fit for homes by provision for irrigation.

The Government has been assisting in the development of its remaining lands until the estimated increase in land values in the irrigated sections is full \$500,000,000 and the crops of 1920 alone on these lands are estimated at \$100,000,000. Under the law authorizing these expenditures for development the advances are to be repaid, and it would be good business for the Government to provide for reclamation of the remaining 20,000,000 acres, in addition to expediting the completion of projects long under way.

The above is from the message to Congress on December 6, 1921, of President Warren G. Harding.

Here is what Calvin Coolidge said in a letter dated September 17, 1924:

Some minor criticism has been made as to the policy of our unremitting development of these (reclamation) projects by those who have thought we were already overproducing in agricultural products. They feel that these projects should be stayed until agricultural production had readjusted itself.

These criticisms lie in the lack of understanding that these projects take many years for development; that they furnish but a small portion of the increased food supply required even by our increased population; that the utilization of their supplies lies in the development of the West itself.

It is my purpose to unremittingly stimulate and encourage the development of these projects by every authority of the Federal Government.

The Bureau of Reclamation has made a success of things because it has had the guiding hand of intelligent, well-trained, and sound engineers. It is no wonder that Herbert Hoover, the engineer, was a staunch supporter of the extension of irrigation. As President of the United States he enthusiastically supported the program of the Bureau of Reclamation. In a letter to the conference of western governors held in Salt Lake City in the summer of 1930, President Hoover said:

The undertaking (reclamation) has been of great benefit to this region (the West) and has been the cause of adding much wealth to the Nation.

If the fundamental facts are properly appraised, it seems certain that the arguments of opponents of Federal reclamation will find satisfactory answer and that they will no longer countenance the misleading information that is now being broadcast through different agencies.

The projects themselves furnish extensive markets for manufactured goods as well as for farm products not raised under irrigation, and thus seem to afford material benefits, rather than detriment, to other sections. It may be further said that crops raised under irrigation are generally supplemental to, rather than competitive with, the products of other farms.

No valid arguments appear to oppose this constructive Federal undertaking. Rather support should be given in the light of the contribution to the Nation's good.

While our reclamation program was initiated and developed by the Republican Party, it is not a partisan matter. Nebraskans of all political faiths are supporters of irrigation. It has always been supported by men of all parties who have investigated the problem with which reclamation deals. I predict that the money

spent under the Roosevelt administration for the extension of irrigation will prove to be the soundest and most enduring of all expenditures made in that era. When money is spent on things that do not lead to the production of new wealth its value is limited. It is not so with the development of irrigation. It supplants drought with adequate moisture, poverty with a reasonable living, and citizens on relief with citizens who are substantial taxpayers. It does all of these things in addition to the fact that a large portion of the principal cost of construction is repaid directly. When the National Reclamation Association met in Boise, Idaho, in 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt wrote:

Reclamation as a Federal policy has proven its worth and has a very definite place in our economic existence. Spread over one-third of the territory of the United States and creating taxable values and purchasing power affecting municipal, State, and Federal governments and private industry, it is only reasonable that we should all take pride in its achievements and success.

When the drought and dust storms came in the thirties, President Roosevelt visited Nebraska on his tour of the stricken region. One of his stops was at McCook, Nebr., on the Republican River. President Roosevelt rightfully recognized that the answer was in the utilization of our water resources. In a letter of October 1938, President Roosevelt said:

The providing of new opportunities to make homes and gain decent livings for a large number of our farmers through irrigation of western deserts serves to increase the wealth of the Nation and to cement us economically into a more perfect whole.

I have felt concern for the large number of families which have been forced by drought and adversities from their homes in various sections. The construction now in progress in the West will, in part, solve the problem.

The fact that these projects are expected to repay the cost of their construction, through revenues from water and from power, when power is possible of development, is not to be overlooked nor underestimated. This makes it possible for me to justify expenditures on a scale commensurate with the needs for such work.

The scores of dams, the thousands of miles of canals, the many power plants, and the thousands upon thousands of homes which have resulted from Federal reclamation are monuments to the sound plan which is being so ably executed by the Department of the Interior through the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. Chairman, when I appeared before the Appropriations Committee urging an appropriation for irrigation, I pointed out that the Federal Government had spent and loaned in one way or another over \$25,000,000 to relieve the distress in the counties that comprise the Republican River Basin. This amounts to an average of \$2,458 for every farm family in the watershed. The drought will come again, for it is an area of insufficient rainfall. These expenditures have not solved the problem, the solution is the utilization of the water of our streams. Herein lies protection against floods and the storage of water to be applied on the land for the growing crops. This is the wise and eco-

nomical solution. It means the saving of dollars, the saving of water, the saving of soil, and the saving of a great people.

Shortly after I came to Congress in 1939, the west coast, particularly California, was disturbed over their relief load, school expenses, and other heavy charges by reason of the fact of the migration of thousands of families to that part of the Nation. They caused this House to create a select committee to investigate the interstate migration of destitute persons. A great portion of these people came from the drought area. Believing that the answer was not more and better Federal relief programs, but in combating drought, I sought and obtained a place on that special committee. It was headed by the distinguished gentleman from California, Mr. John Tolin. The committee found that the primary cause for the disruption of these American families was drought and that the solution was the extension of irrigation.

Nebraska is where the Middle West, with its ample rainfall, and the arid West meet. This is generally true of the greater portion of the Missouri River Basin which comprises one-sixth of the area of the United States. It has not received its share of the Nation's reclamation development. It may have been partly because, in the years gone by, many of our people and their representatives hoped that the rain would come, while the people a little farther west knew that it would not. One of the first irrigation projects built by the Bureau was in Nebraska. It started in 1902. That locality is now a rich, thriving, thickly settled, prosperous section of our country. The United States Government has collected and will continue to collect millions and millions and millions of dollars in income taxes in this irrigated section. This prosperity is due to irrigation. We, in Nebraska, are grateful for some much-needed and successful irrigation development under PWA, but the Bureau of Reclamation has not built any projects in Nebraska in the last 40 years. Other semiarid spots of Nebraska which were similarly situated in 1902 with the portion that received development in irrigation, have not moved ahead like that irrigated section. They have not provided homes for the additional thousands of people, they have not paid the millions and millions of dollars in income taxes, they have not provided the huge market for the products of our industrial centers. The cost of developing this irrigation in Nebraska in 1902 has been repaid many times.

Work is now under way by the Bureau of Reclamation in the Republican Valley. This is an important part of the Missouri Basin program. That program is sometimes referred to as the Pick-Sloan plan. As a member of the Committee on Flood Control, I introduced the resolution, back in 1943, that brought forth the plan of the Army Engineers known as the pick plan. At the same time, the Bureau of Reclamation undertook their basin-wide plan for the Missouri. The House of Representatives approved the Pick plan and authorized it by law. When the bill reached the Senate, the

Sloan plan was added to the Pick plan and thus was evolved the joint Army-Bureau plan for the Missouri Valley. I served as one of the conferees on that measure. The conference accepted the combined plan and the program for flood control and irrigation for the Missouri River Basin became law in December 1944.

Nebraska is the only State that lies entirely within the Missouri River Basin. Construction work by both the Army and the Bureau of Reclamation is now under way on the Republican River. The bill before us today is the appropriation bill for the Bureau of Reclamation. The appropriation bill carrying the Army funds will come before us at a later time. Last year the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives recommended an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation for the Missouri River Basin. It was raised by the Senate and there was finally appropriated \$17,500,000. In the bill before us today, the House Committee on Appropriations has recommended nearly the same amount as they did a year ago. I am informed that when the new year begins July 1, there will be an unexpended balance for the Missouri River Basin from previous appropriations of \$10,000,000.

Nebraska's share of this construction money will be spent in the Republican River Basin. The Frenchman-Cambridge project consists of the Enders Dam and a dam on Medicine Creek, north of Cambridge, plus diversion dams and canals. The contract for the Enders Dam was let some months ago. It was for the sum of \$4,109,927. This is approximately 20 percent below the original estimate made by the Bureau. The entire Frenchman-Cambridge project is estimated to cost \$19,839,039.

One other project on the Republican River is being constructed by both the Army and the Bureau. The Army is building the large on-river dam. The Army calls this the Harlan County Dam. Since the bill before us today does not deal with Army money, the figures quoted do not pertain to the Army's portion of this job. In addition to the Harlan County Dam, which is for both flood control and irrigation, there will be the diversion dams and canals to be built by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau refers to this project as the Bostwick project. The Bostwick project will consist of the Superior-Courtland, Franklin, Red Cloud, Scandia, and Republican subunits. The total cost for this Bostwick project is estimated by the Bureau of Reclamation to be \$15,774,523. Again let me state that these figures do not include Army appropriations for the Harlan County Dam. It might be in the interests of clarity to refer to this joint project as the Harlan County-Bostwick project.

There are other portions of the program for the Republican River Basin that have not yet reached the construction stage. This does not mean that they are less meritorious. Due to the extreme drought inherent to the Republican River Basin and the very continuing danger of floods, our efforts must not stop until every possible acre of land that can be

irrigated is irrigated and until the greatest possible degree of flood protection is provided.

The Bureau of Reclamation was created to bring water to the soil where the rainfall was insufficient. If there ever were any projects that fall clearly and distinctly within the original purpose for which the Bureau was created it is these Republican River projects. Compared to huge river developments elsewhere and compared to some of the gigantic projects throughout the country these developments are small. The engineers have not found the production of power to be feasible on this stream. They are farmers' projects. A great portion of the money advanced to the Government will be repaid by farmers. They will be operated by farmers and the water will be used on family-sized farms. It will make possible many new farm sites for returned veterans and others. This development should have first claim on any funds that are given to the Bureau of Reclamation, because the Bureau was created to bring water to the farmers' land in areas where the rainfall is insufficient.

Projects such as these are in the interest of long-range economy. A considerable portion of these funds are repaid to the Treasury of the United States. To that extent, at least, these items should not be considered as any part of the current costs of Government. To slow up their construction is wasteful. It means more overheated and it delays the time when the benefits will start, resulting in increased taxes and repayments to the Treasury. It is both necessary and sound that these projects move forward. In that connection I have two suggestions. They are:

First. The appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation for the Missouri River Basin will have to be increased before the Congress completes its work on this measure.

Second. A permanent, long-range program must be worked out whereby the reimbursable part of reclamation projects can be financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and not carried as a cash appropriation item.

It is my information that the rural electrification program is financed by the RFC and that it is not counted in the annual budget of the Government. The record for repayment for REA is good and this arrangement is right. It is a Government loan and not an expenditure for the operating costs of Government. The Bureau of Reclamation's expenditures, which are repaid to the Treasury, do not represent the running expenses of this Government. They constitute a loan. These loans should be made by the RFC. If a hard-up and failing business corporation gets an RFC loan it is not handled as a cash appropriation by the Congress and the issue of budget balancing does not enter into it. Such loans have been made to banks, manufacturing concerns, railroads, hotel corporations and practically every type of business. Why should not the loan part of reclamation be financed in the same manner? The answer is, it should. This Congress should write such a program

before another fiscal year rolls around.

I do not suggest that the RFC be an additional agency to pass upon a reclamation program. The control of both money and RFC credit should remain in the hands of the Congress. An accounting should be made to the Congress and expenditures should be scrutinized to prevent waste and keep the cost down. Then when the Congress makes a cash appropriation to run the Bureau of Reclamation and to carry the nonreimbursible parts of the construction program, they would at the same time make mandatory provisions for the extending of stated amounts of RFC credit. Until such a financing program is worked out, wasteful delays must not be permitted nor prolonged overhead invited. The program of extending irrigation must go on and an adequate appropriation should be made therefore.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I believe if every Member of the House will seriously consider the proposed \$3,856,000 cut in the budget estimate for the "Education of Indians" he will join me in regretting this action. This represents a reduction of \$2,000,000 with respect to appropriations for the fiscal year 1947. If increases based on the Pay Act are taken into account, the cut amounts to an actual reduction of \$2,889,700. Unfortunately, these cuts come at a time when food and other costs have reached an all-time peak.

You will pardon my reference to my own State if I say that Oklahoma has more Indians than any other State in the Union. We are proud of our Indian population. We are proud of the progress they have made. They have distinguished themselves in every field of endeavor. One of our own and most beloved colleagues, the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STRIGLER], is of Choctaw Indian descent. To my own knowledge at least two members of the Five Tribes of Oklahoma won the Medal of Honor for "heroism above and beyond the call of duty" in World War II. Such progress, of course, is largely the result of education.

I do not like to single out my own State, for what I have said, and will say, will apply equally to many other States, particularly Montana, South Dakota, New Mexico, Arizona, and others. However, in swinging the so-called Republican economy ax the committee has seen fit in its report to refer specifically to the State of Oklahoma. From page 15 of the report I quote these words:

The committee is aware of the fact that the Congress could spend unlimited funds in the support and education of this group. It wishes to point out, however, that the States have some obligation to the Indians and that some aid could and should be extended by local communities. In some States, such as Oklahoma, the State is obligated to provide educational facilities for all citizens. For these reasons the committee has made substantial reductions in many items in the bill for administration as well as for education and relief purposes.

Oklahoma, of course, does not deny its obligations to any citizens. In its high

schools and colleges, and to a great extent in all its schools, Oklahoma has provided educational opportunities and facilities for all citizens, including its Indians.

Under various solemn treaties under which Indians were driven from their native homes; under acts of Congress, and under the ordinary rules of justice, the Federal Government has through the years assisted in the education of Indians who looked forward to the day when all restrictions might be lifted from their population. This educational assistance has been rendered through the establishment of reservation and non-reservation, boarding schools and day schools, through financial aid to school districts and to missionary schools, and to a limited extent through scholarships in special cases. If I construe this bill properly, its enactment will result in the reduction of expenditures in just about every item except with respect to aid to mission schools.

In the time allotted to me, I would like to discuss briefly the matter of aid to school districts and the matter of non-reservation boarding schools. It should be remembered that the enabling act under which Congress made provision for the admission of Oklahoma to the Union, restrictions were placed on Indian lands and large quantities of lands were exempt from State or local taxation for all purposes. The same situation is true in many other States where most Indians live on nontaxable lands and, therefore, do not contribute to the support of schools. It is obvious that in districts in which many acres of tax-exempt lands are located, it would throw an unusual burden on other taxpayers, if they were required to carry the entire load of supporting their local schools. It appears from the report that in writing this bill, the committee has not taken this matter into account and has departed from a long established practice of granting assistance, which was little enough at most, to schools serving Indian pupils. Unfortunately this cut touches many districts which have been struggling for years to maintain even minimum standards of elementary education.

In the establishment of nonreservation board schools, our Government has taken care of cases that could be taken care of in no other manner. They are limited to orphan children, to children from broken homes, and to children who reside so far from ordinary schools that attendance at such schools is impossible. They are limited to children whose parents have no financial means of keeping them in school. They are only placed in these boarding schools when all other efforts to place them in homes, or in other appropriate institutions have failed. There can be no doubt under this bill that all of these schools will be curtailed, and some of them may be closed entirely.

In view of salary raises, or the 40-hour week, and increased commodity costs, these cuts cannot be absorbed by operational economies. I have known children who have graduated from these schools. They have uniformly made fine substantial citizens. Mr. Chairman, in all these cases, these are students who

have had no other chance to get an education. To cripple such a program would appear to me to be penny-wise and pound-foolish. Right now this Congress is in the midst of considering an authorization of \$350,000,000 for relief in foreign countries. Shall we deny a pitiful 1 percent of this amount to assist, where assistance is sorely needed, in the care and education of the children of our original Americans?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

(Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, as the entire delegation from the great Territory of Alaska, although not a voting delegation, I would like to enter my bid now on a nonpartisan basis to be cut in on any deals that might be floating around. I am imbued with the spirit of compromise.

Seriously, Mr. Chairman, I am not happy with all the provisions of this bill and I expect to detail the reasons why I am not. I should be less than fair, however, if I were not to state here that the distinguished Chairman and members of the committee have, generally speaking, dealt most fairly with Alaska. They have recognized its national importance, they have recognized that it is at the strategic crossroads of the world. Dollar-wise, Mr. Chairman, this bill contains more for the Territory of Alaska than last year's bill and we are grateful for that. We are especially grateful that the committee saw fit to report the bill with an item of \$4,000,000 for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Alaska Railroad. That is work that has long needed to be done. The War Department made an urgent recommendation that it be started without delay. The needs of the Army in the Territory are such that the railroad must be put in first class shape with the least possible delay and that work can now be started under the provisions of this bill.

I am extremely happy to note that the Geological Survey is given funds over and above those available for the current fiscal year for unlocking the mineral storehouse that Alaska is.

The bill does not contain enough money for the enforcement of laws and regulations having to do with the Alaska Fishery, the bill does not contain money enough for the enforcement of game laws, but I do not think that is fundamentally a fault of this committee. Alaska produces 80 percent and more of the entire world's pack of salmon. It is a great Alaska resource, it is a great national resource, it must be protected, and I think it is the duty of the executive arm of our Government to come before the Congress with an adequate program for the protection of and building up of that valuable resource. The same is true with respect to requests for the enforcement of game laws. That is a Federal responsibility now. I do not think the executive arm of the Government has ever asked this Congress for enough money to insure adequate protection for

the great herds of caribou and moose in the Territory of Alaska, for the Alaska brown bear, and for the other animals which have a value over and above that which can be expressed in terms of dollars.

In the general items not specifically referring to Alaska, Mr. Chairman, the funds are inadequate to maintain for the next fiscal year the fishery laboratory at Ketchikan. I think that is poor economy because that laboratory has been a most valuable work in connection with utilizing fishery products in Alaska that are not now commercially marketed.

Over and above all things, that which concerns me about the bill as it relates to Alaska, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that there has been a rather substantial reduction in the budget estimate for the Alaska Native Service. In that connection I should like to say to the members of the committee that I only regret that you did not have the opportunity this year as you did last year to have before you personally Mr. Don C. Foster, the very able Superintendent of the Alaska Native Service. If he could have testified I feel confident that the bill would have been more liberal with respect to the needs of the Indians, the Eskimos, and the Aleuts of Alaska.

In development of the great national resource which is Alaska there is a continuous need for intelligent direction. As a Territory we are prevented from giving that direction ourselves to the many problems which are involved, and the direction must be furnished, in large measure, by the Secretary of the Interior and his immediate staff.

The deep and indiscriminating cuts recommended for the Office of the Secretary would be particularly harmful to Alaska. They would be harmful not only to the people of the Territory of Alaska who expect soon to be the citizens of the State of Alaska—but they would be doubly harmful to the thousands of young veterans still in the States and who, with the traditional pioneer vision that has made this country so great, are making their plans and preparations to go to Alaska to live.

Our knowledge of a large part of even the most attractive parts of Alaska is still fragmentary. It cannot be denied that it is a proper and a necessary function of the Government to conserve this great natural resource. To the performance of that function we must bring the true conservative spirit—namely, to use our assets wisely today, while thinking of the needs of tomorrow. If, therefore, today we deny to our Government the very instrument which we have designed to assure the prudent development of Alaska, then tomorrow the hoped-for population will not be there—or it will be only a disappointed, embittered remnant of the group of young pioneers whose hope and courage will have carried them up there without the expert guidance which this Congress again and again promised them while they were offering their blood and their lives in defense of their country.

I have mentioned the Office of the Secretary particularly. In that office there is located the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, whose ap-

propriation for the coming year has been cut by the committee a fourth below the amount that agency received for the present fiscal year. I am acquainted with the work load being borne by this division at the present time. Inquiries reaching the division from citizens, particularly veterans, living all over the United States and from every place where our armed forces are still stationed, number in the thousands. From this division the citizens who express interest in going to Alaska get intelligent and informed answers to their questions. The division is doing a real job of service in aiding the development of a broader economy and a larger population in Alaska. I know that the facilities of the Division of Territories are already taxed to the limit in handling this work. It is neither an economy or good sense to require the reduction of staff which will be necessary should the Interior bill as reported by the House committee pass in that form.

The bill, as reported, would abolish entirely the Division of Power. Alaska is just beginning to receive from this division substantial assistance in meeting the power problems which confront a rapidly developing area. This cut which would produce a saving which is infinitesimal in the whole picture of Government expenditures will have real and highly unfortunate consequences as far away as Alaska.

The Congress has prescribed in great detail the land and mineral policies to be followed in Alaska. The solicitor of Interior with a carefully chosen small staff has the final responsibility of assuring that the activities of the Department of the Interior and of the Government as a whole conform to these congressional requirements. To slash his small staff by more than a third would be to place upon the solicitor a task practically impossible of performance.

Hundreds of thousands of square miles of public domain in Alaska containing forest resources whose commercial volume is estimated at 225,000,000,000 board feet have been protected in the past by an organization known as the Alaska Fire Control Service. An item of \$170,000 requested for this service in the next year has been disallowed.

The appropriation for the Alaska Native Service which has responsibility for the health, welfare, and education of about one-third the people of Alaska has been reduced by the committee by \$819,000. This will mean that many establishments including schools, hospitals, nursing-staff stations and tuberculosis sanitoriums will have to be closed.

Alaska, which has less than 3,000 miles of roads in an area one-fifth as large as the entire United States, is never going to be developed as the Nation should insist it be developed in the interests of National defense, as well as domestic progress, unless the highway system of the Territory is expanded materially. The bill as reported by the committee would reduce by \$603,000 the modest funds sought for maintenance, repair, and construction of roads.

Alaska's principal wealth is the fisheries industry which, over the past half century, has contributed something like

\$50,000,000 annually to the prosperity of the Nation. We thought that up until a few years ago the salmon fishery was at a level which could be maintained indefinitely, but for the past half dozen years it has been declining steadily. The decline is due to the lack of sufficient personnel and equipment to enforce the fisheries and game conservation regulations. The cut recommended by the committee will mean the closing of a fisheries research laboratory operated by the Fish and Wildlife Service at Ketchikan, Alaska, the only research institution located in Alaska and dealing with the problem of obtaining a more intelligent utilization of those rich resources.

I am sure the Congress is aware of the fact that Alaska is not standing still. Our population is increasing from month to month. Our problems, too, are increasing. It happens that most of these problems under the territorial system fall to the Department of the Interior to solve. To my mind, the Department has never been equipped by Congress with the tools which it really needs to do the job in Alaska which must be done to develop that great land for the future generations who will live there and for the people of the United States, including Alaskans. Now, the committee proposes to take some of even these few tools out of the hands of the Department and to weaken the Federal effort in the Territory. With the Nation in its present situation with respect to the rest of the world and with Alaska occupying so important a place in that situation, it behooves the Congress not to weaken but to strengthen the hand of its chief administrative agency in Alaska.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES].

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, the West is steeped in the tradition of reclaiming arid lands and developing natural resources. It is a part of us. We have lived with it for years. We have worked, and worked hard, in a pattern of repayment to our Government for benefits received. We have seen dust changed to green pastures, and sagebrush to truck gardens and orchards through an enlightened self-interest program of irrigation and reclamation. In 1902 the Reclamation Act was passed. It was inaugurated, supported, and put through by Theodore Roosevelt and the Republican Party. The program has been carried on by both parties ever since. It is a question of national policy and has been the policy for many years.

The wealth-building power of this program has been prodigious, both through the increase of production and the building of taxable wealth.

The most valuable commodity on the face of the earth is bringing water onto the rich volcanic soil of the West. The State of Washington feels and knows through direct experience the fact that we have the collateral and we pay back.

I will place the record of the reimbursable features of Government money spent in the Western States and the repayment of these moneys for water control and development against any section of our country. I can cite you one valley in the State of Washington that

in 40 years of reclamation history is not delinquent 1 cent in its repayments to the Government and has produced in crops alone three times the value of the gold take of the Klondike.

I can cite you one town in the same State that has a drawing this week of 1,500 applicants for 28 homesteads on newly brought in irrigated land. All of these applicants are World War II veterans, and the drawing this week will award homesteads to 28 out of 1,500 applicants, who in turn were 1,500 out of 10,000 inquiries from every State in the Union.

Do you call it economy not to offer credit to develop this great collateral? Do you call it economy not to provide generators for dams already built and sitting there waiting to manufacture power to start repaying their cost? Is that a wise use of money?

Yes; some of you may think that the West is not carrying its share of the burden. For Government moneys invested in the Western States, 50 percent is reimbursable, while for the rest of the country it is one-sixth to one-seventh reimbursable.

Is it economy to start these projects, invest millions in them, develop them from their elementary stages on through to where they are just beginning to make money and then deprive them of their ability to pay back?

It would be similar to starting a business, getting it up to its producing stage and then deciding to quit.

We are not asking for promiscuous spending of money. We are asking for a capital investment. And we are not the least bit afraid of our ability to pay back the amount advanced. And, as a specific example, I offer you the record of irrigation in my State to prove our confidence.

On February 14, 1947, the last payment on the Tieton project was made to Secretary Krug. All costs of construction were paid off—lock, stock, and barrel—in 37 years, an area comprising 27,000 acres, whose average gross per-acre yield last year was around \$840.

You cannot meet these arguments, Members of the House, the proof is in the pay-off. I should think it would stir the very cockles of your hearts to want to have a part in building these investments with the people of the West, where there is the climate, where there is the soil, where the program will bring the water, and where your own fellow countrymen are clamoring for a chance at the ratio of 1,500 to 28. I should think that you would want enthusiastically to build that wealth for the Nation.

All peoples benefit. Why some of the projects were so important during the war that the War Production Board allowed strategic materials to go into their construction, and through their production of power and produce they made one of the most astounding records of any of the segments of our economic system. Look at aluminum and light metals and their alloys. Look at the production of foodstuffs. Look at them through the actual facts which I want to present further to prove my contentions.

During the life of the Tieton project referred to, between the years of 1910

and the present, the Northwest and Nation have been richer by \$157,000,000 from crops produced on this project. This represents 45 times the cost of constructing it. This does not even include the amount of taxable wealth that has been built through the use of the original construction moneys.

The entire Yakima Federal reclamation project has repaid approximately one-half of its repayment contracts.

Since 1919 the Yakima project, embracing 350,000 acres of irrigated land, has produced \$819,100,000 in crops, or more than 20 times the construction cost of the project. The 1946 return alone on this project was \$76,056,000, or nearly twice the Federal expenditure.

The Sunnyside division of the Yakima project from 1907 to 1946 has produced \$234,000,000 in crops, or 48 times the total construction cost, which is \$4,885,442. The average annual production for these years is 1.14 times the total cost of the irrigation works of this division.

The Roza division of this project, which is not yet all irrigated, from 1941 to 1946 grew crops valued at \$15,366,000, or an amount approximately equivalent to the cost of the project—and let me add that this division of the project not yet fully constructed has already made its first payment back to the Federal Government.

The Columbia Basin lands are right next to them; the climate is the same, and the soil is the same quality, the potential possibilities are the same, and in order to guide your wisdom for future action, I present you the record of the past. We have the collateral. You have the power of extending the loan; we will pay for it, and promptly.

The budget request for this Columbia River Basin project was \$27,500,000, cut by appropriations to not quite \$9,500,000. We have in that area an investment of approximately \$200,000,000 in the Grand Coulee Dam and subsidiary construction. With the appropriations granted us last year in the Seventy-ninth Congress through the wisdom of this body, we began the actual construction of canals and laterals to bring water from the great Columbia River onto arid soil. Some of these contracts are now under construction, and one of the main canals is in the process of being built. They cannot be neglected nor can they be abandoned without tremendous loss of moneys already spent.

To give you some idea of how important that is, when you are constructing a canal 30 or 40 feet wide at the base, 30 feet in depth, and approximately 100 feet wide at the top, you cannot start that construction with the heavy machinery necessary to be in there to do the job and stop it, neither can you stop lining the canal. For any stoppage or delay means a great loss in work already done and in money already spent. It is a matter of wisdom and common sense to see to it that these contracts are maintained and continued.

The veteran has top priority upon this available land. The program is built and amortized upon the plan that will permit that settler to make his living, develop his land, and build revenue-earning

wealth along with valuable crops. We feel that it is sound; we know what can be done; and we submit to you this record of proof as to what our State has done in the matter of its reclamation and irrigation projects. There is no doubt in my mind or in the minds of those acquainted with the whole picture, but that this is completely reimbursable. Again let me repeat, we have the land, we have the water, and we have the climate. I ask you to scrutinize the record for yourselves, with the welfare of the whole country in mind. Please judge it in relation to the creation of wealth not only through annual crops but through the creation of real property and taxable property. We are proud to stand on our record.

Certainly we believe in economy. Most certainly say, "Spend our money wisely and well." And most certainly we think such true capital investments are sound and safe. I am not afraid to spend a few dollars as an investment, repayable in American development. Are you? Suppose I were asking for the promiscuous use of money as a gift or a dole from which there were no monetary return. Yes; I could easily see disagreement. But I am not asking for any rat-hole appropriation. I am asking for an investment for the veteran, for the little man, the young fellow trying to get a start—for an investment which he will pay back.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES. I yield for a question.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am sorry the gentleman confines me to a question, for I wanted to compliment him on his statement. The gentleman speaks of money being repaid promptly, but do not your people also buy a great deal of merchandise east of the Mississippi River?

Mr. HOLMES. A tremendous amount.

Mr. MURDOCK. And do they not sell their specialized products to the eastern part, and, therefore, is there not a mutual exchange beneficial to the whole country?

Mr. HOLMES. There is complete mutual reciprocity in the interchange of trade between both the West and East.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman has made a splendid statement, appropriate to his projects, but I fail to hear him say anything of the amount of income taxes which the people who have developed that project have paid during the years, as well as the amount of payments made in the form of reimbursement.

Mr. HOLMES. Naturally, they pay in a tremendous amount of money.

Economy is the wise use of money, not the absence of any use whatsoever. Economy is the wise use and not the abuse of money, and I strongly maintain that it is an abuse to withhold from a known good investment of national importance the proper funds. It is not economy. It is a lack of vision.

This is the last frontier of development, the only lands that are left in the United States, and water must be brought onto them to make them live.

The budget request for the Columbia River Basin project was \$27,500,000. The amount granted by the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations was

\$9,435,000—a cut of better than 66 percent.

Have we so soon forgotten our promise to the returning veteran of World War II, our promise that life offers him an opportunity and not a dole? And that place of opportunity is in the West. Shall it be for only 28 out of 1,500 out of 10,000? No. You know in your hearts that the American concept of enterprise and opportunity should still prevail and that just as common man must have his day so the land of this last frontier must continue to be developed. The building of wealth in that area will diffuse its benefits to all parts of our country.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL].

(Mr. CARROLL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation bill for the Interior Department for 1948, H. R. 3123, that has been brought to us is not a good bill. In the name of economy, it has reduced to crippling size the appropriation for many of the programs of primary interest to the West, such as irrigation and reclamation, ground-water studies, mineral and mining activities, and public-power expansion and operation.

Commenting specifically on one or two of these points, I would like to point out a little matter that has crept into this bill for the first time this year which is seemingly innocent but which will wreck the great reclamation engineering organization that has been built up through the years in my home city—Denver, Colo.

I refer to the proviso on page 33, beginning in line 17 and reading as follows:

Provided, That in addition to the foregoing amount there may be transferred to this appropriation from other appropriations made to the Bureau of Reclamation not to exceed \$6,500,000 for work to be performed for the benefit of specific projects.

Heretofore there has been no limit except the limit of necessity itself on the amount used by the Bureau of Reclamation from project funds for work performed in the engineering office at Denver for the benefit of specific projects. This placing of an arbitrary limit of \$6,500,000 in this bill is without regard to any information presented to the committee. It represents a cut of approximately 50 percent in the size of the operation and will force a reduction of something like 50 percent, or 1,300 men, mostly highly skilled engineers in the reclamation force at the Denver Federal Center where the great engineering office is rapidly being moved and reassembled from downtown Denver.

This reclamation engineering force is noted throughout the world. It developed and pioneered the great dams. Here Boulder Dam was designed; here Grand Coulee Dam was designed; here Shasta Dam was designed; here the highest dams in the world have been designed one after another for more than 30 years. This is the mecca for engineers from all over the world, and more than 50 nations have sent their experts as students to the Denver reclamation engineering office. There is no reason

given anywhere in the 1552 pages of testimony taken by the Committee on Reclamation activities for such a reduction in the Denver reclamation engineering office. I am informed that the engineering design work and the engineering laboratory work that is conducted there must go forward unabated in the coming year if the construction program that this bill contemplates is to be carried out without disruption. I am informed that this limitation of \$6,500,000, if it stands, will not save anything in the cost of design and engineering of reclamation construction but will force a dispersal of the design groups to far-flung projects and the retention in Denver of only the top experts, consultants, and advisers. If this engineering group is broken up, technical men all over the world will mourn its loss.

This heedless action is, in my judgment, paralleled by nothing else in the bill, unless it may be the reckless reduction of general engineering and investigation funds for the Bureau of Reclamation which would force liquidation of the project planning staffs in the 17 Western States.

On page 34, line 11 of the bill is an item of \$125,000 for all the general investigations of the Bureau of Reclamation. The budget estimate was \$5,000,000, the amount appropriated for 1947 was \$5,000,000. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars will not pay the terminal leave of the staff so carefully built up that will have to be destroyed.

On page 40 of the bill, line 25, is an item of \$9,611,600 for the Missouri Basin project. The report indicates that this sum contains only \$50,000 for general planning in the entire Missouri River Basin, and that \$50,000 is confined to the investigation of a single project in Wyoming—the Shoshone project extension in Oregon Basin. Here is \$50,000 substituted for approximately \$2,000,000 in the 1947 appropriation act.

On page 42 of the bill in line 17 is an item of \$250,000 from the Colorado River development fund into which the power users at Boulder Dam pay \$500,000 each year for this purpose for investigations in the Colorado River system in the four States of the upper division; namely, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico.

Add these sums all together and you find only \$425,000 for general investigations in the entire West. That means no irrigation projects will be developed for consideration by the Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, and later Congresses. We are tying their hands. This bill would provide less for the entire 17 Western States, nearly half the country, than is deposited annually into a fund that can be used for no other purpose than for investigations in the four States of the upper division of the Colorado River Basin.

Irrigation is basic to the economy of the West. Its expansion through carefully planned projects will be the governor of the growth and development of the West. Should this bill not be revised, irrigation development in a few years will die on the vine because its investigation roots are herein cut.

Now to look at one of the construction items. On page 35 in line 14 is \$4,815,000 for the Colorado-Big Thompson project, a sum substituted for the budget estimate of \$14,000,000. This will bring the great transmountain diversion project to a grinding discordant stop, with contracts half completed, facilities unusable, benefits postponed. There is no economy in the stop-go method of programming our construction work. It doubles the cost to liquidate, reinstitute, liquidate, and reinstitute the program as has been done and is herein proposed on the Colorado-Big Thompson project. I realize that almost the same situation would be created by this bill on the Central Valley project in California, the Columbia Basin project in Washington, and others.

Now for a quick glance at the power situation. This bill would negate the national power policy. If eliminated the Power Division of the Interior Department which coordinates activities of five Interior Department agencies in the power field and which is the only facility available to the Government to carry out the authorized task of the Secretary of the Interior to market the power from dams built in the East by the Corps of Army Engineers; it wrecks both the construction and operation programs of the Bonneville Power Administration in the Northwest, an activity essential to the economy and the growing industrial strength of that region; it eviscerates the Southwestern Power Administration; it does violence to the power programs of such great reclamation projects as the Central Valley in California and the Colorado-Big Thompson in my State of Colorado.

The carrying forward of the multiple-purpose projects of the Bureau of Reclamation is not a partisan matter in the West. The Republican Governor of California made a special trip to Washington to support, indeed to ask the Congress to double, the President's estimate for irrigation and power facilities of the Central Valley project. He said:

I am appearing, however, to plead for the earliest possible completion of the several units of the project—

The Central Valley project—because I believe that it is in the best interests of both the Nation and California.

The Governor said further after asking for transmission lines:

I believe the vast majority of the people of our State and particularly those who live within the boundaries of the San Joaquin and Sacramento River watersheds will agree with what I have said to you. Every administration of our State for 20 years and our State water authority since it was created in 1943 have consistently urged upon Congress every point that I make to you today.

The great power company—

And he was referring to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—

which serves the people of Central Valley will, of course, not agree. It has always been opposed to the project not because it objects to the solution of our irrigation and domestic water problem, but because the project includes the incidental development and transmission of hydroelectric energy and the company desires to develop and distribute all the power in that great portion of our State.

The governor was right. The Pacific Gas & Electric Co. in the person of Mr. James B. Black, president, would object, as he has consistently through the years, to the Central Valley project power features, especially the transmission lines. His was the only small voice raised against the transmission lines, and in favor of them were such great voices as that of the President, that of the Secretary of the Interior, that of all the witnesses of the Bureau of Reclamation, that of the Governor of the State of California, and many of the California delegation in the Congress. Except for a few niggardly exceptions, this bill as now written would give Mr. Black his way with the Central Valley project. The lines to take the power away from Keswick and Shasta Dams are not provided. The power will be bottled up and either lost or left like a ripe peach to fall into the lap of the P. G. & E. on its own terms.

On the Colorado-Big Thompson project both irrigation and power features would of necessity be disrupted. Their construction would be delayed, service to rural-electrification users would be postponed or made impossible, and the costs of the project, which already make it exceedingly difficult to get low-cost power, would be forced to take another loop on the upward spiral. The Nation cannot afford this kind of economy. The West will not soon forget, nor fail to hold accountable, that sterile leadership of the Republican Party, who lack the vision and the foresight to view the place of the West in our Nation's economy.

Let me quote to you from an editorial contained in the Denver Post. This was the paper which in 1946 urged upon the people of Denver that we send here a Republican Congress. That paper now says you are making a serious mistake. Let me read their own words:

The House Appropriations Committee of Congress may be able to delude itself with the thought that it is saving money by cutting \$83,000,000 from the 1947-48 budget of the Bureau of Reclamation, but it will not fool the people of the West.

What the committee proposes to do to the Colorado-Big Thompson project in Colorado is typical of its efforts on behalf of false economy. The Reclamation Bureau had budgeted more than \$14,000,000 for the project during the coming year but the committee reduced the appropriation to \$4,815,000.

Approximately \$30,000,000 already has been spent on the Colorado-Big Thompson project and the total cost of the completed project now is estimated at \$128,000,000.

By reducing next year's allotment for the project, the Appropriations Committee is merely delaying necessary work and postponing the time when full benefits of the project will be realized and full repayments from water and power users will begin coming in.

That is not economy—it is merely poor business.

This is the paper that stood by you in 1946, and I suggest to you that perhaps if you will not listen to a Member from the right side of the aisle, perhaps you may listen to a former friend who wants to give you fair advice.

I sincerely hope that overnight the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] may see fit to change the wording of this bill and reincorporate the basic law in the reclamation appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has again expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH].

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I will grant to no Member of this House a greater interest in economy in Government operation than that which I have myself. There is such a thing, however, as false economy. This Department of Interior Appropriation bill is filled with that false economy. I can understand how the zeal of some Members to reduce governmental expenditure will blind them to greater good by some expenditure, but this appropriation bill is fraught with danger to our peacetime economy and future national security.

As reported, this bill places in jeopardy the national reclamation program which was born under the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt and which has been developed through a generation of scientific investigation and study.

Reclamation is no longer limited to the simple reclaiming of land. Out of it has grown one of the most vital products necessary to our whole economy—the generation and transmission of hydroelectric power. One of the finest examples of this work is the great Central Valley project in California.

The Central Valley project was inaugurated in 1933 through a referendum election. The project was too large for the State of California to undertake at an estimated cost of some one-third of a billion dollars. I was one of a group of Representatives who took the matter up with President Roosevelt and he gave it his wholehearted support.

The Central Valley project embraces a vast empire equal to the combined area of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and one-half of New Jersey, as I have previously pointed out. It is traversed by two great navigable rivers flowing into the bay of San Francisco. One of the primary objects of the project has been to save over 1,000,000 acres of the most fertile land in the world from salt water filtration. Before the Federal Government undertook this project more than 50,000 acres of land had already been destroyed.

To carry out this project it was necessary to build two large dams—the Shasta Dam and the Keswick Dam—capable of developing 450,000 kilowatts of hydroelectricity. These dams with their power development are an integral part of the entire project designed as a soil conservation measure, but they are also of tremendous importance from a national defense standpoint.

Oil and electrical energy are two of the greatest assets in our national economy and national defense. Every barrel of oil we take from the ground and use is gone forever. Our national petroleum resources are irreplaceable and when they are gone it will be too late to conserve them. Each and every year we diminish the petroleum resources of the United States by 20,000,000 barrels of oil used in the production of electrical energy. During the last year of World

War II hydroelectric energy generated by the Bureau of Reclamation amounted to approximately 14,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours. If that energy had been generated from fuel oil it would have required 36,000,000 barrels of oil.

Mr. Chairman, the American Petroleum Institute has estimated that the oil reserves from known petroleum deposits in the United States, at the end of 1946, amounted to slightly over 20,000,000,000 barrels of crude oil. Consumption is now at the rate of 1,750,000,000 barrels per year. This means our reserves will be exhausted in 12 years.

Hydroelectric power, on the other hand, is almost inexhaustible. Every reclamation project developing hydroelectric power conserves just that much of our oil reserves for future use and extends the life of those reserves.

Money appropriated for reclamation projects is not a Government subsidy. It is an investment in the future of America, every dollar of which must be repaid over a period of time.

Under the terms of this bill the appropriation recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for the Central Valley project has been reduced some 65 percent by the Committee on Appropriations, while the proposed appropriation for general investigations into such projects has been curtailed 97.5 percent.

Mr. Chairman, those Members of Congress who are advocating such false economy as this are taking a terrible responsibility upon their shoulders—one which this Congress should not assume. Instead of retarding the development of great hydroelectric projects we should be advancing their construction to further conserve the oil reserves of this Nation, so necessary for our national defense.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HAVENNER].

(Mr. HAVENNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I wish at the outset to refer to recently published comments on the pending bill by two eminent authorities on the affairs of the Interior Department, the present Secretary of the Interior, Mr. J. A. Krug, and the former Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harold L. Ickes.

In a press release dated April 21, 1947, Secretary Krug declared that the 47 percent reduction in the Interior Department budget requests which is recommended here by the majority member of the House Appropriations Committee "threatens to economize the Nation into a bankruptcy of the natural resources."

This is a very serious criticism, Mr. Chairman, but I know, from the anxious inquiries I have received from leading businessmen and financiers of the Pacific coast, that they do not regard it as exaggerated. They have a solemn conviction that the drastic cuts proposed in this measure for reclamation, irrigation public power development and mining alone would break the economic back of the West in the postwar era ahead. These major slashes, and many others of lesser magnitude which are embodied in this bill, would destroy all hope in that

vast section of our Nation for realization of the great program of postwar reconversion and progress which all of the Americans have so eagerly envisioned.

Secretary Krug expresses surprise that the committee should consider 1938 a sensible standard for present-day appropriations.

I quote from Mr. Krug's statement:

The last decade has seen history's greatest war, with an enormous depletion of our mineral resources. A search for ore bodies and extraction methods at the leisurely rate of 1938 would invite disaster. In 1938 we had not made the present investment in large reclamation project expenditures, which must be continued at an economical rate, if hundreds of millions of dollars already spent are not to go to waste. In 1938, for example, the Department had not been instructed by Congress to market power from all Army dams, had not assumed responsibility for the fish and wildlife of the Nation, and had a much smaller park system.

Cutting the general investigation funds of the Reclamation Bureau from \$5,000,000 to \$125,000 would halt all of the vitally important river basin reports, according to Secretary Krug. He said that adoption of this provision would immediately stop all field work on several hundred projects in 17 States, and would cause the complete liquidation of the general engineering and planning organization of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Irrigation of vast areas of future farm lands for veteran settlement would be so seriously delayed, the Secretary declared, that most veterans of World War II would become too infirm to undertake irrigation farming before the projects could be completed.

The great Central Valley project of California has been described as the economic backbone of our State in the future. Recently our distinguished Republican Governor, Earl Warren, appeared before the subcommittee in charge of this bill and urged an appropriation of \$40,000,000 for the expeditious completion of this great project, so that the people of California and the taxpayers of the entire Nation could begin to enjoy at an early date the rich economic and financial benefits which the project would provide.

At the conclusion of Governor Warren's testimony, the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], made a lengthy reply in which he severely criticized the Governor's economic arguments, and now, instead of the \$40,000,000 which Governor Warren requested, the committee has recommended \$6,900,000 for construction purposes.

If this ridiculous pittance is all that is eventually allowed it might be an act of economic wisdom for the Federal Government to abandon the project entirely and charge off the \$180,000,000 of Federal funds already invested in Central Valley to profit and loss, with all hope of profit eliminated.

Former Secretary of the Interior Ickes has made an interesting diagnosis of the political implications of the pending bill, so far as the Republican Party is concerned. He classifies our distinguished Speaker and the majority leader of the

House, as well as the chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. TABER] of New York, as supporters of Governor Dewey for the Republican Presidential nomination. The chairman of the Interior subcommittee [Mr. JONES] of Ohio, is described as apparently an adherent of Senator TAFT, also of Ohio.

As a result of their sponsorship of this bill, which Mr. Ickes correctly assumes to have destroyed all hope of future political support in the great Western States for the present Republican leadership in Congress, the former Secretary asserts that these gentlemen are laboring, perhaps unconsciously, in the vineyard of Governor Warren. He points out that our California Governor has taken a forthright position on reclamation and cheap public power which, in the opinion of Mr. Ickes, may win for him in the Republican national convention next year important backing from every State west of the Missouri River.

"Governor Warren has annexed to himself an issue that will be very appealing in the West," says Mr. Ickes. This is undeniably true.

Unhappily for Governor Warren, however, he may be unable to reap the benefits of the unwitting aid which the proponents of this meat-ax legislation have given him. The Republican Party is not now and never will be the proper vehicle for such an issue. Its persistent hostility in Congress to the development of the West renders such a role impossible.

The Democratic Party, always the party of the people, is the traditional party of progress in reclamation and public-power development. So perhaps we of the present minority in Congress should extend our thanks to the leaders of the present majority for having created for us by the submission of this bill an issue which will restore us to leadership in the next national elections. At the same time we should perhaps voice our sympathies to our colleagues on the other side of the aisle for the very embarrassing political predicament, within their own party ranks, into which they have blundered.

The proper approach to reclamation appropriations is on the basis that these are Federal loans which will be repaid by western water and power users. Multiple-purpose projects, such as the Central Valley in my own State of California, are a good investment in American enterprise. Failure to advance the full amount of \$20,000,000 for work on the Central Valley development will eventually put this project in the category of a white elephant.

Agriculture and industry alike are threatened by failure to appropriate enough money to permit completion of the Central Valley job in a reasonable time. Very soon urban and rural communities will be up against a blank economic wall without water and power which they have expected from this development. The Nation, as well as California, will feel the impact of failing farms and orchards, and cities darkened by power shortages.

Some of you have heard power companies do some tall talking about being able to take care of any power needs

in the region. But I am wondering if you have examined the facts. As a former member of the California Railroad Commission, I know these facts.

The truth is that the California utilities have to keep every wheel turning in order to meet the present power load. They do not have surplus capacity sufficient to insure delivery of additional power loads. Here are the figures.

The estimated capability of power systems in northern California, including the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., is about 1,680,000 kilowatts. Predictions are that by August the Pacific Gas & Electric load may reach a peak of 1,870,000 to 1,890,000 kilowatts. To meet this peak, under the most favorable conditions, additional generating capacity of 75,000 kilowatts will be required.

Yet the appropriation cuts will not permit the construction of facilities to deliver this power. Power generated at Central Valley dams will be bottled up because there is no way to get the Shasta-Keswick kilowatts to the consumer.

If funds are allowed, two 230-kilovolt transmission lines from Shasta to Red Bluff can be built to deliver power from the Shasta plant to the Pacific Gas & Electric system at Red Bluff on a temporary basis. Later, this hydro system can be extended to pump irrigation water into the Delta area. A short tap line for the Keswick power plant to the existing Shasta-Oroville line is needed to provide the only outlet for power generated at Keswick Dam. Without these vital transmission lines, cities may be darkened, industries may slow down, workers may be laid off because there is not enough electricity to meet the needs of the region.

This is waste, my colleagues, waste of both material and human resources—waste of money invested in the project; waste of potential revenues. Each year that Central Valley power is not marketed the Government will lose about \$2,000,000 in revenues which would help repay project construction costs.

I am asking you now to reconsider this appropriation cut and to restore the full amount of \$20,000,000 for continued work on the Central Valley project, so that we can protect our investment in the project, the farmer's investment in his crops, and insure power delivery to keep the wheels of Pacific coast industry turning and employment at a steady level. I need not remind you that slowing down of the rate of construction, necessitated by limited appropriations, will increase the costs of building the whole development.

It has been rightly said that we are at the crossroads of western development. If we fail to advance sufficient appropriations for reclamation, irrigation, and multiple-purpose works, I believe we are starting down the road which leads away from the peaks of prosperity into the slough of false economy. Remember you are not asked to vote appropriations to subsidize any part of the West. You are advancing money which will be repaid to the Nation—in the form of water and power payments and taxes to the Federal Treasury.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, the action of the House Committee on Appropriations in reducing its appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service pertaining to services to the Nation's fishing industry amounting in some cases to nearly 80 percent, comes as a distinct shock to the fishing industry.

I am mindful of our party's pledge to reduce taxes. I appreciate that we must curtail in every direction possible. However, it would be extremely unwise and very false economy to reduce appropriations to any departments where it would be impossible to carry out absolutely essential services, some of which have been provided by the Government for several generations. The funds that will be available under this cut in this bill will provide services barely equivalent to those received 20 years ago.

Action of the House committee represents severe reduction of funds in activities provided for by laws of Congress after careful consideration by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and passage by both Houses of Congress through the normal procedure of legislation, all of this enacted previous to World War II. It is in effect a nullification of previous acts of Congress.

A decrease of these proportions set forth in the bill virtually eliminates the technological, statistical, and economics sections of the Division. It will permit only a skeleton staff, which will be unable to answer inquiries satisfactorily or to conduct even a minimum of surveys or research. Even if all activities are drastically curtailed as promptly as possible, the proposed appropriation would little more than pay for accrued annual leave of the Division's personnel on July 1. Thus payment for such leave, which is required by law, would largely wipe out the Federal fishery activities to which the industry has looked for guidance in solving its technical, statistical, and economic problems for more than 75 years.

The proposed cut, we are told, will terminate virtually all the statistical surveys, research, and services for the commercial fisheries. Thus, annual canvasses for securing statistics on catch, employment, operating units, and processed products could no longer be made. This will deprive industry of data essential to its operation; Government, of data necessary for planning; and conservation authorities, of data required for intelligent action to protect natural resources. Other statistical services which industry assumes will be available as a matter of course will be eliminated. Thus, collection and release of all the following data will cease: Freezings and cold storage holding landings at principal ports, canned and processed fish production, fish meal, and fish oil manufacturer, and vitamin A production and stocks.

Termination now destroys a continuity essential to industrial and conservation planning. Cooperative programs for the collection of fishery statistics are in effect between the Federal Government and many of the States. If funds

are eliminated, the Federal Government cannot carry through its part of these programs so that statistical surveys of the States will also suffer.

The proposed cut would end virtually all economic research and services for the commercial fisheries. Thus, the studies of international fishery economics would cease, depriving the industry of data with which to combat the threat of competition from imported fish.

The proposed cut would end virtually all the technological research and services for the commercial fisheries. It would close all five technological laboratories of the Fish and Wildlife Service. They are located at Seattle, Wash.; College Park, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Ketchikan, Alaska; and Mayaguez, P. R.

All technological research and consultant services, we are told, will have to be terminated. It will end research in the Maine sardine industry, designed to improve its products and eliminate difficulties with the supply of fish.

It will end all shellfish pollution research designed to safeguard the quality of the products and to reopen closed areas and avoid the closure of open areas.

It will eliminate many other activities that we think are essential to the fishing industry.

It is suggested in the committee report that the fishing industries should pay for these services themselves. Such a suggestion would place an additional burden of expense on the fishing industry that it would be impossible for it to assume and at a time when, under reciprocal trade agreements, the domestic fishing industry is struggling to meet the competition of many foreign countries and which in most cases is subsidized by these foreign countries. While the Reciprocal Trade Conference is being conducted in Geneva, many foreign countries are pleading for the reduction of protective tariffs that already are so low that little or no protection is afforded the American fishing industry.

The commercial fisheries of this country is a very substantial industry. It provides direct employment to about a quarter of a million persons. Investments in vessels, shore plants, processing, freezing, and cold storage facilities total upwards to \$6,000,000. This investment is the base of a capitalized business of over \$4,500,000,000—and that does not take into account allied industries and industries that service the fishing industry.

I come from a section of the country where some of the largest of our commercial fisheries are located—New England. In the district I have the honor to serve is located the oldest, and in recent years, the largest fish producing port in the country. I refer to Gloucester, Mass., a city of some 24,000, where upwards of two-thirds of its working population depend for their livelihood upon the fisheries or industries allied with it. Firms in the city last year handled and processed more than 218,000,000 pounds of fish.

The agency established by the Congress to assist, to promote, and to develop the commercial fisheries of the country

and to give attention to its problems is Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

The two divisions within Fish and Wildlife Service most directly concerned with and of the utmost, vital importance to the fishing industry of the country are:

First. The Division of Commercial Fisheries.

Second. Fishery Market News Service.

The Division of Commercial Fisheries provides many essential services to the fishing industry that have been available and utilized by many Government agencies. Many of these services date back to 1880. This information is most essential to operations of the industry and provides a base for State and Federal conservation programs to protect our natural fishery resources.

The only source of data on daily prices, production, storage, and shipments would be closed, and the result would be chaos in the industry at a time when it needs every help this Government can possibly give.

As I have previously stated, I subscribe to our party's pledge to reduce taxes and to effect every economy possible. I wish to emphasize, however, the extreme importance of these two services to the fishing industry. It would be disastrous to the industry for this Government not to continue to provide them.

It is my most studied conviction that the cuts in the appropriation bill on these items in the Fish and Wildlife Service are altogether too severe and it may be well for us to consider the prewar 1942 budget as a base to determine what services should be retained rather than to wipe out these activities altogether as it is intended to do by these drastic reductions.

In respect to the Division of Commercial Fisheries:

The 1942 appropriation was \$186,940; personnel, 60.

The 1947 appropriation was \$400,000; personnel, 93.

This Division submitted a budget for the current year of \$401,000. The subcommittee's recommendation reduces this amount for the current year to \$75,000, a reduction of nearly 80 percent.

This proposed reduced appropriation would permit only a skeleton staff which could hardly answer inquiries satisfactorily, and would eliminate practically every service this Division now provides.

In respect to the Fishery Market News Service: The 1942 appropriation was \$86,220; personnel, 25. The 1947 appropriation was \$136,900; personnel, 66.

This Division submitted a budget for the current year of \$141,600. The committee's recommendation reduces this amount for the current year to \$75,000, a reduction of about 46 percent. This proposed reduced appropriation would eliminate at least five of the eight market news field offices. The fishing industry consists of so many small and widely scattered enterprises that it could not possibly in itself assemble complete and accurate market information.

For instance, in the frozen-fish industry, fish must be processed and held in

storage for shipment to inland centers. It is imperative that processors know the amounts of fish of the various species in storage over the country, how the fish is moving, whether inventories are going up or down, what the price levels are over the country. If the processor does not have this data, he has no basis on which to determine the price he should, or the price he can afford to pay for the fish to process. Any curtailment of this vital information would result in a chaotic condition throughout the entire industry.

These reductions in appropriations comes at a time when the fishing industry itself is trying desperately to effect every possible improvement and economy through the formation of a national trade association designed to assist the Federal and State Governments in an orderly manner to build an industry that will provide more employment for our people, more animal protein food for our people and to provide the necessary meals and oils to aid the agricultural industry, to assist the poultry program and provide the life-giving vitamins and amino acids that medical science claims is available in a greater degree from marine resources than any other source.

These greatly reduced appropriations practically eliminate all hope for the American fishing industry to grow and develop and occupy its proper place among the natural resources of the Nation, and at a time when our foreign competitors are spending and girding to take their fair share of the products of the seas. It places a potent weapon in the hands of our competitors and takes away from American industry the sources of vital statistical and market news information that is provided agriculture and other American business.

It comes at a time when the Food and Agricultural Organizations of the United Nations is getting under way a uniform method of fishery statistics which is essential if the United States is to occupy its rightful position among the nations of the world in the development and utilization of the products of the sea.

The fishing industry does not seek aid and support of the Government. It historically has stood on its own feet; it has sought no subsidies, no crop insurance, no parity. It has sought none of the Government aids that have been extended to agriculture and to other industries. It has carried its own responsibilities and intends to continue to do so, but the fishing industry does expect the Federal Government to carry its own responsibilities. It has a right to expect proper and adequate Government services.

It seeks these services to be in a position to fairly compete with foreign nations, the majority of which are heavily subsidized by government aids of various kinds.

No complaints were registered by the fishing industry in World War I and World War II, when the armed services took over its ships and men to wage war. Throughout our history, the fishing industry has served as the first line of defense in every way. It was the fleet of

the fishing industry that enabled us to build fortifications in the Aleutian Islands; it was the North Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf fishing fleets that supplied the vessels and men in a few hours' notice when Pearl Harbor was attacked.

Just at a time when the fishing industry is trying to organize for the difficult days to come, it finds appropriations for the one Federal agency that renders a service to the fishing industry, severely cut. If the House permits this action, the services and statistics that are hardly adequate at present to guide the industry will be pared to such a low point that what few are left will be almost worthless.

Facts have just been released to show that through lend-lease funds, we have expended some \$21,000,000 to equip Russia with a large, modernized fishing fleet, yet we are called upon to eliminate the few services available to the American fishing industry when they are struggling to keep abreast with foreign competition. Other nations are rebuilding their fishing fleets. Almost every country is enlarging its fishing fleet. We know the French Government is building a considerable fleet of fishing vessels at Bath, Maine; Great Britain has increased her fleet by 25 percent; Norway is enlarging her fleet; Iceland and Newfoundland are adding to and further modernizing their cold-storage facilities—yet we propose to abolish the information supplied by the Government as to cold-storage holdings, catch records, and so forth.

These inadequate appropriations will destroy the one source of information upon which fishery biologists must depend to check the trend of our fisheries. This is information used by the Government, not by the industry, insofar as the life histories of such valuable fish are concerned, such as salmon, halibut, mackerel, cod, haddock, shrimp, crabs, oysters, sea trout, herring, and a host of other food fishes that contribute so much to the American way of life. There is no other source of fishery statistics in the United States. Time and again the Budget Bureau, the Bureau of Statistics, and other impartial Government agencies have studied ways and means of providing this information through other Government sources. Without exception, these studies have all reached the same conclusion, that this information can be attained more efficiently and at less cost by the Commercial Fisheries Section of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Surely we do not have to turn back the wheels of progress to such an unwarranted extent.

There are many American communities whose sole means of livelihood depends upon the fisheries. Are these people to be denied the limited Federal services that have heretofore been provided? Is the fishing industry to receive no services for their share of tax dollars? Is the industry that throughout history furnished America its first line of defense in times of great emergencies to be thrust aside? If the few services now provided are to be dispensed with, then does it mean that the American farmers are to be treated in the same manner? Are we going to dispense with Agriculture

Market News, with agricultural statistics, with crop forecasts? Are we to dispense with the vital statistics of the Bureau of Statistics, which surely must be used by our insurance agencies to arrive at just premiums on life insurance? If the United States Government plans to eliminate these services, then the fishing industry has no right to complain. But if these services are to be provided, then surely it is the duty of the Federal Government to maintain these varied essential services which Fish and Wildlife Service now provides.

Mr. Chairman, the following table shows the appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service, Commercial Fisheries Division, for various years from 1938 to 1948, including the amount recommended in the fiscal year 1948 appropriation bill:

Commercial fisheries and Fishery Market News Service

STATUS OF OPERATING FUNDS, VARIOUS YEARS
1938-48

Item	Commercial fisheries		Fishery Market News Service	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
1948 House bill.....	-----	\$75,000	-----	\$75,000
1947 appropriations...	93	400,000	66	136,900
1942 appropriations...	60	186,940	25	86,220
1941 appropriations...	53	150,640	25	78,900
1940 available funds...	46	133,669	25	86,378
1939 available funds ¹	42	140,000	30	70,000
1938 available funds ¹	40	123,000	29	75,000

¹ Estimated in part.

(Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read down to and including page 1, line 6.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. HALLECK, having assumed the chair, Mr. MICHENER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LEWIS L. LORWIN

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, it probably startled most of us to read in the papers of yesterday that Mr. Henry Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture, former Vice President of the United States, former Secretary of Commerce, and more recently a private citizen and editor of the notoriously radical New Republic magazine, has declared that only a \$15,000,000,000 loan to Soviet Russia will make possible some degree of peace in this currently troubled postwar world.

Mr. Wallace, during his entire political career, was consistently a friend of Russia. Since his return to civilian status, he has continued his exposition of pro-Russian political vamping, even though that trend of thought placed him

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 28, 1947
For actions of April 25, 1947
80th-1st, No. 78

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	7,14	Labor.....	13	Personnel.....	5,8
Appropriations....	1,10,12,16	Lands, reclamation..	10,16,19	Prices.....	11,18,21
Education.....	17	Lend-lease.....	22	School-lunch program..	9
Flood control.....	6,15	Livestock and meat.....	23	Soil conservation.....	15
Food, distribution.....	25	Marketing.....	2	Trade, foreign.....	20
Foreign affairs.....	4,24	Minerals.....	3	Veterans' benefits.....	5

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Interior appropriation bill. House sent 1st deficiency appropriation bill to conference. House committee reported bill to regulate marketing of economic poisons and devices. House committee reported bill to amend Veterans' Preference Act. Senate committee reported omnibus civil-service retirement bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 307-30, with amendments H. R. 3123, the Interior Department appropriation bill (pp. 4161-235). Much of the debate was on reclamation and electrification items.

Reps. Taber, Wigglesworth, Engel of Mich., Stefan, Case of S. Dak., Keefe, Cannon, Kerr, and Mahon were appointed conferees on H. R. 2349, the first deficiency appropriation bill (p. 4235). Senate conferees were appointed Apr. 24.

2. MARKETING. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1237, to regulate the marketing of economic poisons and devices (H. Rept. 313)(p. 4237).

3. MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2455, to establish a National Minerals Resources Division (H. Rept. 311)(p. 4236).

4. FOREIGN RELIEF. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2616, the Greek-Turkish aid bill (H. Rept. 314)(p. 4237).

5. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 966, to amend Sec. 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act (H. Rept. 315)(p. 4237).

6. FLOOD CONTROL. Received several flood-control survey reports from the War Department (H. Docs. 220, 221, 222); to Public Works Committee (p. 4236).

7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 28 (p. 4236). Today's program is the bill for relief of war-devastated areas and the daylight-saving bill (p. 4167).

SENATE

8. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendments

S. 637, the omnibus retirement bill (S.Rept. 143). (p. 4134).

9. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Sen. Canper, Kans., inserted Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow's telegram favoring appropriation of funds for this program (p. 4134).
10. RECLAMATION; APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the Interior Department proposed legislation to authorize an emergency fund for the Bureau of Reclamation to assure continuous operation of its irrigation and power systems; to Public Lands Committee (p. 4133).
11. PRICES. Sen. Lodge, Mass., commended the Newburyport price-reduction plan (p. 4135).
12. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Williams, Del., criticized Interior Secretary Krug's statement relating to personnel reductions in view of reduced appropriations (pp. 4135-6).
Sen. Johnson, Colo., urged that the need for funds for Labor Department and Federal Security Agency be met "realistically" (pp. 4159-60).
13. LABOR. Continued debate on S. 1126, the labor-relations bill (pp. 4136-8, 4139-46, 4148-59).
14. RECESSED until Mon., Apr. 28 (p. 4160).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. FLOOD CONTROL; SOIL CONSERVATION. H.R. 3216, by Rep. Cole, N.Y., to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the upper Susquehanna River watershed in N.Y. and Pa. for run-off and water-flow retardation, and soil-erosion prevention. To Public Works Committee. (p. 4237.)
16. RECLAMATION; APPROPRIATIONS. H.R. 3218, by Rep. Welch, Calif., to authorize an emergency fund for the Bureau of Reclamation to assure the continuous operation of its irrigation and power systems. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 4237.)
17. EDUCATION; H.R. 3220, by Rep. Blatnik, Minn., to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States in more nearly equalizing educational opportunities. To Education and Labor Committee. (p. 4237.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. PRICES. Sen. Canper, Kans., inserted former Gov. Alf Landon's address on how to cut prices (pp. A2015-7).
Rep. Bates, Mass., inserted a Washington Post article reporting on the Newburyport price-reduction plan (pp. A2030-1).
Rep. Murray, Wis., inserted a New York Times editorial, "Prices and Profits" (pp. A2033-4).
19. LAND POLICY. Rep. Miller, Calif., inserted a San Francisco News article, "Farm Bureau Members Split on CVP Land Policy" (pp. A2023-4).
20. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Reed, N.Y., inserted Arthur Besse's (Nat'l. Assoc. of Wool Manufacturers) statement before the Ways and Means Committee on the value of trade agreements and an International Trade Organization (pp. A2028-30).
21. FOOD PRICES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., discussing a Washington Post editorial which criticizes the price-support program and the high cost of food (pp. A2032-3).

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1947

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. HALLECK.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., April 25, 1947.

I hereby designate the Honorable CHARLES A. HALLECK to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

JOSEPH W. MARTIN,
Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Be Thou exalted, O God, in our hearts and minds. We rejoice in the care of our Heavenly Father and pray Thee to adorn the inner temples of our natures with cleanliness and light, and make us acutely sensitive to all that is dark and dull. In the conflict within our souls, grant us the help we need. Preserve us from all idle luxury and teach us to realize that knowledge and power are never so sublime as when they stoop to weakness and ignorance. Let Thy light be our light, Thy service our joy, Thy peace our inheritance. O lift us above lesser things, where love weaves a living bond of fellowship, enriching our outlook upon all human life.

Our Father, touch our lips today that they may utter no irreverent word; touch our hearts that they may feel no wrong desires, and Thine shall be the praise forever. In Jesus' name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2849. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. TYDINGS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the

House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 547. An act to provide for annual and sick leave for rural letter carriers.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

MISS WILLA CATHER

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the passing of one of America's outstanding women, Miss Willa Cather, who spent the greatest part of her 70 years of fruitful life in the State of Nebraska and resided in Webster County, in the First Congressional District.

Miss Cather was one of the Nation's best writers and gave much to the literary world with her talents. She wrote her first novel, entitled "Alexander's Bridge," in 1912. In 1922 she received the Pulitzer Prize for what was named the outstanding novel of the year, *One of Ours*. Her most recent book, written in 1940, was *Sapphira and the Slave Girl*, which attracted national attention. Another honor awarded to Willa Cather in 1933 was the *Prix Femina Americaine* for distinguished literary accomplishment.

Her death occurred in New York City on Thursday, April 24, and her passing will be mourned by all in our State of Nebraska. She was born at Winchester, Va.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LODGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include two articles.

Mr. MATHEWS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an article concerning the new Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library at Princeton University.

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial and an article from the Chicago Sun and one from the Chicago Times.

Mr. SMATHERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an article from the Miami Daily News and one from the Army Times.

Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Ap-

pendix of the RECORD and include a statement made by him before the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Interior Department.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MATHEWS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXPEDITING THE HOUSING PROGRAM

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 199, Rept. No. 305), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2780) to amend section 502 (a) of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes." That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks which he expects to make in the Committee of the Whole today and include certain tables and statistics on the power question.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he will make in the Committee of the Whole today and include certain excerpts, tables, and correspondence.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3123)

making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3123, with Mr. MICHENER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to read an editorial which appeared in the Washington Post this morning:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT CUT

In our opinion the savage attacks, official and unofficial, that have been made on the Appropriations Committee for recommending drastic cuts in Interior Department appropriations are unwarranted. Some of the recommended reductions are probably unwise and should be restored in whole or in part. The major pruning has been effected, however, by reducing capital expenditures for irrigation, reclamation, and hydroelectric power projects. Of course, critics have been quick to charge the committee with working for the private power interests. As a defense against this unsubstantiated charge, the committee says it is simply following the example set by President Truman last August when he requested the Secretary of the Interior to postpone work on all public works projects which could be deferred and specifically to limit expenditures for construction projects to \$85,000,000 in each of the fiscal years 1947 and 1948.

The President's reasons for restricting the scope of public works outlays not only by the Interior Department but also by other Government agencies were threefold: (1) To balance the budget; (2) to reduce the national debt, and (3) to conserve materials and not interfere with private construction. The need for budgetary economy is just as urgent today as it was last summer, while the argument against adding to inflationary pressures that hamper private construction activities is even more compelling than it was when the President clamped down on public works expenditures.

We agree with the committee's view that "perhaps in no other appropriation bill are there greater opportunities for sound economy in Government spending than in his (the Interior Department) bill." For by recommending deferral of certain developmental construction projects to a more propitious time many millions of dollars can be saved. But one would infer from the hostile reaction of Secretary Krug that the committee is plotting to bring about the economic downfall of the country, to the unbounded delight of certain unnamed enemies. Obviously the Nation benefits from the conservation and development of its natural resources. Indeed, countless billions could be spent to advantage, and eventually no doubt will be spent, for such purposes. But the needed capital outlays have to be adjusted to the taxable capacity of the people, with due regard for completing private demands for manpower and materials expended on such projects. Utopian plans for making the wilderness blossom by a forcing process are a dream of the future.

The Appropriations Committee asserts that, as a result of the President's freeze order, the Bureau of Reclamation has large unexpended balances that will enable it to spend more than \$141,000,000 for construction purposes in the coming fiscal year. Secretary Krug's reply is that these unexpended funds are "not unobligated." Nevertheless Mr. Krug does not deny that the Reclamation Bureau will be able to spend the sum mentioned, which

is well over twice its actual 1946 outlay of sixty-four millions. These are facts that reinforce the committee's assurance that recommended reductions do not mean that it is "unsympathetic or is unaware of the economic values of irrigation, reclamation, and sound use of hydroelectric power generated at these projects in the West to pay the portion of irrigation investment which irrigators are unable to pay."

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. No one has ever accused the Washington Post of being an anti-administration newspaper. As a matter of fact, it is the best friend of the present administration, is that not true?

Mr. JENSEN. I am sure that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of the Interior has declared that the proposed appropriation for that Department, in effect, would "economize the Nation into bankruptcy of its natural resources."

His words are not too strong. Those budget cuts, if left unchanged, will directly and indirectly affect the life of every citizen. They will literally choke off further agricultural and industrial development of 17 Western States for an indefinite time. They will affect many commercial and industrial activities throughout the country. Just one phase—the elimination of ground water studies by the Geological Survey—can touch seriously nearly every municipality, industrial plant, farm well, and irrigation project, wherever located, by cutting out the source of necessary water-supply information.

Moreover, the saving of a relatively few dollars at this moment in the conservation of natural resources can greatly reduce the value of many of these resources in the future. The real tangible assets of the Nation—its public lands, its minerals, its fisheries, and its huge rivers—can be wasted either because they are not developed at all or developed in hit-or-miss fashion.

In a time of great crisis—such as that through which we passed between 1941 and 1945—we need every resource at our command. By failing to guard our resources now, by not developing them properly, we conceivably could be subjected in some future crisis to a disaster which would be of incalculable cost to the Nation not only in dollars but in lives.

Also, it could wipe out our relative industrial lead. We would be dropping back, in terms of development, in relation to nations with aggressively expanding economies. We would be sacrificing deliberately the development of which we are capable.

This is the long view. In the short view, by reducing this budget which vitally affects the lives of large segments of our population we will be inviting a depression. We will be reducing the op-

portunity to earn an adequate livelihood for many people by failing to assist in the discovery and development of minerals which are vital to our national economy. We may even be making ourselves dependent upon foreign imports of vital materials which could have been developed here. We will not be making productive now-arid lands. This will keep the food base of the Nation lower than it should be and will be foreclosing job opportunities to many farm workers. By not utilizing great streams now going to waste, we will be failing to power new industrial plants which would add to our economic strength and give employment to our citizens. We will also be withholding from farmers and other residents of large areas many of the comforts and conveniences which are already accepted elsewhere as part of the American standard of living.

Also, we will be failing to take proper care of eroded lands, thereby increasing the loss of land and soil and increasing the siltation of great reservoirs upon which we have already expended tremendous sums. We will be letting our national parks be subject to the depredations of vandals. In providing inadequately for the maintenance of the Federal range lands, we will be contributing to a decline sooner or later in our meat supply. Fishermen along our coasts and in Alaska will suffer because we will not be supplying them with the current information they need to conduct their enterprises. We will be imperiling the timber resources of Alaska by not spending \$170,000 for fire-control work.

All these functions of the Department of the Interior did not get there by accident. They were legislated into being by Congress because our citizens wanted them and thought that they were necessary. To reverse that position at this late date, by indirection, by refusing funds to carry out the mandates of Congress itself, just does not make sense.

Industry is not organized or set up, for instance, to suddenly take over much of the search for new minerals which has been carried on by the Department. Yet our National existence may depend upon a knowledge of those minerals. Industry cannot and will not on a broad scale undertake the study of secondary and inaccessible minerals deposits—deposits which are, at the moment, of marginal value. But we must know, for our own national safety, what all our resources are, where they are, and how they can be quickly developed when we need them. If the Government does not carry on these and similar functions, they will not be done. Every citizen will be the eventual loser.

Congress has authorized the great multipurpose power and irrigation developments conducted by the department in the West. If this policy is going to be abandoned and the job tossed back to whoever will do it, not only will important values be lost or seriously curtailed on many of the projects already underway but it will take at least 5 years before private capital could attempt to fill the gap for electric power alone.

Many of the other benefits of these multipurpose projects might never be achieved, for private capital is not will-

ing to risk tying up very large sums for the necessary long periods at relatively small return.

The Secretary of the Interior has been authorized to market the power which will be developed at dams being constructed by the Corps of Engineers in various sections of the country. Yet this bill would not give him 1 cent for a staff with which to plan and execute that job.

Oil powers our fleet, drives our airplanes and moves our army. The Department of the Interior has more information on oil than any other Government agency. But this bill denies to it the limited funds estimated to be needed to carry out a job of coordinating Federal oil activities which the President assigned to it. Most of the functions of that small office, which even now is engaged in assisting the Navy, the Air Forces, and other Federal agencies to get oil, will be discontinued.

There are other features of these proposed appropriation reductions which are equally objectionable. For example, they ignore completely the fact that the Treasury derives some \$95,000,000 annually in direct receipts from operations of the Department of the Interior. If no curtailments are made, even increased revenues would be certain in future years. But, by eliminating or curtailing current operations of various types, this income will most certainly decrease.

The bill can cost the Government large sums in other ways. I have already mentioned possible timber fire losses in Alaska because fire-control protection is not furnished. Another plain example, and numerous others could be cited, is the fact that several thousand dollars is refused for a study of better methods of transporting helium. The Government has a world monopoly on helium and transportation of the gas costs about half a million dollars a year. If, by expending a few thousands, any kind of saving could be achieved, it would not take long to pay for the expense of the study many times over.

Time—the biggest element of all in this situation—will be lost if these cuts stand. In the atomic age, time may be the determining factor in the Nation's very existence. It takes years to carry on these huge construction jobs, years to find and develop new mineral supplies, years to restore the productivity of eroded soil or to make arid earth fruitful. We cannot afford even a temporary halt in this program. We must keep on now or be prepared to suffer the very serious consequences which trying to do the job too late would entail.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I wish it were possible to offer an amendment to the bill which will provide that Federal work projects and programs shall be carried out to the fullest extent authorized by the law; that this will be done notwithstanding any moratorium or curtailment policy which has heretofore or may be put into effect at the direction of the President. I say this, Mr. Chairman, because last year, you will remember, a moratorium and a screening procedure for all Federal construction projects was put into

effect as soon as Congress adjourned. Now I am in sympathy with the idea of balancing the budget and stopping deficit spending, but my concern is over the power of the President to nullify laws passed by Congress. Now let us look at the facts as to what happened last year:

First. The Bureau of the Budget and the President had recommended to the Congress all appropriations that were made for Federal construction programs.

Second. Upon this recommendation the Congress unanimously appropriated the funds for the recommended program.

Third. These appropriations were sent to the President for veto or approval. He approved them without the slightest opposition being registered.

Fourth. He signed these bills in the presence of a score of the Members of Congress. Pictures were taken and pens passed out to the sponsors of the bill. It was a forward stride.

Fifth. Congress adjourned August 2, and on August 3, with a letter dated August 2, the President stopped this forward march and made inoperative, without approval or consultation with Congress, all Federal works, by a drastic limitation of their expenditures.

In the opinion of many Members of Congress, this action is without statutory or constitutional rights. If the President can abrogate a whole or part of any appropriation for public works, he could do the same for appropriations for Army, or the common defense. Once this authority is conceded there is no limit. It seems certain that this Congress must stop this unconstitutional and illegal assumption of authority by the President or anyone else. If this is not done, Congress will no longer control the purse strings as provided by the Constitution and popular self-government is at an end.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. I would like to point out that the President has his remedy in his power of veto, and if in ordinary peacetime he can come in and stop a program which has been set in motion by the Congress, he can stop any program that we authorize by law and for which we appropriate the money.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is true. It is noted here that when the Congress adjourned on August 2 a letter was sent out which was dated August 2, a day or two after the bill was signed, abrogating the appropriations made by this Congress. The echoes had hardly died in the Halls of Congress before that step had been taken. My concern is that the Congress should continue to control the purse strings of this country. My concern is over the welter of confusion which comes from the various departments when you try to find out whether these funds are frozen, and, if so, to what extent. You get different answers, depending on whom you talk to.

If you will read the hearings of the committee, you will find where the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Krug, and Mr. Straus, testified that the funds are

frozen. You get all kinds of reports as to these funds. I hope someone on the committee can clear up the question about how much, if any, of these funds remain frozen under the Executive order of the President issued August 3, 1947—I am concerned about the power of the Chief Executive to nullify appropriation bills and take control of the purse strings of the Nation. You remember the President waited until Congress adjourned to nullify the appropriation. I feel some resolution ought to be adopted which will prevent that sort of thing happening in the future. If it is not done Congress will lose control of the purse strings.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, yesterday there was some discussion regarding the unfreezing of funds which were voted and which were available in the 1947 fiscal year for expenditures. I have a letter dated as of yesterday which was written at my request by the Department of the Interior through the Director of the Division of Budget and Administrative Management which I wish to read into the RECORD. It is as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 25, 1947.

Hon. ROBERT F. JONES,
Chairman, Interior Department Subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. JONES: This letter is prepared in response to your request for a statement setting forth the present status of the Presidential freeze order as applied to the Bureau of Reclamation.

There has been no change in the maximum amount that the Bureau of Reclamation may expend during the fiscal year 1947 as established in the letter dated January 10, 1947, to the Secretary of the Interior from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. This letter, which appears on page 44 of part 3 of the hearings on the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1948, limits expenditures for the construction program of the Bureau of Reclamation in 1947 to \$130,000,000, and limits expenditures from all appropriated funds to \$146,500,000. Any statement made indicating that there has been a lifting of the Presidential freeze order on the Bureau of Reclamation construction program in 1947, is believed to have reference to the expiration on April 1, 1947, of the limitations on Federal construction imposed by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion in Directive No. 128, dated August 5, 1946. This directive limited the amount of construction that could be undertaken between October 1, 1946, and March 31, 1947. Inasmuch as there are no longer any restrictions upon the amount of construction work that may be undertaken, the Bureau of Reclamation is in a position to proceed with its construction program at a much faster rate than was possible prior to April 1, 1947, and still keep expenditures within the amounts set forth in the letter dated January 10 from the Bureau of the Budget.

Sincerely yours,
VERNON D. NORTHROP,
Director, Division of Budget and Administrative Management.

I think that clarifies the situation entirely. The committee report is entirely correct and the committee position is sound.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HORAN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, there is nothing in the bill before us for my particular district in the State of Washington, but of course I am, and I think excusably so, tremendously interested in the development of the rivers of the United States in general and in western development, particularly. It has been my contention that in the Columbia River, our own United States has perhaps one of the world's greatest assets. I feel it is excusable that I should be interested in its development at the earliest possible time.

Reclamation in the West began long before the possibilities in the Columbia River were recognized. Reclamation projects began as matters of local development. The problem of putting water on land was the prior and all-important reason for reclamation. That was back in the year 1902. In my district in the State of Washington less than 5 percent of the total land under reclamation is from Federal projects. As I said, there are no Federal projects for reclamation immediately anticipated in my district, but there are projects in the State of Washington that I think are meritorious and worthy of every consideration by the House of Representatives. Of course, I trust you will do so.

The Columbia River rises in Canada and enters the United States at an elevation of 1,400 feet above the sea level. As it traverses the distance of 800 miles to the Pacific Ocean it falls that 1,400 feet. It has done that for centuries. Of course, it is only natural that this body of water should generate power under our modern embellishments of river improvement. That power is there, and we who represent the people of that area cannot help it. Through the years we have found that there are still other uses for water than merely placing it on arid land, and today we recognize there is a multiplicity of benefits that accrue from a great river system, benefits which accrue first to the people living in the area, and through their industry, production, and achievements, to the entire Nation, and through our Nation to the world.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, I am for development of the water power of the entire Nation; but if your party acts according to the Washington Post, my opinion is you will have hard sledding in getting permission to use the water-power resources of your own section. I led the fight to keep them from cutting Grand Coulee Dam down to a low dam. It is the most valuable asset that the States of Washington, Oregon, and possibly Idaho have, with the exception of the soil. When Mr. John D. Ross was head of the Bonneville project, he told me before he died that he was well on his way toward the development of a plan to transmit power by direct current through which he could transmit that

power economically for a thousand miles in any direction. If that could be done, Grand Coulee, Bonneville, and the other projects on the Columbia River would be worth more than any other development they ever had or can hope to have within the seeable future.

Mr. HORAN. The gentleman raises a very valid point. It can be proven, of course, that, based upon a comparison of contracts when we were trying to get aluminum during the war, Columbia River power, as such, saved this Nation about \$200,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. During the depression, as a means for solving our unemployment problem, construction of Grand Coulee Dam was begun. It was a multiple-purpose project. The dam was to be built, a sump was to be put in, and pumps installed so that 1,000,000 acres of central Washington land could be irrigated. That dam has been built; it is generating and distributing power now. The reclamation features are the ones that we are considering today.

The point has been raised that there are all kinds of dams in the Columbia River drainage area, and it is a good point. We have various kinds of developments out there benefiting various sections in the Columbia River area. It has been my work for years, and a work that I have followed up since I have come to Congress, to attempt to get the people of the various local areas in the Columbia River drainage area, the people of Idaho, the people of western Montana, of Washington and Oregon, together on some sort of an agreement so that there would be a composite program, a compromise in a workable compact form, with the greatest amount of cooperation in the development of what is their general and common interest in the Columbia River.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The year I came to Congress, 1921, the entire Nation was using only 40,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity. That year we were trying to develop the Tennessee River, as well as the Columbia. I remember the opposition we had from the Washington Post and similar publications. They said we already had more power than we needed. Last year we used over 220,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours, and there is more demand for extra power today than there ever has been. We have 230,000,000,000 hours a year of electricity going to waste in these streams. I am opposed to any program that hampers their development.

Mr. HORAN. I may say to the gentleman from Mississippi that it merely complicates and makes greater our problem out in the Pacific Northwest

that there are in excess of 40,000,000 horsepower of hydroelectric energy in the Columbia and the other rivers of the Pacific Northwest. They are not yet developed. Development, in fact, has barely begun. I want to assure the gentleman that as a Member trying to represent the best interests of his own people and of this Nation I am searching constantly for the pattern and the formula that will properly develop that energy in the name of the people who live there and in the name of this Nation.

Last year when this appropriation was before the Congress I pointed out the construction schedule on the Columbia Basin project. I pointed out that it was already mapped out and that we needed all of the funds that had been allowed in the budget. Eventually we came out with a fairly adequate sum for the Columbia Basin. That construction schedule was cut down to fit the amount of money allowed. Why? Because we have there managing that project not a radical, not an irresponsible manager, but one of the outstanding engineers of the Reclamation Bureau, Mr. Frank Banks, who came from Maine and 40 years ago went with the Government. He is sound as a dollar and clean as a hound's tooth. When Frank Banks tells you he is going to do something, he does it. As a consequence of the confidence they have imposed in Frank Banks, there was an unfreezing of the President's funds almost immediately last fall. The project is going on, the canals are being dug, as a result of Frank Banks' efficiency. The carry-over as of June 30 will only be \$1,084,000.

Mr. Chairman, as a result of all this, I trust that the members of the subcommittee in their wisdom and the House in its sense of justice will allow this project to continue.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has again expired.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT. In view of the letter that the chairman of the subcommittee just read from the budget officer in the Bureau of Reclamation, may I ask the gentleman if the funds that were frozen from last year's appropriations amounting to \$85,000,000 are available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1948?

Mr. HORAN. I would gather that conclusion from the letter. As the gentleman knows, I have been joined by quite a number of other westerners in a legislative move to unfreeze those funds, and I hope they will be unfrozen.

Mr. BARRETT. The upshot of the matter is, then, that we will have that \$85,000,000 together with the \$62,000,000 presently appropriated available for expenditure in 1948?

Mr. HORAN. Yes; but there are no funds in the frozen item for the project I am speaking of.

Mr. BARRETT. I am referring now to the entire country.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I join the gentleman in his expression of the high regard he has for Frank Banks. I would like to inquire of the gentleman whether or not he thinks the majority of this subcommittee and the full Appropriations Committee have not let Frank Banks down when they cut the Columbia River Basin appropriation by practically 66 2/3 percent—from \$27,000,000 down to \$9,000,000?

Mr. HORAN. I can only repeat my final statement. I hope the members of the subcommittee in their wisdom, and the House in its sense of justice, will consider the situation as it applies to the Columbia River Basin project.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman answer the question?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has again expired.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

Mr. Chairman, for 8 years I have gone along with these western colleagues on the various irrigation projects. I have seen much of that country and I certainly subscribe to what they are trying to do. A few acres of irrigated land adds to the use value of the nonirrigated adjacent lands. However, whether it is the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], or President Truman, it appears that there is good reason for slacking up at the present time. The funds for the road-building program, the Federal building program for post offices and other public building have been practically suspended until there is less employment. The present is a high cost period for roads, building, and also for reclamation projects as well. If anyone will take the time to study the history of irrigation projects he will find that it has taken those people a good many years to pay for the projects already put in operation when normal expenditures were made in putting them in operation. Does this seem like a very appropriate time to go to work and overexpand reclamation projects when one considers present-day costs? In all fairness we should keep that in mind because it will take them a long enough time to pay for them even though they put them in operation during normal times, with normal costs.

May I say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] if he is interested in these farmers out there in that territory he should not worry about the importation of minerals and possibly he should take a few minutes time and look up and find out what is happening to the wool growers out there. Maybe they will not need so much land if the present administration does not change its posi-

tion on wool. If the present administration does not take a straightforward position on the wool problem, additional acres will not be needed to feed the sheep of the Northwest and that is sure.

It might be well to consider not only the freezing of funds for irrigation projects, but also we can well consider the freezing of the sheepmen out of the sheep business as well.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last six words.

Mr. Chairman, the House is now considering H. R. 3123, a bill making appropriation for the Department of the Interior for 1948. In considering the bill, it is my hope that the important services of the National Park System are in no way curtailed.

I am well aware that it is impossible to measure in terms of dollars the great value of scenic and historic places in the life of the Nation. Such units of the National Park System as the birthplaces of Washington and Lincoln, the battlefields on which heroic men and women yielded life itself, the Fort Laramie National Monument on the Oregon Trail, are all national shrines of patriotism which contribute much to good citizenship. They should be maintained and preserved. They are visited annually by millions of our citizens from all parts of the land who there renew their loyalty to our Government and our country.

Our form of government, with freedom as its base, is under attack throughout the world by another ideology of government which seeks to destroy freedom on this earth.

No one can interpret the facts of our history without knowing the facts of our history. The young people of the Nation therefore need these visible lessons in American history, lessons which are afforded by the historic sites, buildings, and the vast wilderness areas of the National Park System.

Everyone, I am certain, is greatly impressed with the fact that 85,000 young people of school age, from more than 2,000 schools in 22 States, last year visited the national memorials here in Washington, while unnumbered thousands traveled to other parks and monuments for similar lessons in history and nature.

The work of this service should be encouraged to the utmost and I earnestly trust that the appropriation in this bill will not curtail this service to the Nation.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last seven words.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I want to talk to you about one phase of this conservation problem that seems to paralyze with fear the Republican members of this Committee, and that is the electric power feature of these projects. You would think that what we are trying to do in developing these power features was a direct threat at private enterprise.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I will yield later if I have the time.

Mr. VURSELL. Well, you won't have time.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I decline to yield now.

Mr. VURSELL. I would like to ask a question.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield at this time.

In 1902 the reclamation law was passed under a Republican regime. It has been working ever since that time and the projects have mounted higher and higher. Almost universally connected with these projects is the power feature. That is only a byproduct, but it is one of the most important keys to the success of this whole program. The cost of bringing the water to the arid land is usually so costly that the only way you can get it within reason, so the farmers can pay for it, is to run the water through the water wheels, on the way to the land, generate electricity and sell it for a profit.

In developing electric power as a byproduct of reclamation projects we are merely repeating what has been done many times. In 1912 in the Boise River project this was done. In 1909 it was done in Minidoka in the same State. It was done in the Bostwick project in Nebraska in 1929. In the Lingle project in the same State in 1919. In the Prosser project in Washington in 1932 and so on down through the years.

In the beginning the power was used for pumping irrigation water. As the dams increased in size and number surplus power was sold to surrounding communities and areas. Among the early customers of one of the earliest projects were the cities of Burley and Albion, Idaho. The Minidoka project completed in 1909 serves those 2 towns and 6 municipal utilities, 12 cooperative utilities, and 2 privately owned utilities. From the Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River project in Arizona power was developed and sold to surrounding areas.

The thing that hurts me in all this is that this drive for economy which virtually paralyzes some of these projects for a year is being made by the Republicans. If there is one policy that the Republican Party has contributed to our national life, it is conservation. The reclamation projects are conserving our greatest western resource, namely, water. The reason I say our greatest resource is that water is a resource that does not exhaust itself. Each year it recurs. Every season the snows fall in the mountains which later melt to the water which goes to arid land. Each year we have the water to put on lands of great fertility at the time when there is no rainfall. Every year we develop the vast electric energy that is used for commercial and domestic purposes.

Looking across the country, we find that the publicly owned electric systems predominate. Of the 4,097 electric systems operated in towns over 250 in population, 2,200 are public owned, 839 are cooperatively owned, and 1,058 are pri-

vately owned. This does not look as though the public ownership of electricity is anything novel or new or startling. You have evidence right in this House that some of the leading Republicans live in communities in which there are publicly owned electric systems. All of you must have been thrilled if you read the article in the Saturday Evening Post on January 18 about our Speaker the gentleman from Massachusetts, JOSEPH MARTIN. This House has declared that the Speaker is next in line to the succession of the Presidency in the event that the Vice President cannot serve or has previously died. In the article referred to, which is a typical story of American success, where a poor boy with meager opportunities by his own initiative and energy and ability worked his way to the top, we find the description of the little town of North Attleboro, where our beloved Speaker lives and also spent his boyhood. Here is what it says about the town:

The town owns its electrical system, water supply, and sewage plant. It paid off its bonded indebtedness years ago and has \$150,000 in the treasury; it has one of the lowest tax rates in the State.

This little town is certainly not carrying on any radical innovation. Ninety percent of the water systems in the cities of the United States are municipally owned. Do not these members of the subcommittee who are fighting the development of public power and the ownership of public power realize that the principle of the public ownership of electricity and water, so well rooted in American life, is the same whether it is owned by a city, a State or the National Government.

The development of power in the Central Valley water project is not a new idea. We are merely treading on beaten ground when we recommend the development of an integrated power system in connection with the development of the Central Valley project. As long ago as 1916 there has been under consideration by California the development of a strong water conservation policy. The idea was first concretely put forth by a great banker in San Francisco whose name was Rudolph Spreckles. He was a man who with Senator Jim Phelan some years prior to 1916 privately financed the trial of grafters and crooks in San Francisco in which trial Hiram W. Johnson won lasting fame.

In 1916 under the leadership of Rudolph Spreckels there was presented the Water and Power Act, which in all its essentials was merely the Central Valley plan. At that early date this far-seeing and able man, who had devoted his life to the field of finance, saw that the future of California depended upon the conservation of its waters and that as an integral part of that scheme was the development of hydroelectric power. A little later we had what was known as the Marshall plan developed by Colonel Marshall. This likewise was merely a plan to spread the waters of the great Interior Valley of California to the places where there was a shortage of water. Later we had the studies made by the State of California to further prepare the way for a comprehensive and in-

tegrated plan of water conservation. Ed. Hyatt, the present director of water resources of California, conducted the survey which resulted in invaluable data concerning the stream flow, characteristics, storage capacities, and so forth of the various drainage systems of California. All of the governors, Governor Rolph, Governor Young and lastly our present Governor, Earl Warren have supported this plan. In 1932 the California voters approved the plan. In the plan was a system of integrated hydroelectric development.

We are merely carrying out the plans and purposes and ambitions and aspirations of those who have gone before us in sponsoring and working for the culmination of this great plan for the development of California.

Every single plan has contained a separate, independent integrated electric power system, no matter whether proposed by an individual, or group composed of private citizens only, whether proposed by State agencies, or whether proposed by national agencies. The reason for that is that this will bring the greatest spread to the greatest number of people of the benefits of the plan. If we do not have a separate integrated electric system which we can use in the sale of this electricity to cities, reclamation districts, irrigation districts and other public bodies and units it means that we will funnel this publicly-developed electricity through the private electric system as well as through the cash registers of a private monopoly. I have nothing against the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., but I can see very plainly, from the way that they are conducting their campaign, that what they want is to become the distributors of this great block of electricity. I can tell you, and if I had the time to explain in detail, why this will not bring the maximum benefits from the public money spent on this project. It simply means that at public expense we are generating electricity, turning it all over to a private company, for the particular advancement and financial benefit of the investors of that company. The company, of course, is regulated by the Utilities Commission but in its essence the regulation of these utilities is simply a "cost-plus system." The private utility does not care what we charge for the electricity because on top of that together with all operating costs, depreciation, interest and all the other items is added enough to make a reasonable profit. It means that by developing this great block of power we are merely providing an enhanced load for the private utility which will reap the profits therefrom for its stockholders.

The reason that the future of the company and the future of the Central Valley project is so great, is that they are living in an area that is growing and will continue to grow very rapidly in population. During the war California acquired over two million and a half new citizens. The migration has not yet stopped. We hope that it will so that we can integrate the new people that have come to our State. But the State will continue to grow for many years and may, in the span of a quarter of a cen-

tury, become one of the most densely populated areas in the United States. We should develop our separate system, have our transmission lines, have our stand-by plants, and in that way offer broad competition for the power of the local private utility. This is what will bring down the rates. It has been proven so in many cases and will result in the cheap rates which will be entirely compensatory and pay for the system and from which will flow the maximum benefits to the people of the State, not only by getting cheap rates but by giving widespread use of electricity.

The matter of economy is not involved in this bill. The total appropriation required or asked for in this bill is less than 1 percent of the total budget which will be passed no matter how deeply the economy drive goes. To increase this 50 percent would not make a ripple in the wave of economy that is streaking through the country. We all recognize the need for economy. We recognize and want our economy to become stabilized so we can go about production without the chaos and turmoil that we have today. In this chaotic world a stable and sound America in the economic sense is very important. We are hoping to lead the world to stability and peace; and a strong America with a stabilized economy will give us more power for leadership. This bill will not affect that principle.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

Mr. VURSELL. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last eight words.

Mr. Chairman, I imagine the people of the great Western States and in the Northwest are very much disturbed today and have been since this bill was reported, when they became aware of the fact that there were vast reductions in the carrying on of projects that are of great concern to them and which are closely identified with the future hopes and aspirations of their section of the country. If I were to read their minds, I would say they are very much disturbed over the eastern and the middle-eastern Members of Congress bringing about this reduction. To go a step further, and to have the record clear, I want them to know that it is not the middle-eastern and eastern Members of Congress who are Democrats that have done this or who will participate in this crucifying slash of funds which will hold back for years the continuance of the work which will mean so much to the future hopes and aspirations of the people of the great West and the great Northwest.

I also want them to know that we who represent city districts, Democrats of the Middle East and the East, and those from rural districts, have in the past always supported the starting of these projects and the appropriations of money for the purpose of carrying them on to completion. This also applies to the Tennessee Valley Authority; the marshaling of the great natural re-

sources of the different sections of the country and having them utilized in the interest of the people of the section in which the project is built, that utilization to their interest being in the interest of the entire country.

I have a lot of sympathy for the people of the great West and the great Northwest in the predicament in which they find themselves today. I am sorry for them. Our friends on the Republican side were warned by my distinguished friend from Texas our beloved former Speaker [Mr. RAYBURN] and myself and others, that they were going to get into this position as appropriation bill after appropriation bill came in. When they voted for a \$6,000,000,000 reduction they knew or ought to have known what the results would be. I warned them on two occasions at least that my distinguished friend from New York [Mr. TABER] would try to carry out that cut, despite the honeyed words from some to the contrary that it was only a meaningless gesture. I am wondering what the situation will be when the agricultural appropriation bill comes in. Then we will hear the moaning, then we will hear the weeping. While I am sorry for my friends, my real sympathy will be for the people back home who will suffer.

We have heard about these cuts, and I am against them. If these cuts, some of them, at least, are not put back into the bill in the Committee of the Whole—and I have no expectation that will happen—when the roll call comes on the motion to recommit there may be a different situation. The people of the great West and the great Northwest I am sure will find that on the Democratic side the great majority of Democrats will have an appreciation of the importance of these projects to the people of those areas and the people of the country, because improvement there means a lot to the people of my section and all sections of the country.

I believe these projects are important to the people of my district and indirectly we benefit greatly from them. When the roll call comes, the people of the great West and Northwest will see on that roll call that the majority of the Democratic members will be where they have always been on these propositions—and that is, in support of these appropriations for these great progressive projects.

I want to call attention to the fact that even little New England got a knifing in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, under the item on commercial fisheries on page 66, the amount of \$401,000 is reduced to \$75,000. On the next page, under the item "Fishery market news service," the amount is reduced from \$441,000 to \$75,000.

Up my way the fishing industry is managed, so far as I know, in practically every case by Republicans. But they are businessmen. I view them as businessmen when they come to see me, and I do not care what their politics is. I wonder how they are feeling now with the knowledge that they never got this sort of treatment under a Democratic administration and that this cut which is so drastic to them is being made while their own party is in control of the House of Representatives.

We might as well talk facts and talk the truth. This bill represents a substantial cut all along the line. It is a drastic cut and whoever the people are that these cuts may affect never got that sort of treatment under the Democratic Party in bygone years. We appreciated their situation.

So far as the fisheries are concerned, this seriously interferes with the carrying on of a \$4,500,000,000 industry of this country. It was the first industry in the Western Hemisphere. Back in the early colonial days the fishing industry started in New England and is carried on now all along the coast down to Florida, along the Gulf, in the Great Lakes, out to the great Northwest, and all along the west coast down the coast of California to Mexico. Our fishing industry is an important industry concerning the economic life of the people. It means much to our country.

I hope that some Republican Member will make a motion to restore the amount, and if that is not done, while I am fearful of the outcome, in order to keep the record clear I want to say it is my intention to make a motion to restore these insignificant amounts which mean so much to the fishing industry of the United States.

I yield to my friend the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Has the gentleman forgotten a year ago when the majority on that subcommittee were members of his party that the Interior bill was reported to the House with a 50-percent cut below the budget estimates?

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the recollection of the gentleman is not the same as my recollection on that.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The record will show what happened.

Mr. McCORMACK. Well, the record will show it, so let the record speak for itself. But one thing is certain—everything that the fishing industry got was under a Democratic administration. When they were frustrated we stepped in and provided \$2,000,000 to buy surplus fish which was glutting the market and driving the prices down. We brought them in under section 102 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Practically every piece of legislation that has been passed in connection with the fishing industry was passed during the last 16 years under a Democratic administration, and now the first appropriation bill to come in under a Republican controlled House comes in to seriously knife the best interests of this industry.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, may I make a suggestion with reference to the pro forma amendments? I would suggest that when Members finish speaking the Chair announce that the pro forma amendment is withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair contemplated doing that, in keeping with the rules, at the end of the debate, but if it is more agreeable to the ex-Speaker, the Chair will now ask unanimous consent that all pro forma amendments up to this stage be withdrawn. Then we will take care of them as we go along.

The gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I would like to observe, and at this time express the hope, that the newspapers print what the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has just said, because then the people of the country will know that the Republicans are trying to do something about cutting excessive costs of government. They will applaud us for having done it, and then they will also know that on the Democratic side of the aisle there is no desire to cut the cost of government. Rather is there a stubborn resistance on the Democratic side to every effort that we make to bring about cuts that the people want.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished minority whip last year was the majority leader. I call your attention to part III of the hearings, page 74, wherein the expenditures for the Bureau of Reclamation are tabulated by years.

In 1933 the Bureau of Reclamation had \$25,204,000 to spend.

In 1934 they had \$24,000,000 to spend.

In 1935 they had \$40,000,000 to spend.

In 1936 they had \$49,000,000 to spend.

In 1937 they had \$52,000,000 to spend.

In 1938 they had \$65,000,000 to spend.

In 1939 they had \$79,000,000 to spend.

In 1940, the gentleman from Massachusetts was majority leader. The gentleman who now cries crocodile tears, who had charge of the legislative program for the majority party, the party that held the Presidency during most of these years I have read, gave them in that year \$96,000,000 for the development of the natural resources of the West. Bear in mind, there were millions of people unemployed during that year. We have no such condition today; no such condition of unemployment. But while people were tramping the streets hunting for jobs, there was a program of leaf raking, rather than expenditures for the development of sound projects such as these. All they could spend in that year was \$96,000,000 for reclamation projects.

In 1941, the fiscal year starting 6 months before Pearl Harbor, \$85,000,000 was available.

In 1942, \$91,000,000 was available. Still the minority whip, who cries crocodile tears this morning, was majority leader in charge of the legislative program.

In 1943 they had \$369,000,000 available.
 In 1944, they had \$54,000,000 available.
 In 1945, they had \$50,000,000 available.
 In 1946, they had \$64,000,000 available.

In 1947, the estimated over-all expenditures are \$146,000,000. Sixteen million dollars of that was for overhead, personnel; only \$130,000,000 represents actual construction projects.

That is the amount the President has frozen them to. Did the minority whip spank the President on the hand when he froze \$209,000,000 available for expenditure, voted by his majority party when he was Majority Leader—when he froze them to \$130,000,000? No. He sat quietly. All the Bureau of Reclamation can spend this year for construction is \$130,000,000.

This subcommittee has marked up a bill consistent with its anti-inflation program that gives \$11,000,000 more next year for construction than the President allows them to spend in this fiscal year.

I do hope we can stop this demagoguing on the over-all mark-up of the bill. Every bit of it can be defended from a scientific point of view. I hope we can go on and read the bill. We are going to be held here late if we are going to live up to the promise that we must finish the bill this week.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] has expired.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the committee recommendation regarding funds for the Bureau of Reclamation. The reclamation program is the most important Federal activity for the development of western land and water resources. In the 45 years since the program was first authorized by the Congress, about \$1,000,000,000 has been invested through the Bureau of Reclamation in irrigation and electric-power projects. That investment is returned in full to the Federal Treasury. Unlike beneficiaries of Federal flood control and navigation projects in other sections of the country, western water users and power users pay back to the Government the full costs of constructing the project works that serve them. The reclamation program, therefore, does not constitute a drain on the Federal Treasury. In fact, the contrary is the case. In addition to paying back power-construction costs, western irrigators are contributing large sums as taxes on the increased incomes resulting from the agricultural production made possible by irrigation water. I observed a news account showing that my home county of Maricopa has paid income taxes equivalent to a thousand-percent return on the Federal reclamation investment in the county. About \$21,000,000 was spent by the Federal Government for the reclamation project in Maricopa County, in addition to an equivalent amount invested by the local irrigation district. The irrigation works thus constructed serve about 400,000 acres in the Salt River Valley. I am informed that for the past 10 or 12 years, Maricopa County has paid into the Federal Treasury each year over \$17,000,000, and that a total of \$200,000,000 Federal income taxes during

the period 1934-35 are attributable to my home county of Maricopa in which the reclamation investment is only \$21,000,000. That is typical of reclamation developments throughout the western States. For that reason alone, the reclamation program clearly is a sound investment for Federal funds, and demonstrates that the Appropriations Committee recommendations for reductions are false economy.

Those fertile acres of the Salt River Valley, which, as I have just stated have paid 10 times over the Federal investment, are now in critical danger. The water supplies on which are founded the agricultural production of the valley have been inadequate to maintain full-scale productively. For the last several years, there has been an extreme shortage of water and a similar situation is forecast for this summer. It is apparent that from now on the Salt River Valley will be short of water most of the time. Without water, we cannot grow the crops that produce the income and pay the taxes. In fact, without adequate water, millions of dollars of existing investment in highly developed lands and improved farms and developed communities undoubtedly suffer and decrease in value. To meet this critical danger, the State of Arizona has called on the Bureau of Reclamation to survey the potential central Arizona project to bring supplemental irrigation water to the Valley. The surveys have been going on for several years, and much valuable information has already been secured. That survey and planning work has cost several hundred thousand dollars and has been financed, in part, by substantial contributions of State funds appropriated by the Arizona Legislature.

If the appropriation bill is enacted in accordance with the committee recommendations, the essential survey and planning work for the central Arizona project cannot be completed. There will be no way of ascertaining whether the project is feasible from an engineering standpoint, or whether it is economically feasible and can be repaid by the project water users in accordance with the law. Those facts are essential to the people of my State, and they are essential to the Congress for determining its action with regard to authorizing the needed project.

Because of the vital concern of the State of Arizona with the continuance of the reclamation program, I urge that the committee recommendation be rejected in the matter of the appropriation item for general investigations, and that the full amount of the budget request be restored in the sum of \$5,000,000.

The committee recommendations likewise arbitrarily reduce the appropriation from the Colorado River development fund. That fund is established by act of Congress to use the profits from the sale of electric power produced at Boulder Dam. The money has already been received by the Federal Treasury, and in accordance with the law, \$500,000 annually is put aside in the Treasury for these purposes. That money cannot be used for other purposes, and failure to appropriate it does not assist in any reduction of other expenditures. The law

provides that the funds thus set aside from power profits already received shall be used for surveys and project planning to develop the resources of the Colorado River. In accordance with the law and established practice of previous appropriation acts, the full \$500,000 has been requested for appropriation from the Colorado River development fund. The committee recommendation arbitrarily cuts that request in half to the injury of all seven States in the Colorado River Basin. On behalf of Arizona and its neighboring States I urge restoration of the full amount of the authorized appropriation for this item.

I have spoken principally about Arizona projects because I am familiar with them from personal experience. I know that similar conditions exist throughout the West and that other States have equally meritorious projects and ones of equal urgency. I support fully the statements of my western colleagues in behalf of their projects in realization that the reclamation developments in each State assist the economic welfare of all other States in the West and throughout the Nation. The appropriations requested for the Bureau of Reclamation as to continuation of construction and the planning of potential projects are very modest appropriations in relation to the need for them and their economic and financial soundness. I urge the favorable action of this House in restoring in full the appropriation requests for the Bureau of Reclamation.

(Mr. HARLESS of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 10 words.

The Bureau of Reclamation is an agency engaged in the investigation, construction, and operation of a great program that is designed to aid in the development of the water and land resources of the West. We in Montana are especially interested in this program, since we have within our State the headwaters of the Missouri River and the Yellowstone River. The maximum development of the soil and water resources of these river basins is of the greatest importance to us. And the reductions in the budget estimates for the Bureau of Reclamation concern us deeply.

If the present amounts recommended for the Bureau of Reclamation cannot be increased in the House today, I believe that we must press for immediate release of the funds which the President has frozen from previous appropriations. In that direction lies the only hope we have of continuing with our development work. If these funds are released and if the Bureau of Reclamation goes to work conscientiously to use them to the best possible advantage, the development in my district may be able to proceed in an orderly manner during the next year. There are, however, some particular items which deserve attention. The different estimates made by the committee and by the Bureau of Reclamation as to the amounts of money held over from former years and the amounts which will be available for

the coming year make the consideration of some of our projects rather difficult.

We are told that the Missouri Basin project has a total of \$10,000,000 in hold-over funds. With the \$9,000,000 recommended in this bill, that will make a total of \$19,000,000 available during the next fiscal year, more than \$2,000,000 above the 1947 appropriation. However, the Bureau advises me that the committee report on page 20 specifically forbids the use of any of this \$19,000,000 for any project in the preconstruction stage. Specific provision is made for the expenditure of some of this money on only five of the projects, in phases B and C. I hope that this situation can be corrected.

We have in my district only one project which is ready for work and can be completed in the coming year. That is the Savage unit of the Yellowstone pumping project, and the Bureau advises me that money can be made available for that project, which will irrigate 2,200 acres. There will be some money from hold-over funds for continuation of the studies on our other projects, but I feel that more adequate provisions should be made for general investigations and surveys.

I might mention also the Hungry Horse project in western Montana in which we are very interested. The estimate for this project was reduced from \$4,500,000 to \$1,550,000. This is in addition to some \$888,000 in carry-over funds. It is my understanding that the Bureau of Reclamation is ready to proceed with construction of this project in 1948, and it should have adequate funds to prosecute the work.

The people of my district want economy. We realize that costs are high and there are many impediments in the path of construction work this year. But we also must insist that adequate funds be provided to maintain and prepare our projects for construction when funds become available.

(Mr. DEWART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 11 words.

People of the western part of the country are, according to press reports from every section of it, very disturbed because of the proposed cuts in Interior Department appropriations. Nearly every community, in some way, is affected by these drastic cuts. I think it is true that the people want economy and are willing, as I am, to see some cuts made in personnel and elsewhere. It seems to me, however, that this bill was written with the intention of doing harm to the whole Interior program, with especial emphasis placed on the Reclamation Bureau, which most people believe is one of the most efficient and reliable agencies of the Government.

Of all the Interior appropriations that have been made in my state of Utah, nearly without exception every dollar that is due the Government has been paid. So it is not a question, in my opinion, of bad faith on the part of the Interior Department or upon the people who obligate themselves to pay the loans that are made.

Take the Provo River project, for instance—a project that is most vital to the whole area that it is intended to serve, including Salt Lake City. Salt Lake City is very much concerned about its culinary water supply. Other communities and interests in the Salt Lake Valley are likewise concerned—so concerned, in fact, that when the Bureau of Reclamation told them that the project would have to be delayed because of high costs as a result of the war, they voluntarily, by referendum, voted to increase their contribution 50 percent, so that this project could be completed to assure them a continued water supply. The committee, in its report, praised to the sky this kind of cooperation, but it did not mean a thing when the appropriation was made.

For this project the Bureau of Reclamation recommended that upward of \$3,000,000 could be spent next year to speed the completion of this project. The Bureau of the Budget recommended \$1,430,000, with a carry-over of \$1,500,000, making \$2,943,000 available. In spite of the local people's willingness to speed up this project, what did this committee do but cut off \$430,000 and make an appropriation of \$1,000,000, which is about one-third of what could economically be spent to continue the construction of this project. This would indicate that the people were anxious and willing to make a contribution, but that seemed to make no difference to the committee who wrote this bill.

This project could and should be completed in 2 or 3 years. Men and materials are available to get the job done, but under the appropriations indicated in this bill, instead of taking 3 years to complete, it would take 9.

The same situation exists in the Bureau of Land Management. As you know, there has been considerable argument regarding the fees charged for grazing purposes. The users of the range are trying to cooperate willingly with the committee, to the extent that they have almost doubled their fees, yet this cooperation meant nothing to the committee. They simply appropriated the Grazing Service out of existence.

The same thing could be said for the Fish and Wildlife Service. We have had a controversy going on for years between the stockmen on the one hand, who thought there were too many wild game, and the sportsmen on the other hand, who thought there were too few game. It is a serious problem, not only to my State but to all the range States. I was instrumental a year ago in having a small appropriation made to cooperate with the State fish and game department, the Big Game Commission, the Utah State Agricultural College, and the Grazing Service, to work out a program to settle this controversy. The college, the State fish and game department, and the Fish and Wildlife Service cooperated in this undertaking. This committee, by its action, has eliminated the funds that would make this cooperation possible upon the part of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

So I am convinced that it is not a question of bad faith or bad business on the part of the Interior Department, or upon the part of the people. It seems

to me to be a clear case where the majority of the subcommittee and the full committee, for that matter, is opposed to the things that are done through the Interior Department, whose activities are primarily carried on in the 11 Western States. I think the people ought to know this.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include the data for which previous permission was granted.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, one thing that alarms me is the drive to destroy the power program of this Government. As I have said before, electricity is the lifeblood of our advancing civilization. The cheaper the rates the more freely it flows, and the more freely it flows the greater are its benefits to mankind.

The power business is a public business. Electricity has become a necessity of our modern life. No home, no business establishment, is complete without it. It must be handled by a monopoly, and the water power of the Nation already belongs to the Federal Government. Therefore, as I said, we are dealing with a public business.

Fourteen years ago I was coauthor of the bill creating the Tennessee Valley Authority, along with Senator Norris, of Nebraska. It has resulted in the greatest development of ancient or modern times.

I led the fight here on this floor to prevent making a low dam of Grand Coulee.

I have supported the development of the water power of this Nation in every State of this Union.

When I came to Congress the country was using only 40,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. Last year we used more than 220,000,000,000. When we were trying to create the Tennessee Valley Authority we were told we had more power than we could use. If it had not been for the TVA and the Columbia River development we would not have the atomic bomb today, and there is no telling the lives we would have lost in conquering Japan.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I want to say to the gentleman that he has made a splendid fight during the years for public power, but I hope he does not quit now or slow down to any degree, because the greatest fight of his life is just ahead of him to save for the American people what he has done so much to gain.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Arizona.

I am fighting on principle and not on politics. I am not making this a partisan issue. I expect to carry on the battle for the development of the water power of this Nation and to extend rural

electrification to every farm home in America, as long as I am in the House.

Last year, as I said, we used approximately 220,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity. There are 230,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of hydroelectric power now going to waste in our navigable streams and their tributaries every year. Six billion of it is in our side of the St. Lawrence, which we have tried to get you to develop. Yes, I have supported these projects practically from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, and I shall continue that drive until our water power is all developed and supplied to our people at the rates based upon the cost of generation, transmission and distribution.

Eleven years ago, in 1936, the International Power Conference met here. And what did their report show? It showed that the American people only had one farm out of 10 electrified; that Germany had 90 percent of her farms electrified, that Japan had 90 percent, Italy had 94 percent, France had 94 percent, and even New Zealand, a new and sparsely settled country, had 65 percent of her farms electrified.

I was leading the fight then for rural electrification. We now have 52 percent of our farms electrified. We should have 100 percent. If we can pour money into Europe through UNRRA by the billions of dollars to provide a joyride for minority groups, we certainly can afford to carry on this program of developing the water power of the Nation before our coal supply is exhausted, and in extending rural electrification to every farm home in every State in the Union.

Why, you sealed up the Ohio River 25 years ago. Ohio is rapidly depleting her coal supply, yet there are from seven to twelve kilowatt-hours of electricity in the Ohio River going to waste every year, that the people of Ohio now need, and will need for all time to come.

Again, they are trying to make you believe that we have a surplus of electricity in the country now. That is a mistake. The people, and especially the farmers, are begging for electricity in every section of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

Mr. HALLECK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, and I am not going to object to the gentleman's request, I realize that there may be a number of Members who want to speak who did not have an opportunity to speak during general debate. On the other hand, it is hoped, I am quite sure, on both sides, that we can make reasonable progress in the consideration of this measure, which we hope to dispose of today. If we dispose of it today, then it is our plan to adjourn over tomorrow. So I trust that the requests for extensions of time beyond the 5 minutes can be limited hereafter.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I want to refer to the statement made a few moments ago by the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON]. If the Raker Act had been enforced, and the Central Valley project had been developed and handled in the same way the power is being handled in the Tennessee Valley area, or along the Columbia River, the people of California would be saving about \$80,000,000 a year on their electric lights and power. I am going to put into the RECORD the statistics showing the overcharges in every State in 1945, and I am going to put into the RECORD the statistics showing what is being done in the Tennessee Valley area in providing cheap electricity to the people of that section.

I know they tell you we pay no taxes. That is not true. We pay more in lieu of taxes in my town on our light and power system than the private power companies were paying anywhere in the State on the same amount of investments when they were in complete control. Besides we pay the overhead and also pay the city 6 percent on its investment in the distribution system, and that is as much as anybody is entitled to. We pay that into the town treasury. Yet in January of 1932 our domestic consumers used an average of 42

kilowatt-hours a month, which cost them \$3.96. In January of this year the domestic consumers of my town used an average of 283 kilowatt-hours of electricity for which they paid not \$3.96, but \$3.02. In other words, we are bringing electricity down within reach of every human being. Until you do that all over the country and get it to the American people at the proper rates, you are not going to have a prosperous and contented population throughout the entire country.

You are making a mistake to try to cut out this power development. You are making a mistake to fight it in your own section of the country, because nothing that we could do would be of greater service than to develop that power and to distribute it as we are distributing it in the Tennessee Valley area and along the Columbia River.

In 1945 the people of New York State were overcharged \$236,000,000 for their electricity.

If we had developed the St. Lawrence and given them a yardstick it would have saved the people of New York probably \$200,000,000 a year on their light and power bills alone. Of all the poor people who are hit hard when a depression comes, they are the poor people in a great city. There, as on the farms, they need the cheapest electrical power that can be provided. It does more to relieve the drudgery and inspire hope and stimulate pride and make the individual feel that he is a part of this great country than anything else that we have ever done.

I shall continue to fight for the development of the water power of this Nation in every section of the country and for its distribution at rates based upon the cost of generation, transmission, and distribution. In that way we can make America strong and powerful—the strongest and most powerful nation the world has ever seen. I hope when the time comes to consider that provision striking out the Power Division of the Department of Interior that it will be stricken from the bill.

If you want to know what residential and commercial users should pay for their electricity, examine the following table of TVA statistics:

Electricity sales statistics—Retail distribution of electricity at TVA resale rates, January 1947

Distributors (grouped according to fiscal 1946 gross revenue)	Wholesale purchases						Number of customers			Residential customer statistics							Commercial service	
	Kilowatt demand		Kilowatt-hours		Load factor, month	Mills per kilowatt-hour	Total month	Percent rural, month	Added during month	Number of customers	Average kilowatt- hours per customer during month			Median kilowatt-hours ¹	Average cents per kilo- watt-hour	Percent using less than 25 kilowatt-hours ¹	Kilowatt-hours per cus- tomer-month	Cents per kilowatt- hour month
	Month	Maximum, 12 months	Month	Change from previous year							Farm	Other	Total					
MUNICIPAL DISTRIBUTORS																		
Group A (over \$750,000):																		
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	141, 026	141, 026	68, 509, 600	39	<i>Pct.</i> 65	<i>Pct.</i> 3. 59	51, 702	21	194	45, 585	413	346	347	167	1. 33	3	710	1. 90
Huntsville, Ala.....	23, 396	23, 622	9, 500, 928	21	55	4. 31	12, 102	24	217	10, 356	153	262	242	95	1. 49	7	516	1. 88
Knoxville, Tenn.....	82, 033	82, 033	40, 296, 340	25	66	3. 73	48, 614	18	164	42, 611	283	305	304	141	1. 41	3	727	1. 58
Memphis, Tenn.....	129, 719	131, 127	67, 302, 732	14	70	3. 63	89, 267	13	711	74, 379	340	135	140	101	2. 07	4	480	2. 44
Nashville, Tenn.....	123, 182	123, 182	51, 153, 189	27	56	4. 12	71, 652	10	240	60, 674	339	297	299	181	1. 43	3	592	1. 66
Group B (\$251,000 to \$750,000):																		
Bowling Green, Ky.....	4, 903	4, 938	1, 973, 294	28	54	4. 80	6, 082	2	102	5, 092	220	114	116	84	2. 22	8	576	1. 69
Bristol, Tenn.....	6, 829	6, 829	2, 940, 754	20	58	4. 52	6, 662	25	124	5, 665	157	217	206	111	1. 71	4	499	1. 94
Bristol, Va.....	7, 341	7, 341	3, 044, 637	30	58	4. 67	4, 855	21	43	4, 000	164	192	191	100	1. 74	9	657	1. 74
Clarksville, Tenn.....	8, 892	9, 036	4, 210, 680	33	64	3. 96	4, 077	0	39	3, 272		340	340	148	1. 02	3	729	1. 28
Cleveland, Tenn.....	9, 400	9, 400	3, 906, 000	21	56	4. 29	5, 412	16	42	4, 544	222	252	250	100	1. 48	6	563	1. 68

Footnotes at end of table.

Electricity sales statistics—Retail distribution of electricity at TVA resale rates, January 1947—Continued

Distributors (grouped according to fiscal 1946 gross revenue)	Wholesale purchases						Number of customers			Residential customer statistics							Commercial service	
	Kilowatt demand		Kilowatt-hours		Load factor, month	Mills per kilowatt-hour	Total month	Percent rural, month	Added during month	Number of customers	Average kilowatt-hours per customer during month			Median kilowatt-hours ¹	Average cents per kilowatt-hour	Percent using less than 25 kilowatt-hours ¹	Kilowatt-hours per customer-month	Cents per kilowatt-hour month
	Month	Maximum, 12 months	Month	Change from previous year							Farm	Other	Total					
MUNICIPAL DISTRIBUTORS—continued																		
Group B (\$251,000 to \$750,000)—Con.																		
Clifton, Tenn.	6,187	6,187	2,621,023	27	Pct. 57	Pct. 4.72	4,977	56	16	4,173	107	157	149	75	1.86	7	482	1.91
Columbia, Tenn.	8,098	8,098	3,051,960	17	51	5.18	5,621	23	37	4,692	267	266	266	113	1.48	11	577	1.60
Decatur, Ala.	16,000	16,000	6,951,000	34	58	4.30	5,863	0	46	4,991	355	355	355	190	1.01	4	736	1.28
Florence, Ala.	9,265	9,665	3,854,509	47	56	3.86	7,554	28	49	6,378	148	343	300	126	1.17	5	515	1.49
Jackson, Tenn.	12,384	12,528	6,165,360	14	67	3.79	8,870	17	66	7,528	364	184	187	97	1.72	4	589	1.66
Johnson City, Tenn.	12,714	12,714	5,699,686	29	60	4.27	10,389	36	27	8,729	116	196	179	95	1.79	10	539	1.84
La Follette, Tenn.	6,888	6,888	2,766,355	15	54	5.13	3,758	17	—3	3,116	134	168	164	73	1.71	7	496	1.86
Maryville, Tenn.	6,237	6,320	2,746,359	28	59	4.23	5,181	19	37	4,383	335	324	325	149	1.05	4	669	1.26
McMinnville, Tenn.	5,126	5,126	1,999,500	26	52	5.09	5,061	28	66	3,962	133	223	214	82	1.56	8	398	2.00
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	5,256	5,289	2,080,695	24	53	4.80	4,036	16	70	3,602	334	321	322	151	1.20	5	465	1.56
Sheffield, Ala.	7,462	8,159	3,113,400	11	56	4.02	4,724	35	96	4,067	206	286	279	110	1.41	7	523	1.69
Group C (\$101,000 to \$250,000):																		
Albertville, Ala.	2,700	2,700	1,119,600	23	56	4.77	1,523	0	49	1,252	—	363	363	167	1.27	6	647	1.63
Athens, Ala.	3,770	4,517	1,487,161	33	53	4.74	4,119	57	69	3,485	187	330	261	82	1.36	12	511	1.61
Athens, Tenn.	5,129	5,129	2,031,405	32	53	4.99	4,215	14	45	3,590	176	244	237	89	1.50	6	684	1.69
Bessemer, Ala.	3,214	3,323	1,295,237	19	54	4.28	4,659	0	18	3,946	—	136	136	82	1.93	9	556	1.72
Carroll County, Tenn.	3,524	3,524	1,219,818	26	47	5.21	3,852	38	37	3,038	100	249	205	75	1.66	8	335	2.08
Columbus, Miss.	5,870	5,850	2,106,000	17	48	4.75	4,743	0	36	3,943	—	185	185	95	1.29	5	509	1.38
Dickson, Tenn.	3,234	3,234	1,326,200	25	55	5.05	3,341	42	27	2,782	111	202	179	78	1.63	10	421	1.62
Elizabethton, Tenn.	5,013	5,013	1,885,341	58	51	4.82	5,735	53	84	4,815	142	212	210	104	1.65	4	416	1.99
Erwin, Tenn.	3,047	3,047	1,287,503	21	57	4.64	2,277	51	32	1,941	130	204	196	100	1.72	5	440	1.90
Fayetteville, Tenn.	2,280	2,280	910,980	27	54	4.95	1,662	0	15	1,335	—	310	310	121	1.04	4	672	1.28
Gallatin, Tenn.	2,256	2,256	907,200	45	54	4.96	1,921	1	—1	1,518	407	229	231	108	1.39	6	584	1.46
Greeneville, Tenn.	4,408	4,506	1,806,267	28	55	4.99	5,051	55	21	4,176	122	245	187	86	1.71	7	571	1.73
Harriman, Tenn.	4,545	4,545	2,149,200	19	64	4.48	2,969	37	33	3,375	209	212	212	92	1.62	5	622	1.60
Hopkinsville, Ky.	4,023	4,023	1,758,753	32	59	4.40	4,253	1	14	3,402	505	141	143	92	2.00	7	543	1.71
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	2,306	2,404	838,598	33	49	5.39	3,230	27	22	2,587	110	186	170	75	1.78	10	333	2.14
Lebanon, Tenn.	3,032	3,032	1,196,800	44	53	4.86	2,276	4	14	1,823	271	299	298	130	1.23	6	583	1.44
Lenoir City, Tenn.	5,256	5,256	2,139,800	19	55	4.60	4,092	49	18	3,556	187	251	243	93	1.48	8	645	1.54
Lewisburg, Tenn.	4,400	4,400	1,764,600	118	54	4.62	1,608	1	11	1,283	176	348	346	190	1.03	4	703	1.29
Lexington, Tenn.	2,053	2,053	781,506	26	51	5.43	2,361	26	187	1,811	112	275	239	92	1.59	8	370	2.16
Mayfield, Ky.	2,887	2,887	1,187,968	47	55	4.76	3,183	0	20	2,607	—	131	131	82	2.03	6	605	1.70
Milan, Tenn.	2,999	2,999	1,166,069	25	52	4.89	2,042	45	7	1,718	191	380	319	90	1.26	6	673	1.56
Mount Pleasant, Tenn.	5,992	5,992	2,638,380	20	59	4.91	1,432	4	7	1,201	306	241	243	98	1.50	5	567	1.66
Murray, Ky.	2,340	2,340	924,898	73	53	5.00	1,930	1	20	1,483	212	260	259	115	1.49	8	449	1.78
New Albany, Miss.	2,124	2,160	802,800	24	51	5.12	2,671	35	41	2,111	98	242	205	71	1.51	10	368	2.11
Newport, Tenn.	2,514	2,514	1,071,600	37	57	4.73	3,042	60	1	2,586	94	208	165	61	1.62	11	582	1.65
Paris, Tenn.	3,816	3,816	1,497,600	25	53	4.75	3,804	36	50	3,175	123	251	230	98	1.55	7	535	1.84
Pulaski, Tenn.	4,010	4,212	1,639,799	8	55	5.18	3,276	45	35	2,664	189	259	237	93	1.52	7	425	1.76
Ripley, Tenn.	2,016	2,548	724,080	23	48	5.34	2,232	15	14	1,673	178	156	158	79	1.79	8	386	1.92
Rockwood, Tenn.	2,520	2,520	1,140,000	21	61	4.55	2,349	30	21	1,964	165	274	263	98	1.46	8	694	1.70
Russellville, Ala.	3,586	3,603	1,143,400	23	43	5.69	1,702	3	20	1,461	226	221	221	84	1.50	12	596	1.67
Shelbyville, Tenn.	5,504	5,604	2,470,800	26	60	4.51	2,782	0	22	2,194	—	274	274	118	1.45	5	572	1.85
Spingfield, Tenn.	2,478	2,478	1,008,000	34	55	4.90	1,903	0	15	1,396	—	227	227	87	1.35	7	545	1.50
Tupelo, Miss.	4,620	4,620	1,797,500	23	52	4.69	3,059	3	23	2,469	451	280	283	114	1.07	5	630	1.30
Tuscumbia, Ala.	3,462	3,534	1,333,420	58	52	4.38	1,724	0	11	1,487	—	349	349	192	1.33	5	566	2.00
Weakley County, Tenn.	3,618	3,618	1,449,000	57	54	4.71	4,677	38	119	3,903	95	231	179	77	1.69	10	383	2.02
Group D (\$51,000 to \$100,000):																		
Aberdeen, Miss.	1,008	1,040	416,000	19	55	5.22	1,374	3	—21	1,053	169	179	178	85	1.70	7	391	1.86
Amory, Miss.	976	976	417,600	10	58	5.12	1,450	13	—1	1,186	275	137	142	86	1.93	8	491	1.77
Bolivar, Tenn.	1,290	1,452	465,930	12	49	5.48	1,231	33	5	924	155	262	241	88	1.45	6	407	1.92
Brownsville, Tenn.	1,040	1,056	376,800	39	49	5.62	1,156	0	17	871	—	178	178	89	1.92	7	500	1.82
Cookeville, Tenn.	2,000	2,000	624,000	191	42	5.00	1,630	0	30	1,239	—	290	290	103	1.43	11	848	1.67
Dayton, Tenn.	1,363	1,375	604,560	35	60	4.95	1,508	20	12	1,261	148	266	249	90	1.43	6	600	1.60
Etowah, Tenn.	1,566	1,566	652,800	39	56	4.86	1,643	23	30	1,434	135	236	234	104	1.58	6	610	1.80
Fort Payne, Ala.	2,172	2,172	858,000	50	53	5.01	1,688	0	7	1,394	—	289	289	117	1.25	5	676	1.49
Franklin, Ky.	875	875	340,313	29	52	5.50	1,279	0	10	939	—	90	90	54	2.29	12	390	2.06
Guntersville, Ala.	2,520	2,520	1,077,200	30	57	4.72	1,480	13	13	1,235	58	340	311	112	1.03	9	568	1.37
Holly Springs, Miss.	1,209	1,237	474,151	27	53	5.45	1,408	35	14	1,075	172	289	267	79	1.36	12	345	2.29
Humboldt, Tenn.	1,460	1,510	634,000	17	58	4.88	1,761	2	2	1,423	149	134	138	70	1.92	8	396	1.93
Jellico, Tenn.	1,344	1,344	499,200	17	50	5.41	1,980	44	17	1,682								

Electricity sales statistics—Retail distribution of electricity at TVA resale rates, January 1947—Continued

Distributors (grouped according to fiscal 1946 gross revenue)	Wholesale purchases						Number of customers			Residential customer statistics							Commercial service	
	Kilowatt demand		Kilowatt-hour		Load factor, month	Mills per kilowatt-hour	Total month	Percent rural, month	Added during month	Number of customers	Average kilowatt-hours per customer during month			Median kilowatt-hours ¹	Average cents per kilowatt-hour	Percent using less than 25 kilowatt-hours ¹	Kilowatt-hours per customer-month	Cents per kilowatt-hour month
	Month	Maximum, 12 months	Month	Change from previous year							Farm	Other	Total					
COOPERATIVE DISTRIBUTORS																		
Group B (\$251,000 to \$750,000):					Pct.	Pct.												
Cumberland EMC, Tennessee.....	5,844	5,883	1,976,862	43	45	5.56	8,395	72	117	7,372	151	172	159	73	1.88	8	253	2.31
Duck River EMC, Tennessee.....	10,888	11,089	4,201,602	—7	52	5.41	9,591	66	121	8,275	155	213	180	76	1.69	9	355	1.97
Gibson County EMC, Tennessee.....	9,952	11,262	3,373,731	30	46	5.34	11,249	65	181	9,717	131	213	162	65	1.73	15	318	2.11
Middle Tennessee EMC, Tennessee.....	6,868	6,971	2,541,144	38	50	5.24	8,347	86	161	7,198	189	219	196	84	1.68	8	273	2.21
North Georgia EMC, Georgia.....	4,735	4,966	1,836,593	4	52	4.69	8,739	100	167	7,979	135	298	139	64	1.90	20	208	2.65
Sequatchie Valley EC, Tennessee.....	8,852	9,084	4,124,440	61	63	4.64	4,891	35	40	3,995	166	182	179	74	1.66	9	433	1.92
Volunteer EC, Tennessee.....	6,448	6,448	2,600,250	43	55	5.05	7,860	53	72	6,651	156	177	167	71	1.73	8	422	1.89
Group C (\$101,000 to \$250,000):																		
Alcorn County, EPA, Mississippi.....	6,314	6,314	2,524,400	26	54	4.52	4,371	36	33	3,630	168	395	330	117	1.02	5	550	1.35
Appalachian EC, Tennessee.....	5,581	5,581	2,378,600	9	57	4.76	3,644	60	28	3,116	155	196	174	64	1.65	17	354	1.99
Culman EC, Alabama.....	2,064	2,220	709,200	30	46	5.46	5,993	94	235	5,173	73	152	81	60	2.51	12	165	2.72
4-County EPA, Mississippi.....	4,161	4,161	1,510,284	5	49	5.79	6,455	72	109	5,451	145	175	152	59	1.72	15	186	2.47
Holston EC, Tennessee.....	2,223	2,340	1,022,400	38	62	4.58	3,676	81	22	3,207	104	145	123	55	1.90	14	422	1.85
Joe Wheeler EMC, Alabama.....	2,252	3,090	767,000	36	46	5.83	3,292	75	54	2,731	131	221	169	78	1.76	9	269	2.26
Lincoln County EMC, Tennessee.....	2,403	2,485	836,120	29	47	5.47	2,642	88	53	2,220	147	158	149	63	1.91	16	222	2.63
Marshall-DeKalb EC, Alabama.....	2,756	3,340	915,600	36	45	5.72	3,788	72	138	3,254	88	224	126	58	1.91	14	312	1.95
Meriwether Lewis EC, Tennessee.....	3,304	3,394	1,228,551	38	50	5.53	3,560	37	77	2,810	118	191	173	72	1.74	11	376	2.07
Natchez Trace EPA, Mississippi.....	2,250	2,292	801,300	40	48	5.50	3,752	60	51	3,073	68	185	135	56	1.84	15	266	2.30
Pennyville RECC, Kentucky.....	3,022	3,022	1,136,880	48	51	5.43	4,539	43	61	3,730	182	162	171	82	1.86	12	253	2.40
Pontotoc EPA, Mississippi.....	2,220	2,400	786,600	21	48	5.32	3,346	58	107	2,845	79	210	137	57	1.76	13	277	2.05
Prentiss County EPA, Mississippi.....	2,343	2,448	841,800	38	48	5.53	2,933	53	38	2,488	103	331	198	67	1.52	11	420	1.77
Sand Mountain EC, Alabama.....	1,938	2,232	652,800	44	45	5.74	3,925	88	13	3,269	77	166	107	55	2.09	15	229	2.37
Southwestern Tennessee EMC, Tennessee.....	4,812	5,668	1,742,666	33	49	5.33	5,291	72	172	4,382	180	243	203	75	1.57	15	282	2.50
Tallahatchie Valley EPA, Mississippi.....	2,364	2,364	895,600	27	51	5.09	4,372	87	115	3,810	96	308	126	55	1.92	21	222	2.44
Tombigbee EPA, Mississippi.....	2,682	3,240	1,017,000	46	51	5.04	6,049	70	118	5,277	81	185	114	54	1.94	12	186	2.47
Tri-County EMC, Tennessee.....	4,227	4,227	1,635,840	46	52	5.22	8,594	60	243	7,141	71	135	96	49	2.21	24	264	2.26
Upper Cumberland EMC, Tennessee.....	3,339	3,339	1,259,080	52	51	5.39	5,581	61	125	4,596	88	160	127	57	1.91	13	287	2.06
Warren RECC, Kentucky.....	1,942	1,942	608,596	42	42	6.46	3,314	72	46	2,818	132	93	118	67	2.12	11	242	2.47
West Kentucky RECC, Kentucky.....	2,317	2,573	706,474	62	41	6.56	4,394	76	0	3,879	110	89	105	68	2.30	10	186	2.72
Group D (\$51,000 to \$100,000):																		
Caney Fork EC, Tennessee.....	897	897	255,600	22	38	6.50	2,527	100	23	2,313	78	—	78	51	2.55	16	78	3.46
Central EPA, Mississippi.....	1,197	1,197	403,200	44	45	5.77	3,133	100	55	2,746	79	128	83	55	2.56	9	119	3.12
Cherokee EC, Alabama.....	1,602	1,917	561,600	40	47	5.49	4,368	87	93	3,988	65	274	88	50	2.22	14	239	2.29
East Mississippi EPA, Mississippi.....	1,174	1,174	378,200	34	43	6.28	1,894	76	7	1,654	80	202	105	60	2.28	18	252	2.26
Forked Deer EC, Tennessee.....	1,150	1,159	336,520	65	39	6.56	2,900	100	167	2,711	88	—	88	52	2.30	19	99	3.04
Fort Loudoun EC, Tennessee.....	1,856	1,856	717,240	36	52	5.62	2,862	86	27	2,550	143	299	161	68	1.73	13	427	1.78
Mountain EC, Tennessee.....	1,082	1,095	381,110	51	47	6.05	3,305	71	38	2,750	59	94	74	45	2.59	19	171	2.75
North Alabama EC, Alabama.....	1,727	1,911	642,200	20	50	5.82	2,227	47	13	1,877	103	165	140	63	1.82	12	283	2.17
Pickwick EMC, Tennessee.....	1,476	1,578	566,518	58	52	5.43	2,756	53	71	2,346	85	176	133	63	1.92	9	398	1.87
Plateau EC, Tennessee.....	1,364	1,380	540,388	16	53	6.20	1,840	76	8	1,499	91	126	116	66	2.07	12	385	2.09
Tennessee Valley EC, Tennessee.....	1,681	1,681	619,150	50	50	5.72	2,351	25	94	1,906	125	184	178	66	1.66	11	365	2.03
Tippab EPA, Mississippi.....	1,302	1,620	463,200	41	47	5.51	1,741	38	24	1,375	83	199	166	61	1.68	11	277	2.03
Tisbomingo County EPA, Mississippi.....	1,053	1,366	395,067	41	50	5.87	1,747	35	20	1,429	69	233	172	61	1.59	10	267	2.58
Group E (\$50,000 or less):																		
Blue Ridge EA, Georgia.....	688	688	282,620	29	55	5.48	1,893	74	6	1,550	72	167	95	45	2.10	17	169	2.61
Chickasaw EC, Tennessee.....	1,026	1,026	267,105	28	35	6.05	1,270	75	24	1,062	153	193	163	66	1.72	17	155	2.77
Hickman-Fulton Counties, RECC, Kentucky.....	958	958	298,379	58	42	6.18	1,690	100	59	1,592	137	94	130	75	2.19	16	156	2.82
Monroe County EPA, Mississippi.....	888	972	327,600	104	50	5.69	1,706	88	27	1,492	92	132	102	57	2.09	10	156	3.06
North East Mississippi, EPA, Mississippi.....	930	954	303,000	69	44	6.33	1,202	100	—1	1,044	119	227	143	61	1.73	11	143	2.79
Private companies:																		
Bells Light & Water Co., Tennessee.....	388	540	120,800	27	36	6.62	396	0	6	306	—	178	178	62	1.60	13	293	2.28
Franklin Power & Light Co., Tennessee.....	1,920	1,956	700,800	20	49	5.26	1,436	0	5	1,126	—	290	290	137	1.43	4	511	1.72
Tennessee Light & Power Co., Kentucky.....	182	182	59,600	37	44	6.75	253	21	0	189	223	176	185	82	1.72	7	200	2.47
Totals:																		
92 municipalities.....			362,633,691	26	—	4.08	519,709	19	3,835	436,467	192	246	242	114	1.50	4	554	1.82
46 Cooperatives.....			52,430,110	30	—	5.32	193,835	70	3,452	105,961	118	195	146	70	1.81	13	286	2.15
3 private companies.....			881,200	24	—	5.54	2,065	2	11	1,621	223	257	256	113	1.48	5	425	1.85
1 TVA direct operation (Copperbill).....							2,489	28	32	2,010	119	194	187	71	1.63	10	376	2.05
Grand total.....			415,945,001	27	—	4.24	718,118	32	7,330	606,059	185	239	216	93	1.55	7	485	1.87

¹ 127,200 kilowatt-hours generated by Lawrenceburg's own plant not included.² 304,000 kilowatt-hours generated by Cookeville's own plant not included.³ Total number of customers and total residential customers are those reported for December. During January distributor adjusted meter reading dates. Data for this month are therefore incomplete.

The following table shows the overcharges for electricity in 1945 according to the TVA rates, the Bonneville rates, and the Ontario rates:

TABLE 4.—Total electric sales, 1945

State	Estimated sales data for 1945			Estimated revenues and consumer savings under rates in effect in—					
	Number of customers	Total kilowatt-hours	Total revenues	Tennessee Valley Authority		Bonneville Administration		Ontario, Canada	
				Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings
Alabama.....	397,343	5,256,433,000	\$46,280,963	\$28,456,263	\$17,824,700	\$32,487,939	\$13,793,024	\$30,826,281	\$15,454,682
Arizona.....	123,240	1,040,604,000	15,310,130	6,848,277	8,461,853	8,114,428	7,195,702	8,030,855	7,279,275
Arkansas.....	239,610	1,164,697,000	22,133,657	11,479,342	10,654,315	13,401,896	8,731,761	12,303,962	9,829,695
California.....	2,690,669	16,945,730,000	264,737,662	183,760,513	80,977,149	213,284,221	51,453,441	198,852,265	65,885,397
Colorado.....	290,123	1,019,345,000	25,578,458	12,000,295	13,578,163	14,211,799	11,366,659	12,451,360	13,127,098
Connecticut.....	561,788	2,662,278,000	60,513,348	27,838,614	32,674,734	32,478,716	28,034,632	28,974,925	31,538,423
Delaware.....	76,604	402,529,000	7,995,251	3,793,404	4,201,847	4,380,045	3,615,206	3,980,985	4,014,266
District of Columbia.....	204,680	1,650,091,000	20,293,342	14,334,773	5,958,569	16,803,222	3,490,120	15,229,929	5,063,413
Florida.....	507,692	2,013,826,000	55,509,457	22,307,743	33,201,714	26,372,958	29,136,499	22,861,897	32,047,560
Georgia.....	480,435	3,081,422,000	49,282,209	27,005,142	22,277,067	31,705,748	17,576,461	28,218,296	21,063,913
Idaho.....	143,175	960,250,000	13,508,983	8,288,538	5,220,445	9,743,976	3,765,007	8,489,030	5,019,953
Illinois.....	2,280,556	12,447,559,000	234,652,497	114,899,400	119,753,097	133,520,818	101,131,679	121,081,756	113,570,741
Indiana.....	1,001,334	5,338,459,000	101,568,026	51,777,456	49,790,570	59,919,131	41,648,895	54,867,307	46,700,719
Iowa.....	654,686	2,268,050,000	54,873,868	26,976,438	27,897,430	31,970,267	22,903,601	28,061,840	26,812,028
Kansas.....	444,077	1,864,193,000	42,195,886	20,683,347	21,612,539	24,258,317	17,937,569	21,563,932	20,631,954
Kentucky.....	451,437	2,216,169,000	39,746,835	21,519,756	18,227,079	24,944,332	14,802,503	22,598,179	17,148,666
Louisiana.....	379,720	2,399,309,000	40,687,643	18,758,682	21,928,961	21,837,480	18,850,163	19,818,070	20,869,573
Maryland.....	570,243	2,828,353,000	52,442,650	26,320,111	26,122,539	30,756,660	21,685,990	28,093,896	24,348,754
Maine.....	247,601	1,001,485,000	20,345,546	9,521,489	10,824,057	11,060,626	9,284,920	9,895,307	10,450,239
Massachusetts.....	1,366,307	4,778,717,000	125,235,772	54,458,589	70,777,183	63,349,708	61,886,064	56,616,277	68,619,495
Michigan.....	1,624,779	8,219,355,000	156,193,168	77,927,633	78,265,535	91,514,440	64,678,728	79,976,856	76,216,312
Minnesota.....	694,831	2,601,100,000	63,694,358	31,159,745	32,634,613	36,650,091	27,044,267	32,136,220	31,558,138
Mississippi.....	192,217	871,241,000	18,476,469	8,985,182	9,491,287	10,540,321	7,936,148	9,449,116	9,027,363
Missouri.....	899,724	4,106,166,000	79,868,158	41,970,793	37,897,365	49,238,529	30,629,629	43,945,467	35,922,691
Montana.....	119,877	1,656,341,000	15,070,668	9,419,160	5,651,508	10,806,347	4,264,321	10,261,423	4,809,245
Nebraska.....	293,486	994,038,000	\$23,607,195	\$12,420,606	\$11,186,589	\$14,723,104	\$8,884,091	\$12,745,423	\$10,858,772
Nevada.....	33,068	194,298,000	4,024,497	1,737,481	2,287,016	2,090,310	1,934,187	1,777,533	2,246,964
New Hampshire.....	160,238	502,570,000	13,790,266	6,247,415	7,542,851	7,270,851	6,519,415	6,419,016	7,371,250
New Jersey.....	1,369,446	5,878,294,000	131,287,963	60,866,244	70,421,719	70,817,951	60,470,012	63,724,152	67,563,811
New Mexico.....	78,748	268,586,000	8,712,038	3,318,550	5,394,088	4,008,304	4,704,334	3,442,679	5,269,959
New York.....	4,244,196	20,195,384,000	407,006,295	170,693,192	236,313,103	201,768,092	205,238,203	177,728,718	229,277,577
North Carolina.....	506,488	3,818,041,000	55,489,853	32,122,263	23,367,590	37,298,559	18,191,294	34,171,557	21,318,296
North Dakota.....	101,550	243,887,000	9,387,249	3,904,176	5,483,073	4,703,039	4,684,210	3,957,576	5,429,673
Ohio.....	2,102,455	13,984,000,000	218,636,445	118,785,961	99,850,484	137,197,194	81,439,251	125,490,451	93,145,994
Oklahoma.....	410,669	1,694,892,000	37,521,976	18,194,038	19,327,938	21,205,825	16,316,151	19,128,603	18,393,373
Oregon.....	357,561	3,465,949,000	35,473,809	24,050,854	11,422,955	28,280,215	7,193,594	25,084,724	10,389,085
Pennsylvania.....	2,669,486	17,829,064,000	284,503,953	156,350,613	128,153,340	179,838,464	104,665,489	166,820,298	117,683,655
Rhode Island.....	220,837	853,026,000	21,937,234	9,468,876	12,468,358	10,937,453	10,999,781	9,986,637	11,950,697
South Carolina.....	241,715	1,833,935,000	25,281,403	14,807,912	10,473,491	17,203,925	8,077,478	15,722,882	9,558,521
South Dakota.....	104,414	277,840,000	9,176,720	3,740,947	5,435,773	4,464,146	4,712,574	3,841,193	5,335,527
Tennessee.....	492,447	6,527,952,000	46,105,441	34,632,674	11,472,767	39,737,925	6,367,516	36,928,030	9,177,411
Texas.....	1,288,294	6,783,502,000	124,533,931	62,882,042	61,651,889	73,742,225	50,791,706	66,737,605	57,796,426
Utah.....	159,759	851,053,000	13,891,986	8,024,898	5,867,088	9,374,658	4,517,328	8,337,200	5,554,786
Vermont.....	96,950	324,435,000	8,542,508	4,148,310	4,394,198	4,816,029	3,726,479	4,327,318	4,215,190
Virginia.....	525,453	2,682,097,000	52,314,918	25,342,940	26,971,978	29,848,593	22,466,325	26,399,769	25,915,149
Washington.....	626,155	9,486,547,000	66,654,829	47,878,393	18,776,436	55,950,026	10,704,803	50,353,046	16,301,783
West Virginia.....	353,857	3,167,350,000	43,566,713	23,687,601	19,879,112	26,963,759	16,602,954	25,787,202	17,779,511
Wisconsin.....	878,646	4,287,691,000	84,552,691	42,668,933	41,883,758	49,833,091	34,719,600	44,892,887	39,559,804
Wyoming.....	54,091	163,850,000	4,758,848	2,076,953	2,681,895	2,469,849	2,288,999	2,139,860	2,618,988
United States.....	34,012,757	195,001,983,000	3,356,954,365	1,748,542,557	1,608,411,808	2,037,895,602	1,319,058,763	1,843,881,010	1,513,073,355

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include certain excerpts for which permission was granted in the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move that debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto, including the pro forma amendments, close in 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be given to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RABIN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. What paragraph is the Clerk reading now?

The CHAIRMAN. The first paragraph.

BONNEVILLE, H. R. 3123

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I am taking this time to discuss the appropriation for Bonneville in H. R. 3123.

The Bonneville appropriation appears on page 5 of the bill, and unless there is extended debate, it will no doubt be reached in a very short time.

The Bonneville project is in my congressional district. I just returned last night by airplane from the west coast after attending the funeral of our late colleague, Mr. Norman, whose district adjoins mine and includes part of Bonneville. The folks in that area are greatly disturbed over the question as to whether or not these great public works projects in the West are going to be carried forward or whether they are going to be very definitely restricted. Bonneville and Grand Coulee on the Columbia River occupy a very strategic position. The Columbia River itself is the second largest river in the United States and is the largest in potential hydroelectric power.

During the war we produced the power on that river which supplied one-third of the aluminum which went into the airplane industry in the war effort which contributed very materially to the win-

ning of the war. The Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects furnished the power.

We will soon pass upon an appropriation for \$400,000,000 to be given to Greece and Turkey, which has already been authorized by the other body.

My understanding is that much of that money will be used for public works, similar to this; railroads, docks, power, all sorts of civilian enterprises, to build up Greece and Turkey. Yet we are going to deny our own people here in America the necessary funds to maintain these great public works in the West which maintain the economy of the West and which helped to win the war and which now in peacetime will maintain our economy. We are going to deny funds for that purpose here at home and send it overseas. In so doing we are taking jobs from the veterans who fought the war. As proof I include the following telegram from Commander Earl C. Mean and Adjutant Fred B. Conn, Department of Oregon Veterans of Foreign Wars.

PORTLAND, OREG., April 23, 1947.

Hon. JOHN RANKIN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

The Oregon Department of the American Legion understands that the proposed item

for the Bonneville Power Administration in the Interior Department appropriation bill, as reported by the House Appropriation Committee contains a proviso that no part of the appropriation shall be available for work performed on a force account basis. Such a proviso would constitute gross discrimination against veterans. It would deprive at least 166 employees of their preferential rights to employment as veterans. (This is over 64 percent of total employment in the construction section.) Under the GI bill of rights, and other statutes and regulations, veterans have preferential rights to employment by the Federal Government. They do not have preferential rights in competing with non-veterans in the general labor market.

Furthermore, these veterans are skilled technicians, trained for construction, operation, and maintenance of the highly specialized electrical power system of the Bonneville Administration, and it would be entirely unfeasible for private contractors to perform much of the work done by these veterans who are used interchangeably on operations and construction under an economical agreement with organized labor. There are large numbers of unemployed veterans in the Pacific Northwest. For example, a recent survey shows 7,500 unemployed veterans in Multnomah County alone and 18,000 in the State of Oregon. There are probably twice as many in the State of Washington. Deprivation of the preferential employment rights held by veterans now working for Bonneville would undoubtedly result in increasing unemployment of veterans in this area.

This provision appears to have been inserted to protect private contractors at the expense of veterans and career employees in the Federal service. The House subcommittee could recommend such a proviso only on the basis of lack of knowledge of large power-system operations, or as discrimination against veteran employees of the Government. We strongly urge that you lead the fight to have the proviso removed from the bill.

FRED A. LOTHROP,
Department Commander of Oregon.

In this bill for Bonneville there was a request by the Budget for \$26,278,000. That has been cut down to \$6,907,800—slashed to the bone. This great project on the Columbia River will be restricted in its activities so that it cannot continue, as it is now doing, to market Bonneville and Grand Coulee power. The demand for hydroelectric power in the West is far exceeding our present ability to supply it. Many do not realize that these are self-liquidating projects. They are not boondoggling projects and they are not the so-called New Deal projects, I will say to my Republican friends. They are self-liquidating projects, and every single dollar that goes into Bonneville will be repaid with interest in the end. Right now the cash registers are clicking night and day with the receipts coming in from this great operation. Not one single penny of American money will be expended that will not be returned. We have expended some three or four hundred million dollars on these projects in the Northwest. We are now cashing in on them, yet we are shortsighted enough to deny in this bill substations, transmission facilities, and other necessary facilities to market the power and bring the cash back to the Treasury. How foolish such a program is. I am for economy, but we have been squandering billions of dollars foolishly,

which should be stopped. We should balance the budget. We are about to start on a program of squandering billions of dollars overseas. The bars are down for foreign spending but up for needed self-liquidating projects at home. We are going to continue to spend billions of dollars overseas to build up the economy of those countries which were fighting us yesterday, and will be fighting us tomorrow, and we are going to deny the people of our own country the necessary funds to carry on these great projects in the West that made it possible for us to win the last war, and be the breadbasket and the arsenal and the warehouse of all the other countries who were our allies.

I know it is futile for me to make this argument on the floor. I know the cards are stacked against Bonneville and this item cannot be restored on the floor in this Committee. I am not even going to move to insert or to restore any of these items because it would be wasted effort, but I do hope, when it is returned to us, we will be reasonable enough and sound enough in our judgment when this matter is fully explored in the other body, and additional evidence is received, showing how these cuts are so vital to the very existence of these projects, that we will permit the items that are restored to remain in the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I have gone over the detailed comparison in the RECORD between the budget submission and the appropriation committee's recommendation and I wish to point out where the recommendations of the House Committee create a totally unworkable and non-feasible set-up.

First of all, \$6,000,000 of contract authorizations was entirely eliminated. With restricted equipment like transformers, switch relays and the like, deliveries will run from 27 months to 36 months.

The total Oregon figures as submitted amounted to \$300,274,900 and the allowance by the committee totals \$100,021,000. The \$100,021,000 can be spent without allowing current to be rated to a single customer. All Oregon substations were eliminated but transmission lines were allowed.

The committee failed to recognize that there are several different types of substations; for example, the first type is more properly designated as a switching station at the power source. All switching stations were eliminated in the estimate, evidently through error without the realization of the difference between a switching station and a transformer substation. The second type is known as an intermediate switching station that corresponds to a booster station in a water works. The booster stations were eliminated. The third step is intermediate transformer stations to make a specific connection with existing lines so that existing lines can be used. The fourth type of substation is the step-down transformer station which delivers low voltage directly to the customer for his use.

The elimination of all these various types of substation is an indirect attempt to elevate rates. Approximately one-

third of the total investment in power plants, transformer lines and all accessories needed to make deliveries is tied up in the four types of substations. In a hydro set-up the principal costs are the capital costs, therefore the rate elevation is directly proportional to the investment elimination. What this committee has done is to use an illegal method to elevate rates one-third without any statutory authority for so doing. This is going to throw the Federal Government into endless litigation as the contract policy is laid out in the Bonneville Act and contracts have been executed in conformity with this act. To be specific, I will point out where the Oregon items have been cut:

The request for the McNary-LeGrande line totalled \$228,000. The committee allowance for this item was zero. The Detroit-Eugene request was \$567,000 and the allowance was \$130,400. Southwest Oregon is critically short of power and although the committee has allowed \$130,400 this allowance will do absolutely nothing toward relieving this shortage in southwest Oregon. The responsibility for the continuance of power shortage in this area rests upon the faulty judgment of this committee. A second step in relieving power shortage in southwest Oregon was the Goldendale-Detroit item totalling \$602,000 of contract authorization. The committee allowance on this item was zero.

The next Oregon item in the bill was Eugene-Reedsport, the request totaling \$1,329,000 on which the committee allowance was \$797,000. This again, due to the elimination of switching stations, creates an unworkable arrangement. Consequently the Eugene-Reedsport allowance will not give one bit of relief to the shortage arising along the coast. The next Oregon item, Reedsport-Coos Bay requested \$79,000 and the committee allowance was \$69,000. This \$69,000 allowance for the reasons previously indicated, is not workable. The next item is Eugene-Roseburg in which the request was \$88,000 and which the committee eliminated completely.

The next item was the North Bonneville-Troutdale connection which request amounted to \$381,600 with an allowance of \$24,600. This again, for the same reason, constitutes an unworkable set-up.

The Oregon items in the Bonneville request have been so badly butchered that further extensive hearings are needed to bring out the facts on the fallacies behind the committee decisions. I realize that it is impossible to make such corrections in a debate and I am pointing out all these defects so that when the bill reaches the Senate that committee can ask for testimony to clear up these misunderstandings and then report a workable bill.

The bill as reported by the House committee does such a vast amount of injury to the economics of Oregon as to require a complete line of testimony which was not asked for and not given in the House hearings.

The removal of the unclassified items like customers' service facilities, other

capital additions, general structures, advance surveys and designs, and the reduction of tools and equipment from \$500,000 to \$100,000, compounds the injury to the State of Oregon for the reasons I have indicated.

I might note in this connection that the total request for items in the State of Washington was \$11,321,110 with the committee allowance of \$3,049,800, and the unclassified items requesting \$6,982,000 were reduced to \$377,000. The

State of Washington is being made to suffer in the same manner as the State of Oregon.

I am including in these remarks a complete analysis of these cuts so that the record may be clear, as follows:

Analysis of action by House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee on estimates of the Bonneville Power Administration

	1948 budget estimates					House committee recommendation allowed		
	Transmis- sion lines	Substa- tions	Total	Contract authoriza- tion ¹	Total request	Lines	Stations	Total
1. State of Oregon:								
McNary-LaGrande.....				228,000	228,000			0
Detroit-Eugene.....	130,400	14,000	144,400	422,600	567,000	130,400		130,400
Goldendale-Detroit.....				602,000	602,000			0
Eugene-Reedsport.....	797,000	164,300	961,300	368,000	1,329,300	797,000		797,000
Reedsport-Coos Bay.....	69,000	10,000	79,000		79,000	69,000		69,000
Eugene-Roseburg.....				88,000	88,000			0
North Bonneville-Troutdale.....	24,600	5,000	29,600	352,000	381,600	24,600		24,600
Subtotal.....	1,021,000	193,300	1,214,300	2,060,600	3,274,900	1,021,000		1,021,000
2. State of Washington:								
Grand Coulee-Snohomish No. 1.....	5,103,000	897,000	6,000,000		6,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000
Snohomish-Arlington-Bellingham-Blaine.....	12,000		12,000		12,000	12,000		12,000
Chehalis-Olympia.....	231,000	65,000	296,000		296,000	231,000		231,000
Olympia-Shelton-Potlatch-Fairmont-Port Angeles.....	1,266,800	1,215,200	2,482,000	208,200	2,690,200	1,266,800		1,266,800
McNary-Pasco ²	137,000	27,000	164,000		164,000		27,000	164,000
Olympia-Cosmopolis.....	376,000	185,000	561,000		561,000	376,000		376,000
Grand Coulee-Snohomish No. 2.....				769,900	769,900			0
Covington-Olympia.....	51,000		51,000	650,000	701,000			0
Olympia-Shelton No. 2.....	31,700	3,000	34,700	92,300	127,000			0
Subtotal.....	7,208,500	2,392,200	9,600,700	1,720,400	11,321,100	3,022,800	27,000	3,049,800
3. Other items, unclassified:								
Columbia substation additions.....		141,000	141,000		141,000			0
Hungry Horse-Kerr Dam.....	212,000	25,000	237,000		237,000	212,000	25,000	237,000
Idaho Panhandle.....				489,000	489,000			0
Customers' service facilities.....			1,730,000	1,000,000	2,730,000			0
Other capital additions.....			1,270,000	730,000	2,000,000			0
General structures.....			350,000		350,000			0
Advance surveys and design.....			535,000		535,000			0
Tools and equipment.....			500,000		500,000			100,000
Subtotal.....	212,000	166,000	4,763,000	2,219,000	6,982,000	212,000	25,000	337,000
Operation, maintenance, marketing, and administration.....					4,700,000			2,500,000
Total.....	8,441,500	2,751,500	15,578,000	6,000,000	26,278,000	4,255,800	52,000	6,907,800

¹ No contract authorization was recommended.

² Construction power for McNary Dam at Umatilla, Oreg.

BONNEVILLE

Mr. Chairman, I approach the Oregon items in the pending bill not as a fault-finding critic. I fully appreciate the sincere effort put in on this bill, and the need to place the national finances on a sound basis. Therefore, my remarks will be confined to a constructive approach, so that when the bill is finally completed, and enacted, balancing correction can be made within the ceiling limitations so as to insure a workable bill.

It is fully realized that the Bonneville, and certain reclamation items in this bill present a very complex situation. The usual budgetary consideration consists merely of adjusting numbers of personal and accessory budget objects, in order to arrive at a total departmental fund reduction or allowance. This process then only involves personnel functions and the translation of adjustments to dollars, which is an accounting matter only.

However, such items as I will now discuss involve in addition the physical workings, service, and the effect on the economic lifeblood of my district and State. Budgetary processing alone will not insure that physically electricity will flow in step with dollars. Dollar allowances under the natural order can never make electricity or its analog, water, flow up hill. In addition, the complexity

is increased when a number of transmission lines are solidly tied into a grid, such as we have in the Northwest. Therefore, Nature's axiom that the workable whole is the sum of all parts that insure workability, cannot be ignored in budgeting such a business enterprise. Cutting by parts does not give us insurance that the remainder will be physically workable, and that power will flow to areas of short supply. On this major point the record of the hearings is so deficient that accurate judgment cannot be exercised. This type of consideration is needed before we can be assured of a workable lay-out.

To bring this point home, I will cite the situation in Portland, Oreg., which is in my district. Over 60 percent of the kilowatt-hour supply of Portland comes from Bonneville, according to page 10 of the 1946 Bonneville report. This supply must travel through existing critical bottlenecks created during the war period when the Nation was in a condition of short supply of critical materials. These bottlenecks will not be relieved unless all parts of the whole are in electrical balance. Therefore, I am fearful that this bill will not give adequate relief to shortage areas. If we run into this situation, system power deliveries will have to be cut back to reach a new balance. This in turn will result in electri-

cal, industrial, and general brown-outs. When this comes, where will the responsibility rest?

Furthermore, cutting off power supply results in reducing pay-out revenues, and more important still, such action will place a brake on the region's economy.

I can gather no comfort in such an analysis from the record that is presented with this bill. What I have examined convinces me that the usual and I might say correct budgetary practice, applied only to personnel, is going to produce endless trouble and complications, unless the physical, service, and regional economy are also brought into step with budgetary processes, which I am convinced still needs to be done.

I will not now take your time to expand these revealing points, but the items that I will later present must be considered before this bill is finally completed, if we are to secure a workable bill. Therefore, I am now proceeding along the lines indicated by the hearings, the report, and the bill.

Accordingly, I will cover additional points in the order indicated: First, the operating and maintenance component of the total estimate; second, development work, which is of national interest; and third, construction. I feel that it is my duty to point out all such facts in order to merit supplemental considera-

tion. Adequate coverage cannot be secured in debate, as it is matter requiring further development through hearings.

Mr. Chairman, it is apparent that both the operation and maintenance and construction allowances in the bill constitutes an attempt to legislate. The force account proviso should be subject to a point of order. There are sound precedents on this point. The proviso language in the bill is so broad as to cover all classes of work. This proviso also will constitute rank discrimination against veterans and in addition to being contrary to the provisions of the Bonneville act, it is an oblique method of depriving veterans of their preferential rights under the GI bill of rights.

The sections in the report covering substations are also legislative in character and constitute a left handed means of elevating the power rates. The committee report has no standing in law, but I do want to call attention to the erroneous approach in attempting to arrive at allowance figures, which if written into law would clearly be subject to a point of order.

It is impossible to ignore the full requirements of operating a power system, especially a system which is the third largest in the United States. As long as the generators are turning out power, and the users of this power are dependent upon this energy supply, it is absolutely necessary that employees be available to adequately operate and maintain the equipment. The Federal facilities generate power, but sell service. Without adequate service the return to the Treasury is bound to decrease, and supply will also be reduced.

The Bonneville Power Administration estimates provided \$4,700,000 for the purpose of keeping the system fully operative during the fiscal year 1948. The estimates carried a moderate increase to cover personnel for operating new facilities now being constructed but scheduled for completion during 1947 and 1948. These estimates evidently were not submitted without a careful review of every item of expense, and they represent the considered judgment of engineers and technical men experienced in electrical operations, in order to secure workability. The Administration has demonstrated in past years that its operating costs are below those of other utilities in its operating area. An analysis shows that in 1945 the Bonneville costs were 15.4 percent of revenues. I am advised that four other companies in the Northwest showed 27.3, 26.6, 22.6, and 20.9 percent of revenues during the same period. Therefore, comparatively, the operation and maintenance submitted is reasonable, as the increases over 1945 are evident.

A substantial reduction in funds available for the operation of the Bonneville system will necessarily reduce the quality of service rendered, and will result ultimately in loss of revenue.

Operating costs in an enterprise like Bonneville cannot be considered in the same light as appropriations for the various bureaus in the different departments. Bonneville's operating costs are returnable to the Treasury through collected revenues, annually, while the others are

not. I also feel that this difference was not fully recognized when this portion of the estimate was considered. If it had been, operating and maintenance funds would not have been so drastically reduced. To meet the regions' service needs, this action should be reconsidered, and reviewed before this bill is finally enacted. I hope that such action will result in an allowance adequate to meet service and supply needs.

A part of this operating function covers development expenses. From the record I would judge that this effort has been incorrectly considered as sales or propaganda expense. Therefore, in order to correctly outline the development status I will expand my remarks applying to this item.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT WORK OF THE BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Chairman, the Bonneville Power Administration has a division of industrial and resources development. This division spends less than \$300,000 per year on the development of industrial power markets. Currently, the administration is selling \$13,000,000 of power per year to industrial customers. It therefore is spending only about 2 percent of its current annual revenues from industrial sales to maintain and expand that business. This is a very modest expenditure and is less than private utilities spend throughout the country for all kinds of sales promotion. They spend about 4 percent of their revenues.

However, the administration ought to undertake a much larger program than it now has. It is operating the third largest power system in the United States. It serves the territory of Oregon, Washington, and portions of adjacent States. Bonneville service area is as large as all of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey combined, but it is a young and undeveloped country, with only 4,000,000 inhabitants. The spaces are vast, and its mineral, timber, and agricultural resources are not fully in use. It lacks the industrial fuels that have made the industrial East and are making the industrial Southwest. It has no oil, natural gas, or coking coal. Its only low cost source of industrial power is the Columbia River system.

Nature made this river basin a low cost hydro power producer by combining storage reservoirs that cost the country nothing to build—snow fields and glaciers—with power sites in deep gorges where little land is flooded when dams are built. The total costs of building Columbia River dams, compared with the power produced, always give the lowest cost of hydropower that can be developed in the United States.

There are some interests, unfortunately, that wish to hold back this power development, to stop it by blocking the construction of dams, and to burden it with unjustified high rates for electricity actually produced at low cost. These interests would thereby impose an industrial barrier on the country as a whole. We would be a much weaker Nation if they have their way. Imagine the state of this country if selfish interests had prevented the development of Pennsyl-

vania coal and oil, Michigan and Minnesota iron ore, Texas gas, and California petroleum. The entire country has profited by the development of these resources. It will also profit when the Pacific Northwest power resources are allowed to develop fully.

But such developments require more of the pioneering investigations and promotion of industrial opportunities which the Bonneville Administration is engaging in too limited a way. There is no group of private agencies in the Northwest able to do this job. The local chambers of commerce do a good job for their own cities and surrounding territory. The private utilities have set up industrial development programs that also serve local areas. But none of these activities can serve the people of the entire region as effectively as can the Bonneville Administration.

For example, the Administration is responsible for the policies that led to the sale or lease to private enterprise of four Government aluminum plants in Tacoma and Spokane, Wash., and Troutdale, Ore. Bonneville conducted all of the technical research to determine what could be done with the Government aluminum plants, where the raw materials would come from, what the Federal policies should be on lease and sale. This job required cooperative help from a half dozen Federal agencies in Washington that gave much information, some of it confidential, which no private agency could have obtained. At a time when Bonneville program was adopted by the Surplus Property Board, chambers of commerce in the Northwest were actually divided in attitude as to what should be done with the Government plants. Each chamber was concerned with its local problem, whereas the Bonneville Administration came forward with a program for the good of the region. This program worked. As a result, the entire country benefited with a sharp expansion in the aluminum industry after the war-production cutbacks, and the Bonneville Administration is turning into the Federal Treasury at least 4,000,000 revenue dollars more per year.

Again, the Administration is working on a program to develop western phosphate rock through the use of low-cost electric power. This work involves minerals in southeastern Idaho and western Montana. Tests of processes are now being conducted. No local chamber of commerce or private group in the Northwest could have the widespread information and incentive to engage in this type of developmental work which will benefit the entire region as well as 2,500,000 farmers in 25 Western States through an increase in the production of phosphate fertilizer at low cost.

Other developmental programs on which the Administration is engaged are future defense projects which will require at least 500,000 kilowatts of energy—equivalent to one power dam—expansion of the magnesium industry, and various chemicals and metals. In all of this work the Administration serves the entire region. It surveys industrial-plant sites where no chamber of commerce would go, and it assembles infor-

mation for men in industry that they cannot obtain otherwise. It does this on a limited scale with inadequate funds.

All of this developmental work requires some years before it brings final results. It took the Bonneville Power Administration 5 years of work on aluminum before the results came in additional revenues of \$4,000,000 per year. The cost of this work was about \$60,000, which is now being paid off at the rate of 66 times a year. It will take some years to bring about the phosphate fertilizer development. But the time required is not unreasonable. To promote industries that will consume the energy produced by dams that take 3 to 5 years to build requires much planning and work in advance. The sale of power to industries is entirely different than the sale of nylon stockings. If a store is sold out of nylon stockings, it would waste money to try to sell any more. But now that Bonneville is temporarily sold out of power, it would waste Federal money if it did not try to promote sales for the near future when more power will be available from the dams being built. A pair of nylon hose is sold in 1 minute; a block of industrial power is sold, frequently, after developmental work that took a few years.

That is why the hard headed and economical way of promoting the power program of the Pacific Northwest calls for continuation of the industrial power program of the Bonneville Administration and for expansion of this program.

INDUSTRIAL POWER AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Chairman, I would judge from reading the hearings covering the Bonneville items in the Interior appropriation bill that considerable confusion exists as to the type of activities undertaken by the division of industrial and resources development of the Bonneville Power Administration and covered by the estimate applying to this division.

This is largely a customer-service organization rather than a direct-sales organization. The work of this division is confined to the technical aspects of the electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries. Fully 80 percent of this division's work is commercial service rather than direct sales.

To classify this division as a sales or propaganda organization and thereby curtail appropriations when there is no power surplus is an erroneous approach. It is not a propaganda organization, being composed of technicians. The larger American industries, even though they have sold the output represented by their plant capacity, maintain and continue such development divisions.

Last December in the magazine, *American Metals*, Mr. H. G. Fuller, manager of commercial research for the United States Steel Corp., outlined the development activities of that corporation. Mr. Fuller, in this article, outlined 12 major approaches and investigations continuously conducted by the commercial research division of the United States Steel Corp. I have taken these 12 items given in the Fuller article and have compared them item by item with the activities of the Bonneville Power Administration. I found that in each instance,

the approach of the United States Steel Corp. and the Bonneville Power Administration was identical. This comparison proves the soundness of the applicable Bonneville estimates which have been curtailed.

We are living in an age governed by technological advances. Unless the power users keep abreast of these trends, they will find that their methods and processes have been outmoded. No large corporation that has an industrial development division treats such a division as a direct-sales organization. The United States Steel Corp., for example, is continually working on market investigations to establish the commercial desirability of proposed plant expansions. All recommendations to the board of directors of United States Steel involving market and plant expansions go through the resources department before submission. Without an analysis of the size and trends of market and the article acceptance in such a market, the United States Steel management would be hampered in planning capital additions. The same situation exists in an organization like Bonneville. Outside of the Aluminum Co. of America, no Bonneville customer is large enough to warrant such an organization. The service rendered by Bonneville is a protection to the small, growing industrialists.

ORGANIZATION

Mr. Chairman, the staff of the Development Division is located in Portland, Oreg., in my congressional district, and its activities are carried on principally in the home office. The staff is largely composed of expert technicians in the fields of industrial chemistry and electrometallurgy. It also includes a small staff of market investigators. The working program of this staff can be divided into those fields which involve: First, analyses of economic and technical factors which influence industrial power consumption; second, the study of industrial raw materials, freight rates, and other similar factors directly related to the potentials of the industrial use of electricity.

In an organization the size of Bonneville, questions are continually coming in covering raw materials and markets. In addition it is necessary to maintain liaison with the industrial and business groups throughout the United States. Without the Resource Development Division these contacts will be lost.

From my own investigation, I can state that the staff of this division does not solicit plant establishments involving displacement of electric industries from other parts of the United States. Their efforts are directed entirely to new plants using native materials and plant expansions.

The private power companies render similar service but in a lesser degree. Proportionately the private power companies spend more per dollar of revenue for such activity than can be found in the Bonneville estimates.

I have specialized in this field of activity for many years and can speak from the vantage point of this experience. This is a very vital item in the development of the Northwest, and I greatly re-

gret that the hearing record did not develop the factual side of this program, which is completely reimbursable as an operating item.

The purpose of these remarks is to provide the background for a reexamination of this item, so that proper correction can be made. This, in my judgment, is possible under the budget ceiling established by the legislative budget committees.

POWER CONSTRUCTION ITEMS

Mr. Chairman, the hearings on the pending bill indicate that all interests in the Northwest are in agreement on one point. This point is the indicated impending power shortage resulting from lack of generating capacity, and adjunct transmission facilities to meet load requirements between 1947 and 1953. The private power interests as well as the public power and commercial interests are in agreement on this point. Any expenditures to meet this situation, under the payout report, are reimbursable items, and this important fact needs to be farther stressed and expanded over what appears in the hearings.

The record further shows that six generator units are on order for the Grand Coulee plant. These total under a very conservative estimate 745,000 kilowatts, with the last unit scheduled to be in service by November 1, 1949. The full record on this bill does not show how these schedules can be met, with funds allowed.

The record further shows from the complete private as well as public resolutions from all groups that the 745,000 kilowatts now on order, if the schedules were fully met, would still be short by 318,000 kilowatts meeting the agreed load estimates by November 1, 1949.

These generating-capacity figures indicate the approach of a very critical power-supply situation. With such a clear signal, it is difficult to take the record and match such capacity with allowances under this bill. Generation alone will not solve the problem. This power after it leaves the machines has to be transmitted to the load centers, and from the load centers it must travel over and through service facilities to reach the wholesaler. The cash register, which functions as a collection source for the Federal Treasury, will not operate without the load center and service accessories.

Under the submitted estimates, the load center and the accessory-transmission facilities were justified on an isolated facility basis. In the process of reduction, the record does not show the maintenance of balance between all these parts. To reestablish balances is an engineering problem of the highest order. Therefore, any detailed discussion of the effect of the elimination of this facility or that facility, at this time, would not be conclusive under the existing record. Further hearings will be needed to bring out all the interrelationship which I have indicated.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion it is clearly evident that we have a problem before us that cannot be solved by the usual budgetary processes applicable to

the mill run of governmental agencies. To secure a workable result the physical and economic parts need to be tied into the budgetary formula. This has not been done, and the need for further testimony along this line is clearly evident. Under the democratic system of checks and balances, an opportunity still exists to clarify the record along the lines I have indicated. Until this is done, a workable bill cannot be formulated.

Mr. Chairman, the bill as reported does violence to the economy of the State of Oregon. The substation and force account provisions clearly represent an ill-advised procedure and constitute an attempt to nullify long-established congressional policies, which are written into the organic Bonneville and other acts.

Mr. Chairman, I include the following telegrams opposing these cuts:

SALEM, OREG., April 25, 1947.

HOMER D. ANGELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Appropriation bill for Interior Department reported by House committee eliminates all subitems pertaining underground water in item for gaging streams. These eliminated subitems have been basis of dollar-for-dollar cooperation with State of Oregon to obtain continuing record of our ground water. Without this record the development of our agriculture and industry will be seriously handicapped. Have reason to believe eliminating of these subitems by committee based on misunderstanding that work on underground water involves only test drilling to locate city water supply. Past cooperative work in Oregon has yielded information of assistance to private and public agencies and individuals and has not included test drilling in competition with private enterprise.

CHAS. E. STRICKLIN,
State Engineer.

PORTLAND, OREG., April 25, 1947.

HOMER D. ANGELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Labor agreement with Bonneville allowing force account highly satisfactory to us in Oregon. Please use your influence on House Members to eliminate restrictions against force account by Bonneville Power Administration and to restore funds for bus station. Contact Alvey, Washington representative of Bonneville, for additional information.

J. T. MARR,
Executive Secretary, Oregon State
Federation of Labor.
JOHN O'NEILL,
President, Columbia Power
Trades Council.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1947.

Representative HOMER D. ANGELL,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects, and Draftsmen's Unions has studied report of House Appropriations Committee on the Department of the Interior. We wish to call your attention to the fact that in two basic respects the recommendations of the committee are unsound engineering-wise as they apply to the electrical power industry in terms of funds recommended for the Bonneville Power Administration. We note absence of provision for substations. This endangers adequate standards of engineering operation on an integrated grid and would place new substations under control of persons not subject to centralized dispatching. Transformation facilities

and switch stations are required in any basic current system as an integral part of stepping up generating voltage or assuring flexibility in combined operations of generating and transmission systems. Also switch stations are required as part of a transmission network to assure servicing to load centers by permitting automatic isolation of faulted lines and facilities. From an engineering point of view operation of substations by other than single owner would seem difficult where such substations serve more than one customer. Please use your efforts to restore funds for substations on lines authorized by the committee as sound engineering and necessary for economical operation. Restriction against force account work does not take into consideration known difficulty of securing contractors to bid on electrical construction at present and also known satisfaction of northwest labor with existing collective agreement with Bonneville Power Administration providing for existing force account crew to supplement contract work and provide check against exorbitant bids. Administration is effectively using maintenance crews to supplement construction, thereby providing adequate force for emergency purposes under coordinated operations-construction working practice. Please use your emphasis to delete provisions of appropriations bill restricting force account work.

FOSTER J. PRATT,
President, IFTEADU-AFL.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LEMKE asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to address myself for a minute to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. I want to inform him that two of his bad boys broke loose with a new ax and raised Cain not only in 17 Western States but throughout the Nation. They forgot that we are 48 States but one Nation. That it is neither East or West nor North or South. It is the welfare of America that we are considering here today.

These two boys, BOB and BEN, apparently without consulting some of their colleagues on the subcommittee went on a rampage and slashed the budget of the Bureau of Reclamation until there is not even a respectable corpse left. Worse than Peck's bad boy abroad, they put chestnut burrs in the bed of Secretary Krug forgetting that Mr. Krug is just a servant of this Nation the same as we are. They glory in their attempted destruction of one of the great institutions of this Nation—Reclamation.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] intimated on this floor in opening the debate that Mr. Krug would use some of the Reclamation appropriation to defeat the Republican Party. I wonder if the gentleman knows what he is attempting to do? A great deal of damage has already been done, Mr. Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. The time has come for you to help us prevent further damage.

I hope that you will vote with us to recommit this bill. After that is done, I hope you will take these two mischievous youngsters on your subcommittee, who know not what they are doing, to the Republican cloakroom and give them a

good, sound tongue lashing. They have it coming to them.

I repeat, this is not a party issue; it is an American issue, and we Republicans are as much concerned in the welfare of this Nation as our Democratic colleagues. We are united when it becomes a question of the development of the natural resources of this Nation.

Drunk with power, the chairman, Mr. JONES, of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, ably assisted by his friend, cut the budget estimate for the Department of the Interior by 47 percent, and cut the budget estimate for the Bureau of Reclamation by 57 percent. If these irrational and wanton cuts are permitted to stand, it will cripple the Nation—it will cripple irrigation and reclamation. It will cripple rural electrification by delaying the production of hydroelectric power. It will cripple the development of the industrial West.

Undoubtedly, the invisible power interests who wish to prevent the development of hydroelectric power are behind the scenes. They have singled out for slaughter the Bureau of Reclamation because it develops hydroelectric power. This is not the first time that this fight has been on the floor. It has been here last year and the year before that. Yet there is no intelligent reason for it. The privately owned utilities gain by the production of hydroelectric power the same as other industries. They have been able to buy this power and to distribute it to the people. Yet they would destroy the goose that lays the golden egg.

Privately owned utilities use 20,000,000 barrels of oil a year in the production of electrical energy. That oil cannot be replaced. When turned into electrical energy, it is gone forever. Yet oil is our greatest national defense. It is virtually the only national defense in modern warfare.

We know that our oil reserves are being rapidly exhausted. We should conserve that national defense, rather than to use it in producing electrical energy. This is especially so when the Bureau of Reclamation can produce this electrical energy as an aid to and by-product of irrigation through proper storage and use of water.

Yet the Jones subcommittee would continue this waste of needed oil and let the water that should be used for production of power and irrigation go unharnessed and uncontrolled to the ocean.

It is true that the House voted to cut the President's budget estimates of \$37,500,000,000 by \$6,000,000,000. This could be accomplished by a 16-percent cut straight across the board. Why was the Bureau of Reclamation singled out for a 57-percent cut? The reason is very obvious—hydroelectric power.

If these cuts are allowed to stand, then the Missouri River Basin projects will suffer, especially will the Fort Peck-Crosby-Kenmare-Souris project be delayed. It is not the East against the West. It is the power interests against the Nation. If these cuts are allowed to stand, then rural electrification in North Dakota and throughout the West will be

delayed and denied to farmers that help feed the Nation. I am confident that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will not permit this to happen.

Here is how the budget estimates have been slashed by the subcommittee:

General investigations, the budget allowance \$5,000,000, the bill here under consideration \$125,000—a cut of 97½ percent.

Reclamation fund construction, Gila Valley, budget allowance \$2,500,000; present bill \$1,000,000, or a cut of 60 percent.

Davis Dam, budget allowance \$18,000,000; present bill \$6,200,000, or a slash of 66 percent.

Central Valley, budget allowance \$20,000,000; present bill \$6,900,000, or a slash of 65 percent.

Colorado-Big Thompson, budget allowance \$14,000,000; present bill \$4,815,000, another slash of 66 percent.

Palisades, budget allowance \$2,629,000; present bill \$876,000, a slash of 67 percent.

Hungry Horse, budget allowance \$4,500,000; present bill \$1,550,000, another slash of 66 percent.

Fort Peck, Missouri Basin, budget allowance \$2,500,000; present bill \$1,250,000, a slash of 50 percent.

Missouri Basin—Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska project—budget allowance \$23,000,000; present bill \$9,611,000, a slash of 58 percent.

These last two slashes not only affect my own State. They affect all of the nine States in the Missouri River Basin development. What I have to say about these two slashes, however, applies to similar slashes in projects in other Western States. I shall leave the discussion on those projects to Members from those States. I shall now briefly discuss the slashes of the Missouri River Basin project.

The House Appropriations Committee cut the Bureau of Reclamation budget estimate for 1948 from \$145,952,200 to \$62,717,600. That portion of the cut applying to the Missouri Basin and Fort Peck projects seriously affects the State of North Dakota. The Missouri Basin project was allowed \$9,611,600 as compared to \$23,000,000 which was requested. This reduction, together with specific restrictions included in the committee's report on the use of funds, will stop virtually all work on the Missouri-Souris development if it is allowed to stand.

The Missouri-Souris unit in North Dakota will ultimately provide more than a million acres of irrigated land and will include power generating facilities. The total estimated cost of this unit is \$188,580,000. It is easily the most important single development ever proposed in the State of North Dakota.

The Missouri-Souris development is in an advanced stage of planning at the present time. The Bureau of Reclamation's program for 1948 provides for an expenditure of approximately \$501,000 for the continuation of surveys and the preparation of designs and specifications. It is intended to concentrate on the Shyenenne Dam so that actual construction of this key feature of the de-

velopment can be started in the near future. By reducing the budget request and restricting the use of recommended funds to units now in the construction stage, the committee has made it impossible to carry on the planned work in the Missouri-Souris area. This important unit will probably be set back for more than a year.

In accordance with the recommendations of the committee that available funds be used on Missouri Basin units either now under construction or ready for construction it will be possible to make some start on the Heart River unit. However, it will be necessary to stop all activity connected with the Dickinson subunit of the Heart River development. Dickinson Dam, which is urgently needed to provide municipal water for the city of Dickinson, will be delayed several years.

The Missouri Basin program, provided for in the President's budget request, anticipated continued work on the Knife River unit and the Missouri River pumping unit in North Dakota. Both of these are in an advance stage of planning and probably could have been ready for construction in fiscal year 1949. The reduction in the appropriation recommended by the committee will require complete stoppage of all work on these units.

The scheduled work for 1948 in the Missouri Basin also contemplated the expenditure of \$1,810,000 for further work on the general plan of development. Included in this item are the Cannonball Unit and the Garrison Reservoir Diversion Unit. Also included in this item is provision for important studies and investigations of power transmission and marketing problems affecting, not only the power-generating plants in the Bureau of Reclamation program, but also the generating plants constructed by the Corps of Engineers. The Bureau of Reclamation has been designated as the marketing agency for power generated at Army projects. Virtually, all of this work will be stopped if the committee's reduction of approximately thirteen and one-half million dollars is not restored to the Missouri Basin project.

The Missouri Basin development is several times larger than the TVA project. It affects 10 States and covers approximately one-sixth the total land area of the United States. It is a project comprising nearly a hundred reservoirs and including provision for irrigation of more than 4,000,000 acres of land. Its total cost will exceed \$1,000,000,000. Practically all of this amount will be returned to the Treasury through direct payments. The revenues which will be derived through broadening of the tax base will exceed the cost many times in years to come. In consideration of the size of this project, the planned program for 1948 represents a very slow schedule of development. The program for 1948 is a slow program because it fully recognizes the present budgetary limitations imposed by the national economy, and it was designed so that it would not create heavy demands for construction materials which might be scarce at the present time.

The committee has reduced the request for the Fort Peck project from

\$2,500,000 to \$1,250,000. The principal item in the Fort Peck project program is completion of the Fort-Peck-Williston transmission line for which approximately \$1,500,000 is programmed in 1948. This line is essential in order to bring Fort Peck power to the municipalities and REA cooperatives in North Dakota. It is also needed to tie in with the Williston-Garrison transmission line which will carry power needed for construction of Garrison Dam and will later serve in the marketing of power to be generated at Garrison Dam.

In addition to several small lines and substations serving specific municipalities and cooperatives the Fort Peck program includes construction of a 115-kilovolt line from Glendive to Miles City, Mont. Approximately \$1,250,000 has been programmed for this line and related substations. Also included in the Fort Peck program is approximately \$800,000 for additional transmission lines and substations in the Milk River district in Montana.

The \$1,250,000 allowed for Fort Peck by the committee, together with funds expected to be carried over from the current fiscal year, will only permit about half of the scheduled work to be accomplished in 1948. Every transmission line and substation in the program is urgently needed to serve specific and acute demands for additional power. If the reduced appropriation is allowed to stand, reprogramming of the work will be necessary. The result is certain to mean serious delays in meeting demands for Fort Peck power.

The committee's report carries a recommendation that substations be provided by the local utilities, municipalities and other customers being served. This plan is unworkable and impracticable from the standpoint of design and operation. Most of the substations will serve more than one customer and proper design and operation of the substation has a vital bearing on the success of the whole transmission system. Municipalities, rural co-ops, and others are not generally equipped nor do they desire to construct their own substation facilities.

In addition to being concerned about the Missouri Basin and Fort Peck projects, North Dakota, like every other western State, is affected by the Bureau of Reclamation's program of general investigations. The committee has reduced the budget request for general investigations from \$5,000,000 to \$125,000. This action will virtually wipe out a well-trained, technical staff of reclamation engineers that could not be replaced for years. If funds for this advance planning are cut off now, all of the long-range studies that have been started by the Bureau of Reclamation will have to be abandoned and much of the valuable information which has been amassed to date will lose value through lack of continuity. It will cost a lot more in the long run.

Some of this money is needed to carry on cooperative work with the State Department and the International Boundary Commissions in planning the control and utilization of waters from international streams. You may not realize that my State of North Dakota has

several international streams, such as the Souris River, that are of concern to this country and to the Canadian Government. As our neighboring countries develop the land and water resources of the international river basins, and until definite agreements are consummated, our bargaining position becomes weakened.

Most of the State of North Dakota is within the Missouri River Basin, and plans for development of several important projects, such as the Missouri-Souris and Knife Rivers, have already been authorized by the Congress. These are sound projects that will someday contribute importantly to the welfare of North Dakota, as well as the Nation. There are a lot of other basins that should be further developed, and the only way to get the plans ready is to appropriate sufficient investigation money to the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Clerk read as follows:

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$200,000.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GORE:

Page 2, line 2, strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,164,417."

Page 2, line 12, strike out the colon, insert a period, and strike out the language in lines 12, 13, and 14 reading as follows: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary."

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, if we have a Secretary of the Interior who this year has wasted \$472,000 in his own office then he should be dismissed. That is how much below what the Office of the Secretary is using this year this bill would cut the Office of the Secretary. However, I am not seeking to restore that full amount.

What does this amendment do? In practical effect it does only one thing; it restores the Division of Power in the Secretary's Office with sufficient appropriation for that purpose. In my opinion, the committee has made a grievous mistake by eliminating it.

The Government of the United States has an investment of many hundreds of millions of dollars in hydroelectric dams. The Secretary of the Interior is the administrative head of the largest power program in the world from which the Government receives a revenue annually of more than \$30,000,000; yet by this bill we are denying the Secretary the expert staff of engineers, accountants, analysts, or even the clerks, the file clerks or a stenographer, necessary to review the rate structures and to supervise the technical job of administering the duties of this tremendous responsibility.

In the Flood Control Act of 1945 the Congress placed the sole responsibility in the Secretary of the Interior for the marketing of power generated from hydroelectric dams built for flood control by the Corps of Army Engineers. Many of these dams are now under construction. Some of them will come into the production of power next year. Yet by this bill we would abolish the Division of Power in the Department of the Interior.

Here the proponents of private power are making the same blind mistake in the name of private enterprise, that was made in keeping the Muscle Shoals Dam idle so long.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment strikes at the heart of efficient administration of public power. It is not a question of whether we are going to build other hydroelectric dams. It is a question of whether we will allow the administrative authority to have under his supervision a Division of Power for the exercise of supervision and administrative good judgment over an enormous investment, business, and program. That is the question. And what is the amount? Only \$164,000. Perhaps that is not as much as the president alone of one single power company would draw in salary, and yet we deny that to an administrative agency that has supervision over the greatest power program in the world. Indeed, we deny any funds whatever for the agency by this bill. That is false economy if I correctly understand the meaning of that term.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, the only purpose in taking this time is to ask some questions of the chairman of the committee or someone who is familiar with this matter. As I understand, in the Flood Control Act it provides that the Army engineers shall administer power projects of flood-control dams. What I wish to know is this: In a multiple purpose dam, like the Shasta Dam, where flood control is one of the features, does that mean that the power project in that dam will be administered by the Army engineers?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The division of authority depends upon what agency received the appropriation and for what major purpose it was constructed. For instance, if your Shasta Dam, which is part of the Central Valley project, is a part of the Reclamation Service, then the dam is operated by them. In flood control dams, like Denison Dam and Norfolk Dam, they are flood-control dams and operated by the War Department Corps of Engineers. Bonneville Dam is operated by the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. In other words, where the major feature is flood control plus hydroelectric development, that is for the Army Engineers to take over?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I would say that probably one of the major features is crystallized in first getting the dam authorized as a flood-control project or reclamation project and how it is authorized by the Congress.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. As the gentleman has learned from the answer of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, the duties under the Secretary with respect to power are roughly divided into two parts, but remember that the Secretary of the Interior has administrative responsibilities for both types of projects. The division of power by this amendment would have sufficient appropriations to exercise the necessary administrative jurisdiction here in Washington, the supervision of the power program in both phases; and the Secretary has sole responsibility for marketing all the power to be generated by flood-control hydro dams.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I do not quite understand that—the Secretary has sole responsibility for marketing all the power.

Mr. GORE. The Secretary of War has sole responsibility for the marketing of power from the hydroelectric dams built by the Corps of Engineers for flood control, but having multiple purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. What Secretary and what Department?

Mr. GORE. The Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee or one of the other members what was the purpose or the necessity of this reduction in the cost of administering this power phase in the office of the Secretary of the Interior? Was there overstaffing or was there waste or what was it?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. If the gentleman wants me to make my address during his time, I shall be glad to.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. No; I do not mean that. The gentleman is going to explain it later?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Yes.

Mr. GORE. If the gentleman will yield, I do not like to anticipate the very fine and eloquent address that we are soon to be privileged to hear, but I think I can inform the gentleman that the burden of that able address will be that the Bureau of Reclamation can do this, but at least the Secretary should have some means within his control to exercise supervision over even the operations of the Bureau of Reclamation. But the Bureau of Reclamation has plenty to do in the West without coming down into Georgia, into Tennessee, and up into Maine to market power from hydroelectric dams.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. What would be the effect, for instance, on the branch offices, where they have a certain number of men studying rate schedules and other power problems? Will they be curtailed by the passage of this act with the present amount?

Mr. GORE. The language is that no funds shall be available for the Division of Power, wherever they are.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I call attention to the fact that the same thing applies to the dams built by the Army engineers under

the laws reported by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. May I make this brief observation, that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] seems to be following the pattern that he established very early in the session. That pattern is to offer amendments to put back into the bill all the cuts the Republican side wishes to make, and then, after he has tried to put these moneys back in the bill, he will take the floor about once a week and chide us for not keeping our promise to the people of this country to cut down unnecessary expenses of government.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the committee has been very liberal in providing for salaries for the Secretary's office. Let us go back to 1938. The Secretary of the Interior had for his office then \$420,000. In 1939 the Secretary had \$505,860, and in 1940, \$545,410. That was before the war. A lot of things happened during the war and the Secretary's office grew, as many agencies of the Government grew. So the Secretary this year has \$1,298,337 to spend to administer the program of the Department of the Interior.

No one was fired when the President froze most of their construction funds, and their program has been curtailed. Instead of having a reduction in force in the head office they have increased it in inverse proportion to the President's limitation of their activities. If the committee were going back to the 1938 level and would just give them salary increases based upon the 1938 personnel, do you know how much the committee could have allowed the Secretary of the Interior for this item? About \$850,000. So the committee has been most liberal.

Now let us turn to the other phase of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee. They have somewhere around \$131,000 in the Power Division. What is the Power Division? It is a transmission belt to keep the Secretary informed of what his own departments are doing on the various reclamation projects, the Southwest Power Administration, and the Bonneville Power Administration. That is all. The next thing is to keep him in touch with his duties and responsibilities with reference to marketing power from flood-control dams. There is very little marketing from flood-control dams at the present moment, very, very little. There are a lot of dams authorized. The decision as to what kind of generators will go into those dams is certainly a War Department function, but this Power Division proposes to figure that out. The Power Division should be eliminated and the Bureau of Reclamation, that has a \$12,000,000 engineering outfit in Denver this year, should figure out how the Secretary is going to market his power.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. The gentleman says the Bureau of Reclamation, under the Department of the Interior, is going to take the place of the Power Division. I thought the gentleman in his colloquy with the gentleman from California a moment ago indicated that the Corps of Engineers was going to handle this power business at multiple-purpose dams that were built primarily for flood control.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. As the gentleman knows, the Denison Dam and the Norfolk Dam, in which the gentleman is very interested and which create hydro-electric energy, handle the generation of power at those dams. But the Southwestern Power Administration transmits and sells power. The Southwestern Power Administration has offices in Washington and Mr. Blalock is Doug Wright's representative of the Southwestern Power in Washington. Now, in addition to the money spent by Doug Wright's representative in Washington, this power division is piled on top of that.

The Bureau of Reclamation has a Washington office. The Bonneville Power Administration has a Washington office, and on top of all that they have superimposed the power division of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. RAYBURN. The gentleman does not intend by the abolition of this power division in the Department of the Interior to put the Corps of Engineers in business for the purpose of marketing power or anything like that?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. No, sir. The Secretary has charge of the marketing of power and the Secretary has charge of and supervision of the Bureau of Reclamation. Therefore, when the Bureau of Reclamation does Power Division work it will still be the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. RAYBURN. I was just wondering whether you were not going to mix up the Corps of Engineers in fixing rates and selling power, and so forth.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. No, sir.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it not a fact that we have a Federal Power Commission, and a very able Commission I might say, which is well staffed and which does this very thing that this power branch of the Department of the Interior has been trying to do, but in our opinion has done a mighty poor job? Is that not a fact?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. That is a fact.

Mr. JENSEN. I would like to have our good friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] tell us what he thinks of the power branch of the Department of the Interior. Would the gentleman please tell us?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RABIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RABIN: On page 2, line 22, strike out "\$200,000" and substitute in place thereof "\$300,000."

(Mr. RABIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABIN. Mr. Chairman, before I discuss this amendment I would like to say a word about economy. I have heard in the consideration of these appropriation bills that one side of the aisle is economy minded whereas the other side is not. I submit everyone in the House is economy minded. The difference, it seems to me, is how that word is applied to the problem at hand. Simply cutting expenditures does not constitute economy to my way of thinking. Because the budget of a retailer in a small store in Washington is less than the budget of Macy's department store, is no proof that the retailer is running his place in a more economical manner than the great department store.

The story that best exemplifies economy to my mind is the one where the Scotchman said to a young fellow, "Do you want to make a dollar?" and when the young fellow said, "Yes," the Scotchman said, "Well find me two dollars." You have got to look at the balance sheet. If the expenditure of money will bring a greater return in money than that which is spent, that expenditure could be considered good economy. When we spend money that brings returns benefiting the health, welfare, and prosperity of the people of the country, that expenditure could be considered economy. I do not think it is economy to cut down the number of special agents in the Department of the Treasury. I might say that anyone here could find any number of accounting officers that would be glad to undertake the job of examining tax statements on a contingent basis, with good profit to them and good profit to the Government. I do not consider the Treasury Department cut good economy.

Now, coming down to this specific amendment: It affects no specific project as such. Therefore it may not have particular advocates who are in favor of the continuance of one or another project. On the other hand, it affects the maintenance of the Office of the Solicitor, the nerve center of this great Department, as far as the legal work is concerned, and as such, it should have general support.

Many people of the country do not participate directly in any of the activities of the Interior Department, but all of the people have a vital interest in maintaining a 24-hour watch over the public resources that belong to us all, no matter where we live. We count on the Department of the Interior to take care of those resources. We count on the chief law adviser of that Department, the Solicitor and his staff, to serve as chief watchman for this vast property of the American people.

We appropriated \$300,000 last year for that watchman's job, and about the same the year before. Back in 1938, which the Appropriation Committee says it is taking as a model, we appropriated

\$280,000 for that job, which at current Government wage scales would make approximately \$380,000. Our Appropriations Committee asks us to cut that down to \$200,000 for the coming fiscal year.

In 1938 the Solicitor's office had 89 people on its pay roll. The next year, if the committee has its way, it will have just half as many employees as it had in 1938, and we will expect them to do, with half a staff, a much larger job than they had to do in 1938, for since then we have legislated added responsibilities on that office.

The average citizen, whether he lives in New York or Wyoming, owns about 30 acres of public lands with all of the oil, gas, minerals, timber, wildlife, dams and improvements that are located in those acres. He needs a law office to protect those 30 acres and that law office is the office of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior. It takes dozens of law suits, hundreds of opinions and thousands of communications and legal warnings to maintain that property intact and to see that the lessees and water users and oil drillers pay what they owe for what they are allowed to take.

Pending litigation with which the Solicitor of the Interior Department is concerned involves sums in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000. In one single case in which a judgment was recently rendered for oil that was taken from the public domain without proper payment, the United States won \$1,240,000, four times the Budget Bureau's estimate for this office and 6 times what is now proposed. Another court judgment confirms United States title to 500,000 acres of land to which a railroad laid improper claim. Cash recoveries which the Interior Solicitor obtained on behalf of our Indian wards in litigation or administrative proceedings against users of Indian property and other parties amounted to \$579,180. In addition, the Solicitor's office has passed upon this year or still has under consideration tort claims and contract claims of private citizens amounting to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000,—ten times the appropriation item which we are told is too extravagant or 15 times the proposed allowance.

We now have only 30 lawyers in the Solicitor's office. This cut would reduce that force to about 20 lawyers. How can we protect our vast resources with a central legal staff so pitifully small? We cut \$100,000 from the budget but we do not save it. We lose a great deal more. It is not economy. This amendment should pass.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. RABIN], has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think it would be well for everyone to look at volume I, page 254, and see the number of attorneys that are in every branch and agency of the Department of the Interior. For attorneys: authorized positions, in 1947, for personal services, they have \$1,768,123. This Solicitor's office is the head

office in the nature of a general counsel for the Department, and it seems to me, with the tremendous number of folks who are allowed in each of the departments, with the number the committee has allowed in the head office with whom these folks in the Department may consult, \$200,000 is an ample amount for the Solicitor's office.

Mr. RABIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. RABIN. Is it not true that in this general office there are no more than 30 lawyers, less than a good New York law firm?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Yes; but consider the law firm for the entire Department of the Interior. Instead of spending the \$307,000 requested in the budget, the gentleman would also have them spend \$2,098,000 next year. That would be a pretty big law office.

Mr. RABIN. One further question: Is it not true that if this cut goes through it will decrease the number of lawyers in that office that supervises this great number of lawyers throughout the country, cut them down to 20?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. That is approximately the right number, too; and we cut them a lot less in the departments.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I might say that in bygone years the departments of the Government were in the habit of going to the Department of Justice for their legal advice. We have a great Department of Justice with many lawyers in it, a Department that is costing the taxpayers a great deal of money. Some folks do not think certain branches of it are doing a very good job; nevertheless, the Interior Department has available for their service and at their request the whole Justice Department; and on top of that they have today 300 attorneys in the Department of the Interior. Certainly it is way beyond any reasonable amount, and I hope the amendment is defeated.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, we call for a vote and ask that the amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For necessary expenses of administering and carrying out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil- and moisture-conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan No. IV, including \$100,000 for departmental personal services, including such services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment, and supplies; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under

the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and take this time in order to ask the chairman of the committee some questions with regard to the language on page 3. I have here in my hand an amendment which I thought to offer to page 3, line 20, making provision with regard to the use of the \$1,500,000 in that item. May I ask the chairman or some member of the committee concerning the program of airplane planting and seeding on range lands?

Mr. JENSEN. I am very happy to have the opportunity to express my views and I am sure the views of every member of the committee on this very subject, this matter of airplane pellet seeding. We think it is one of the finest things and one of the most valuable programs we have under way today for soil and water conservation on the great ranges of this Nation. In the report we said:

The committee is much interested in the aerial seed planting program of this service and hopes that a reasonable portion of the appropriation will be used for continuation of this important and most necessary work.

I may say that in my opinion, and from what I can learn from the Soil and Moisture Division of the Department of the Interior, they hope to use at least \$150,000 for this program in the fiscal year 1948.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am very glad to get that statement from the gentleman and his expression of views in regard to it, also the expression by the committee in the report.

I feel that \$150,000 will hardly be sufficient for this work, unless this is exclusively for the planting of pellets and does not include the cost of seed. In my judgment there should be a similar amount available for purchase of seed. Not less than a total of \$300,000 should be available for this fruitful development.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, if the Department feels so inclined, it can make more money available of the \$1,500,000 which this bill provides for soil and water conservation. I would be very happy if the Department did see fit to spend at least \$200,000 or \$250,000 of that amount for this pellet seeding program which has proven to be very most satisfactory. Dr. Adams has worked hard on this program and is doing a wonderful job. Everybody in the West is interested in it and everyone on the committee, in the Congress and in the country who knows anything about it feels it is a worthwhile program and that it is money well spent.

Mr. MURDOCK. With this statement coming from the committee, I will not offer the amendment to earmark \$300,000 for this pelletized seeding work, but I regard the expression just heard from the committee, together with the gentleman's quotation from page 10 of the report on the bill, as a part of the legislative history of this item and the equivalent of a directive in regard to this expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: To enable the Bonneville Power Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him pursuant to law, including the construction of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system; marketing of electric power and energy; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); purchase of 14 in the fiscal year 1948 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and maintenance and operation of aircraft; \$6,907,800, to be available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$2,500,000 shall be available in the fiscal year 1948 for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system, marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses connected therewith, including \$12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work performed on a force account basis.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY:

Page 5, line 23, after the word "purchase of", strike out the word "fourteen" and insert the word "thirty."

Page 5, line 24, after the semicolon and before the word "and", insert the words "purchase of one in the fiscal year 1948."

Page 6, line 1, strike out "\$6,907,800" and insert "\$20,278,000."

Page 6, line 3, strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$4,700,000."

Page 6, line 6, strike out "\$12,000" and insert "\$29,000."

Page 6, line 7, strike out the word "*Provided*" and all of lines 8 and 9.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, up to the present moment the Members on the majority side from the Pacific Northwest have rendered nothing but lip service with regard to the reclamation projects and power projects in that area. They will now have an opportunity to vote with regard to the appropriations for Bonneville Power Administration and if those one or possibly two members who spoke yesterday and today are sincere in what they said, they will vote for this amendment which increases the meager amount allowed by the majority of the committee to the amount requested by the President and the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. Chairman, the Bonneville Power Administration was established by act of Congress on August 20, 1937, to market at wholesale the available electric energy generated at Bonneville Dam, located 40 miles east of Portland, Oreg., on the Columbia River. It is now responsible also for marketing the power developed at Grand Coulee Dam, at McNary and Foster Creek Dams, and the dams to be built on the Snake River.

There is no question today about selling power or having a market for power in the Pacific Northwest. There is no question, therefore, that the money for these great projects will be repaid in toto to the Federal Treasury. The question in the Pacific Northwest is rather one of whether the new dams and new generation can be installed rapidly enough to

keep abreast of the growing demands of that region for power. I trust that the gentlemen on the majority side are familiar with the fact that the Pacific Northwest is power hungry.

The construction items in the budget request, which includes contract authorizations, were reduced 80 percent or from \$21,578,000 to \$4,307,800. The specific reductions in the construction items include:

The Grand Coulee-Snohomish transmission line was reduced from \$6,000,000 to \$1,000,000. This will upset existing delivery schedules, and will prevent the early delivery of Grand Coulee power into the north Seattle shortage area. The resulting loss in power revenues is certainly not prudent management.

The Columbia Substation additions totalling \$141,000 were completely eliminated by the Republican members of this committee. This is a trunk-line switching station necessary for the safe operation of the main circuits into Seattle as well as the relief lines to the Hanford atomic bomb plant.

A contract authorization covering the McNary-LaGrande transmission line was completely eliminated.

The new facility construction allowance, including contract authorization, was reduced from \$11,248,800 to \$1,021,000. This action reduces the power capacity scheduled to meet the critically short southwestern Oregon area. It also eliminates all eastern Washington and Idaho REA and PUD connections. Items designed to provide relief to overloaded transformer banks and switching equipment were completely eliminated, as were provisions for the protective relay system. Such action by the Republican majority compounds serious hazards now existing.

Members on the majority side of the aisle, the matter of Bonneville power is now fairly and squarely in your laps. I heard my friend the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL] this morning say that he did not intend to offer an amendment to rectify the amount of this drastic cut made by the majority members of the committee. I trust that he will now go along with the amendment which I offer, which is in behalf not only of the people of the great Pacific Northwest but of the citizenry of America.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

(Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this amendment goes to the very heart of our Northwest economy. Cheap power has been the backbone of much of our new industry in late years. The question before the House at this time is a simple one. If the House favors adequate appropriations to com-

plete the construction of these transmission lines to various parts of the Northwest, they ought to go about it in a prudent businesslike manner. Obviously if the total cost is going to run twenty or thirty million dollars the House should not attempt merely to give lip service to certain construction items and carry them out over a period of 15 or 20 years when by providing the necessary funds now the Government will get its money back that much sooner. You must remember that virtually all the items in the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York are reimbursable. They will all be paid back to the United States Treasury. The more transmission lines that we can construct now, the more revenue will be available to the Treasury of the United States. If we want to be logical and consistent, why should we not do this in a prudent manner? If the Government is not interested in providing these transmission lines, if that is the policy of the Congress, then we should not make any appropriation. But it is certainly not wise nor is it appropriate to provide funds on a trickle basis which in the end merely gives lip service to a power program but fails to provide a workable plan and funds to finance it.

Let me say that this is not a public versus private power fight. Some of our largest industries in the Northwest are vitally concerned about the power shortage. They need power now. Representatives of some of the largest corporations in the Northwest appeared before the committee and asked that the funds be made available so that they could get the power now. One of the largest private utilities in the Northwest, the Puget Sound Power & Light Co., made strong reference to the Grand Coulee-Snohomish line so that power could be made available to them now to supply their customers. The same applies to many of the public utility districts in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

I hope the Members of this House will use prudent judgment. I think we will be wasting funds if we merely provide a token appropriation. You must remember that it takes a long time to complete these projects. The contracts must be entered into and materials must be ordered, and unless we go about it in a businesslike way we are not saving any money for the taxpayers of this country.

I hope the members of this committee will support the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment generally about the provisions of this bill.

I am vigorously opposed to this bill as reported from the committee. Many of the amendments proposed here today would be helpful if they were to be adopted. However, in my opinion, they will not be approved and no minor revisions or sop tossed out for appeasement will satisfy me that this bill meets the over-all needs of our people.

This Interior appropriation bill of 1948 should be called the strangle the West bill of 1948. It is the third regular appropriation bill brought before this Republican Congress this session

and the committee asks a 47-percent cut in it; in the two previous appropriation bills, involving over 90 times as much money, actually less money was cut than is proposed in this bill. Evidently economy for the majority party primarily means economy in the West. For some people, the word "economy" must mean strangling the great western reclamation and public-power projects which are the cornerstone of our expanding industry and agriculture.

I challenge any Member of this House to demonstrate the true economy of delaying from 5 to 40 years the development of our western projects which are investments and not expenditures. Every cent of money from the United States taxpayer to finance Bonneville, Grand Coulee, and the other proposed dams and reclamation programs will be returned to the funds of the United States Treasury. Real economy would be to complete these projects as fast as possible so the American people can start to get some money back on the already huge investment they have made in the destiny of the West. Inexcusable delays in the completion of this work, as proposed here in this bill will mean only higher rates for the consuming public, the farmer, and the industrialist.

The West is a new, expanding frontier and, as such, should not be judged by the same criteria as the older, more stable regions of the Nation. However, I want to warn the Members of this House, they are parts of the same organic entity and if the West does not prosper, certainly it will be felt elsewhere.

H. R. 3123, the Interior appropriations bill, brought before this House by the Republican Party in their ax-swinging campaign, seeks to cut down the sound investment of the American people in their future wealth and security. I do not have to explain to you gentlemen the soundness of investment in irrigation and power projects which repay principal and interest, or the soundness of investment in conservation of lands, mineral resources, fish, and wildlife. You gentlemen know that these investments return a thousandfold to the American public in increased national productivity and increased ability to consume the products of our prosperous economy. You know that these investments mean more agricultural and industrial opportunity; more jobs, more markets, increased incomes, new businesses, a larger tax base making possible lower tax rates, a higher and better standard of living for John Q. Public, and more national security. I want to remind you gentlemen again that these are investments, not expenditures, and that the benefits they yield are extended over the whole future life of our economy. The bill which the majority party has brought before this House seeks at this time to cut down on the long-run program of America's investment in its future which was undertaken by the founders of our country and has been carried on by each successive generation. To show on paper that they want fewer funds to lease the United States Treasury in fiscal 1948, the Republican Party proposes this bill, to cut down on investment in resource development and conservation. The effects

of such a cut would be long-run, not just this year and next, but 10 and 50 years from now. The questions before this House are whether such sound long-run investment should be cut down and whether it should be cut down at this time and stage in our economic development. My answer to both of these questions is a loud "No."

I cannot discuss all the damaging provisions of this bill, but I should like to cite several examples of its implications.

First I should like to point out the need for power in the area I know best, my State of Washington and my district. Dr. Raver, Bonneville Power Administrator, in his statement before the subcommittee said:

Already the power shortage is of such major proportions as seriously to threaten the industrial and economic development of the Pacific Northwest. While power is being supplied to most of the new aluminum plants, which have reopened during the past year, we have had to turn down requests for power for still more aluminum production amounting to some 200,000 kilowatts, or approximately the output of two Grand Coulee generators." Later in the testimony Dr. Raver added: "The development of the hydroelectric resources of the Pacific Northwest is of tremendous importance not only to the region but to the Nation as a whole. A potential market of two to two and a half million kilowatts in this region exists in the electrochemical and electrometallurgical fields alone during the next 10 or 20 years. This potential market does not represent the shifting of industry from the East to the West, but represents the Nation-wide expansion of the fastest growing group of industries in the country—the electrochemical and electrometallurgical manufacturers.

If the required power supply is not made available in this region there is no other place in the United States where it can be made available in sufficient amounts and at the required low cost. These industries are indispensable to the new industrial age of chemicals and metals; hence, they will be established somewhere. Already American corporations have developed some plants close to foreign sources of power. The Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. produces ferroalloys and calcium carbide in Norway where the company has over 75,000 kilowatts in hydroelectric facilities. The Aluminum Co. of America was responsible for planning in 1926 a famous hydroelectric project in Canada, which was built during the war in order to produce aluminum. Unless American corporations can obtain low-cost power in the United States in the future, they certainly may be expected to build some plants in other countries. The United States should realistically face this situation.

Not only the light metals and electrochemical companies are in desperate need of more power. The Crown Zellerbach Corp., located on the northern Olympic Peninsula, manufacturing vitally needed wood pulp, which is perhaps the largest private operation of its kind in the State, is unable to obtain sufficient power through its hook-up with Bonneville Power Administration's present lines servicing the local public-utility district and its oil and hog-fuel steam plants combined.

This and other specific examples point up the fact that the actual power-load growths on the Olympic Peninsula and in the industrial areas along the east side of Puget Sound have materially increased over previous surveys, and it is

very apparent that the whole area is going to have a brake placed on its economy, unless available electrical energy and power-transmission facilities are expanded now. Municipalities and rural electrical cooperatives also need power now and in these next few years. Representatives from these public groups joined with representatives from private and public power operators at Tacoma, Wash., January 22 to work out some manner of meeting the power emergency through cooperative action to make more electrical energy available within the next several years. They were in agreement upon the need, their joint responsibility, and the Federal responsibility to carry the power from Government dams through Government transmission lines to the region's load centers. For the interests of the economy of the region and the Nation as a whole, the Federal Government must do its part to meet these power needs now. Postponement of further investment to meet the power needs of areas such as the Puget Sound area not only disrupts the economy of those regions, but it is wasteful and expensive from the long-run viewpoint. For economy, construction on projects once undertaken must proceed as rapidly as possible in order that the Government may get a return on its already large investment. Revenues cannot accumulate until the power is on sale, and the power generated cannot be marketed until construction of necessary facilities is completed. Postponement of their completion further postpones the return with interest of the capital invested to the Treasury funds. Also, losses are incurred by deterioration of equipment already installed and machinery used in construction during periods of inactivity. Personnel turn-over is costly in both money costs of hiring and firing skilled personnel and in human costs.

Over 60 percent of the employees of the Bonneville Power Administration are veterans who have returned to their pre-war jobs under the GI bill of rights to continue their contribution to the development of the resources of the West and to support themselves and their families. The majority of them are highly skilled technicians loaned to the armed services during the war; they are the only personnel available in the area who can do this highly technical and dangerous work. Postponing the completion of scheduled power facilities or banning force contract work will mean that these veterans will be deprived of their jobs. Even were other skilled personnel available in the area, or were it possible to get private contractors to take on this work, we would be failing in our obligation to these veterans, inasmuch as private contractors would, in these circumstances, have no obligation to give these veterans job preference for the positions they would have to fill in their companies.

Postponement of scheduled construction of power facilities is uneconomic and undesirable.

I would also like to point out the false economy of postponing further construction work on the irrigation aspects of projects such as the Columbia River de-

velopments. Repayment by water users of their allotted share of construction costs cannot begin until the water is actually on their lands. Delay in completing canals ties up the taxpayers loan or investment over an unnecessarily lengthy period. At the same time the total costs of the project are increasing as idle, partially completed canals deteriorate, equipment and machinery becomes obsolete, and the experienced skilled personnel are lost from the pay rolls. There is every reason to rush completion of the Grand Coulee project, and no real justification for postponement or curtailment. Here is a vast area fitted for pioneering in agriculture and small business which we have promised our war veterans and other citizens seeking new opportunity. They seek this opportunity now, as soon as it can be offered, not 15 or 40 years in the future. They want to develop their lands and businesses while they are still young and during this period when capital is readily obtainable for their initial investments. Frank Banks, Grand Coulee construction engineer, presented a chart to the subcommittee during the hearings showing how long it would take, at various rates of expenditure, to complete the planned facilities for 50,000 acres of land in the Columbia Basin area to be put under irrigation. At the rate of \$10,000,000 per year, the irrigation of crops can begin by 1963. Investment of \$25,000,000 per year will permit irrigation to begin by 1955. If roughly \$30,000,000 are invested per year, as the President's budget for 1948 provides, this acreage can be put under irrigation by 1953 or 1954. Soil experts predict that unless more new fertile lands are brought into cultivation within the next few decades this country will begin to suffer a shortage of agricultural products. The Nation needs more cultivatable land soon. The demand for reclaimed land is immediate, not in the distant future. There is every reason why construction should proceed at top speed.

Electrical power is the energy base on which rests the economy of the whole Northwest region. Water is the only practical power base available; generation of electrical energy from coal is too expensive in this area; generation from oil is not only expensive but impossible in large scale due to the shortage of fuel oil. The Northwest is dependent upon the development of its power resources. The people of the United States have realized this urgent need and the great benefits derived by the whole country through natural resource development and have invested heavily in the Northwest. The people of the region foot the bill eventually; through power rates and payments for irrigation water they pay back the power investment with interest and the capital on the irrigation investment. They are ahead of schedule in making repayments at the present time. Power and reclamation have proved so sound financially that even with vast economic abuse during the war they are repaying the Treasury funds with a bonus; they are one of this Nation's best investments. The future of our economy depends upon the availability of

raw materials and the stability of our energy base.

I plead with the Members of this House to join with me in recommitting this bill, when the motion is made, to protect this Nation's investment in the future of the West.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I can see perfectly good reasons why the gentlemen from the Western States should become exercised here on the floor and fill the RECORD with their opinions as to the terrorism to be inflicted upon their people if this bill does not pass, but I sometimes wonder whether or not they are really reflecting the sentiment of the people as clearly as they pretend to here on this floor.

This morning I received an air-mail letter from a very distinguished gentleman in the city of Seattle, a man whom I have known for over 50 years. He is one of the leading lawyers in the city of Seattle. For years he has occupied the position of Chairman of the International Fisheries Commission. He is a very distinguished proponent for things in the great Northwest. I thought it might not be amiss to give to the Congress what he says in this letter. I quote:

ALLEN, HILEN, FROUDE & DE GARMO,
Seattle, April 22, 1947.

HON. FRANK B. KEEFE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRANK: I notice that Congress is getting tough with the Interior Department on appropriations and I want you to know that there are plenty of people out in this part of the country that are all for it. There would be no tears shed out here if you abolished the Indian Bureau and in the opinion of many of us the civil arm of the Army Engineers and the Reclamation Service, though they both have some things to their credit, have become typical money-mad bureaus.

Enclosed is a little screed entitled "Dams or Salmon" which has a lot of merit to it.

Enclosed also is a resolution on congressional appropriations which I believe will interest you. I drafted it myself. It was unanimously passed by our Chamber of Commerce and has been widely circulated out here on the Pacific Coast. Maybe if you got some of the Wisconsin chambers to adopt similar resolutions, it would strengthen the hands of those in Congress who are trying to hold down appropriations.

Best regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

NED

(Edward W. Allen).

Here is a resolution unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Seattle. The gentleman who just addressed you comes from that city. Here is what they say in their unanimous resolution:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MARCH 4, 1947

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce reasserts its wholehearted approval of the avowed intention of the Eightieth Congress of the United States to eliminate all unnecessary Government spending and to reduce Federal appropriations.

Although this chamber has from time to time recommended specific appropriations

for projects deemed meritorious, and expects from time to time to make similar recommendations, all such actions shall be construed in the light of the following principles:

1. That this chamber demands that in making appropriations this State and this region receive from Congress as favorable consideration as given to any other State or region in the Nation.

2. That if this State and region does receive such equitable treatment, this chamber in turn is willing that this State and region make its proportionate sacrifice to attain the primary objective of reducing the aggregate of governmental spending to the very minimum essential to proper functioning of the Federal Government.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I might say to the gentleman that the items in question in the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York relate primarily to transmission lines and the very agency or association he has quoted has endorsed the recommendation made by the Department for these funds. It has nothing to do with dams as such or the construction of these dams.

Mr. KEEFE. I am offering the resolution from your chamber of commerce for what it may be worth. To me, it expresses what I believe is the fair sentiments of the people in the Great Pacific Northwest, namely, that they are no different from the people in my State and they realize that we must save this Government and they know what a terrific job we are going to have to try to, cut and save anything on this Federal spending.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I spoke previously this morning for 5 minutes on this Bonneville appropriation. As I stated then, it is in my district and I am vitally interested in it. I am very much concerned about the appropriation. Of course, I am familiar with the facts. The major portion of this money that has been cut from the budget has to do with transmission facilities, including substations and other facilities, in order to market the power. The dams at Bonneville and Grand Coulee have already been constructed. Largely, the generators have been installed. There are a few yet to be installed at Grand Coulee, but at Bonneville they are already in. We have the power and will have additional power when the Grand Coulee generators are installed, and we must have the marketing facilities to sell the power. The power belongs to Uncle Sam. It is his project and he has paid three or four hundred million dollars for it and other public works in the Columbia River Basin dependent on it. Yet, without these facilities to market it, the water will go over the dams and out to the sea and this vast amount of power will be wasted, and the money which would come from it and which is available now, will be wasted and the

Federal Government will be unable to recoup its investment.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Is it not true that about 2 months ago all the private utility companies and many of the private corporations dependent on power unanimously endorsed the items contained in the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. ANGELL. That is absolutely true. It is not a fight between the utility interests, public and private, and Federal control or public ownership. It is a question of supplying the industries of the Northwest with much-needed power which the utilities distribute. We have the power and we need the marketing facilities in order to cash in on it. It seems to me it is certainly a very nonsensical procedure not to give the necessary funds for marketing this power. It will come back to the Government when the power is sold.

I will include in my remarks I made earlier today an analysis which shows, dollar for dollar, where this money would go, and the purpose of it.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly will support the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. I realize it will probably not be accepted. As I said earlier, I sincerely hope that my colleagues on my side of the aisle, when this bill comes from the other body, if these items providing for much-needed facilities for Bonneville are restored, will give them their support. I refer not only to those of us from the West who know the situation but those who are here in the House from other districts who want to support the Federal Government in protecting the immense investment that it has made in these projects. As I said earlier, the worth of this investment was demonstrated during the last war when we provided one-third of the aluminum which went into the airplanes to win the war. In the Northwest today there is a dearth of power. Hydroelectric power is at a premium. We could not sell the large magnesium war project which the Government put in at Spokane and now owns because there was no power to operate it. We have this power and we need these new facilities to market it. Many do not realize that it takes from 2 to 5 years to put on order and then construct and install these immense facilities to market this power. So we have to provide ahead from 2 to 5 years in order to have the marketing facilities perfected when the power is ready for distribution. Otherwise we lose the power and the revenues available from its sale.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I gladly yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman realize that next year, under this bill they will have available at Bonneville \$13,000,000 as against \$11,000,000 for this current year?

Mr. ANGELL. I am very familiar with those figures, and notwithstanding the funds the gentleman mentions, we will certainly be without the necessary funds

to build these substations and transmission lines to market the power which will come from the new generators at Grand Coulee, and eventually from McNary Dam, which is now under construction, unless we provide the funds now for these facilities.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL] has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. STOCKMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, my home is equidistant from the two great dams that generate the power for the Bonneville Power Administration. About 175 miles from home to the west is the Bonneville Dam and about 175 miles to the north is the Grand Coulee Dam. The Bonneville Dam comes within a mile and a half of the edge of my district. I merely state these facts to give you an indication that I should be somewhat conversant with conditions existing in the Bonneville Power Administration.

In view of the fact that the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration when he appeared before our committee failed, in my opinion, to give us the facts that we asked for to the extent that we were not able to judge accurately and correctly what the conditions were out there—in other words he was a master of subterfuge, confusion, and evasion as to the conditions and facts pertaining to this situation—I think our subcommittee was most generous in what was allowed the Bonneville Power Administration to operate with in 1948.

In further support of that contention I offer you the fact that they have \$11,755,000 left over from last year with which to operate, together with \$7,000,000 that we gave them this year. If they cannot construct power lines to convey the power from those two dams with that money then the transmission lines come too high.

Furthermore, to operate the dams and the power-transmission system they already have, and will have next year, a force of 2,031 employees. That is a young army in itself. This is broken down as follows: 457 employees in operation and maintenance; 183 in shop and equipment service; 628 on design and construction; 53 in general engineering; 156 in customer service and resource management; 386 in financial and business and various services; 47 in the personnel division; 53 in the district offices; 27 in the legal service; 31 in general administration. This makes a total of 2,031.

Of the \$11,755,000 left from last year, \$4,000,000 is for administrative work, leaving \$7,735,000 for construction. But this committee allowed them the following sums: \$2,500,000 for administrative work; \$4,307,800 additional for construction. I have watched the development of the Columbia River proj-

ect from the beginning to the present time. In my judgment they have enough money adequately to take care of their present needs and the possibility that they may have too much, especially in view of the fact that the committee is still in the dark as to what has been done with the money already given them.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired; all time on this amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction: For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and administrative expenses connected therewith; including purchase of 10, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals; and printing and binding; \$1,246,000.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RAYBURN: Page 7, line 2, strike out the period, insert a comma and the following: "which amount, together with the unexpended balance of appropriation for this purpose contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1947, is hereby continued available until expended."

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, if the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations is willing to accept the amendment, I have nothing to say.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of public lands, Bureau of Land Management," "Range improvements," and "Fire fighting" shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to the fact that the Bureau of Land Management is one of those agencies the primary obligation of which is to manage a great portion of the Nation's assets. The Government owns in continental United States now practically one-fourth of the landed area and when we include Alaska about 36 percent. We hope to have a classification of this land made from time to time. In order to have a proper classification of the land so that there might be homesteads set aside for veterans in certain areas it is necessary to have adequate funds for this purpose.

I am not going to try to cover all of the various items. I will just hit some of the high spots and in the interest of conserving time will also discuss the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Park Service at the same time.

The Park Service has had to skimp along for several years but it has done

a remarkably fine job with the funds it has had. The number of people going into the national parks is increasing every year. Last year more than 21,000,000 people went into the national parks and it is expected a larger number will go into them this year.

Let me give you some of the instances. Out at a national monument, north of Flagstaff, the custodian has had to clean out an old cliff dwelling there and use it for the residence of his family. At Fort Laramie, Wyo., the custodian had to clean out an old cavalry barracks more than 50 years old, and his wife and four children lived there. At Rocky Mountain National Park the superintendent of the park has to go across private land in order to get to the Government property itself.

Those are some of the problems that face the Park Service, a service that has a fine, high type of personnel and we must realize that in order to conserve the great assets of this Nation we have to provide adequate funds.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has been cut to the bone in a number of instances.

Now as to the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Nation should have the benefit of research and the benefit of these studies that are being made with reference to diseases that strike fish from time to time. The funds that have been allowed are such that they will have to cut out the marketing news service, and the failure to have a proper marketing news service may result in a glut in a particular market at one time and a shortage in another. A disastrous glut in one market will cause the fishermen to lose more than the amount which is asked for. At another period of time when there is a shortage of fish products in another area of this country, the amount they ask for may be lost to the consumer. These funds are actually necessary.

I am hurriedly pointing out several items with the hope that we can work out these items, here, or in the Senate, or in conference.

Funds for fire protection in Alaska were requested but denied. The eyes of the country are turned toward Alaska because we are trying to work out the settlement and development of that great area. Fire may be disastrous in that great area, and it is important not only to preserve the forests and settlements but also to keep down the smoke, so that we might have air transportation there. I am calling these things to your attention, hoping that the bill may be finally whipped into shape and these matters taken care of.

Ground water study is another important item that has been cut to the bone, and the study stopped by limitation in the bill. I want to call this to the attention of the House. This is important and an amendment will be offered later and other Members will discuss it and I urge the adoption of an amendment covering this.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE APPROPRIATION

It seems to me that a primary obligation of the Federal Government is to protect its own property adequately and to provide for its management in such a

way that the public, which owns it, is able to make safe and satisfactory use of it. This general remark is directed specifically toward the national park system. In it are some of the most valuable possessions of the American people, established by Congress or under congressional authority, with the understanding that they would be cared for properly, given full protection against injury or misuse, and made available for public enjoyment. Responsibility for doing all those things has been placed on the National Park Service; but it cannot possibly meet that responsibility as it should be met with less than adequate funds. I am convinced, after examination of the committee's bill, that it does not provide enough to permit the National Park Service to perform its job satisfactorily.

Last year, with seriously insufficient staffs in the field and in the offices back of the line, the national park system had a greater number of visitors than in any previous year in its history—nearly 21,600,000. There is every indication that this year's total will equal or surpass that of last year. Director Drury of the National Park Service tells me that there has never been a year in which it was necessary to contend with so much vandalism. While, for most Americans, the correction of this situation is a process of education in the proper care of their own property, there is a minor percentage of those who visit the parks whose destructive impulses can be curbed effectively only by a show of authority, and that means having rangers constantly or frequently in those places where damage can be done most easily.

The National Park Service is endeavoring to re-form its forces after the terrific reductions to which it submitted, willingly, during the war. That is not an extravagant aim. The amounts provided in this bill still fall far short of making that possible. A continuing inadequacy of funds means overwork for employees in all the parks and monuments and in the regional offices and the Director's office; it means the ultimate loss of trained personnel; it means unsatisfactory service to the public; it can only mean ultimately serious damage to, or loss of, historic or scientific or scenic features that cannot ever be replaced. Savings here, carried to undue lengths as I believe they will be if this bill is given approval, will prove, in the long run, no savings at all.

The National Park Service for several years has actually had inadequate funds and has had to scrape along. They have done a remarkably good job under great handicap—not only handicap, but actual physical hardships to its personnel. In one area the custodian of a national monument had cleared out an old barracks and he and his wife and children were living in that. In another area they cleared out an old cliff dwelling. In another place a house just intended for a gatekeeper had to be used by the entire family. In one national park members have to go over private property to get to the superintendent's home. The interest in the national parks is rapidly increasing; more and more people are going into

the parks. Highly trained personnel must be kept, and our property preserved.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Other members will discuss the general problems of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Commercial and pleasure fishing, both, constitute an important part in the national economy. The fisherman, per man and per man-hour employed, produces more food than any other food producer in the Nation. He not only produces human food, but produces fish scrap that is used for fertilizer—plant food—and protein and oils for cattle, poultry, and hog food, as well as oil for industrial uses. An appropriation of \$401,000 was requested for the division of commercial fisheries leaving only \$75,000 for Federal research. The sum of \$400,000 represented no increase over previous years, while the cut to \$75,000 provides funds barely equivalent to those received 20 years ago. The proposed cut will terminate virtually all statistical surveys, research, and services for commercial fisheries. The study of international fishery economics would cease. The industry would be deprived of data with which to combat the great threat of competition from imported fish, shell fish bacteriology examination, aid to veterans in seeking to begin new fisheries enterprises, studies of Alaskan salmon waste problem, investigation of which has been made by five technical laboratories of the Fish and Wildlife Service would be virtually ended. A decrease of 40 percent in the appropriation of \$141,600 for the Fishery Market News Service would drastically curtail market news operations. The fish industry consists of so many small and widely scattered enterprises that the industry itself is unable to assimilate complete and accurate market information. This service is not only important to the fisheries but it is important to fish handlers and to the people itself. One day's glut of the market in the wrong area, and 1 day's shortage in another area causing the price of fish to ascend rapidly will more than wipe out the attempted saving.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management within the Department of the Interior has for a number of years been giving substantial revenue to the Federal Treasury. It is composed of the former General Land Office and the Grazing Service. In this Bureau there is a backlog of thousands of applications which if they could be processed speedily would enable private capital to be invested with resultant employment and benefit to the Nation. Instead of a cut there is actual need for additional funds for this Bureau because additional work has been placed on the Bureau in recent years. Members of Congress have been prodding this Bureau to dispose of many isolated tracts which would be more economical to have in private ownership than in Government ownership, but before this can be done it is necessary for surveys to be made. This bill also provides a cut in the field force of the Bureau and necessary land surveys and classification work and other field work necessary to the processing of the appli-

cations can be greatly expedited if the field force is adequate.

Alaska is one frontier toward which many eyes are turned and which we are all hoping for speedy development. One hundred and seventy thousand dollars for fire control and suppression work in Alaska has been disallowed. Fire control means not only the saving of property but it is of great assistance and probably absolutely necessary in safety in air travel. A growing population increases fire hazards, and one disastrous fire can cost far more than this item.

The Taylor Grazing Act has been of tremendous benefit to the Nation. Only \$373,000 has been allowed for the administration of 140,000,000 acres of public land.

On lands administered by the O. & C. Administration in western Oregon there is one of the finest stands of timber yet remaining under Federal jurisdiction. The estimated requirement for this Administration was reduced by \$44,300, notwithstanding the fact that this organization in the Bureau of Land Management is returning to the Treasury each year far more than it expends for administration, while at the same time makes a great contribution to the lumber needs of the Nation. There are also certain limitations in the bill that I do not feel was intended to be placed therein and which I will question members of the committee in the course of the debate. The public lands of this country are a great asset. We should have a complete stock taking and classification and study as to what these lands contain. This would be a great investment. To cut funds so as to merely hold the lands in trust and do nothing and find out nothing about them is false economy.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. I took the floor a few minutes ago, Mr. Chairman, to ask some questions of the committee with regard to range reseeding. I was delighted to find a favorable attitude of the committee in regard to that work. I would like now under this subheading to go a bit further with it.

As all of you know, a great portion of the West can never be cultivated in the sense that we cultivate land in the humid sections. Much of the area in my State and of the whole intermountain country as well as much of the Northwest and Pacific Southwest, is fit only for grazing or for forest production. Now, much of our land has been overgrazed. We have great difficulty finding range for the livestock people. I call particular attention to the overgrazing that has resulted on many Indian reservations. Time after time I have called attention to the fact that the Navajo Indian Reservation is overgrazed and the Indians have had to be reduced 66 percent in many cases in their permitted sheep units. But even so, they have overgrazed their range ground, and it is eroding.

Much of the silt that goes down the muddiest river on this continent to fill up Lake Mead washes off of the Navajo

Indian Reservation. Now, I think we can do something about that. I want to call attention to the fact that the lower Colorado River has a billion dollars invested in it. Why does not everybody living in the Pacific Southwest rise up here and say that Boulder Dam, Lake Mead, a billion-dollar construction on the lower Colorado, must be protected? How can you protect it? You can protect it by cutting out or minimizing the erosion that is taking place above Lake Mead.

Now, I was pleased to hear the committee favor experimenting. We are trying to reseed those areas from airplanes by the pelletized seed method. We have succeeded already on the Papago Indian Reservation in planting thousands of acres of range land with a drought-resistant seed, a seed that has been imported from Africa, that is, the Lehman lovegrass seed. It will flourish and furnish good food for stock where the rainfall is less than 8 inches annually. Other seed are used suitable to the climate, soil, and altitude.

We are attempting to cover vast areas not only in my State, for that is only a beginning, but all through the West. If we can make grass grow where it did grow 100 years ago or 50 years ago but where it does not grow now, we can enormously increase not only the livestock industry but the whole economy of the West. Let us say 98 percent of the intermountain area is fit only for grazing or for timber. It is a point of good husbandry to experiment, to reforest, and to reseed the range land. That is the thing for which I plead and am thankful it is provided here.

I mention particularly the Indian reservations because we made a start there last year and because there the need is most drastic. But it is needed throughout the public domain and in the national forests and also on private lands.

I talked with the biggest cattleman in the State of Arizona a few months ago and he said, "I have a large range. It is supporting four cows to the section." Many of you from the East can hardly understand that, four animals to 640 acres, yet that is typical range land all through the intermountain country. This man was interested in a private effort. If we can double or triple the carrying capacity of the ranges, which I think we can do, we ought to do it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman who is now addressing the House should be highly complimented for the great interest he is taking in this airplane pellet-seeding program. As I said before, I think it is one of the most important programs we have under way at this time to conserve soil and water. Being a great advocate of water and soil conservation myself, as is the gentleman from Arizona, I assure him that I want to work with him in every way possible to further this most urgent and important program that is now being carried on by Dr. Adams whom many of you know as an able, conscientious, honorable gentleman.

Mr. MURDOCK. Let me thank the gentleman again for his keen insight into the value of this work. Grass is mighty important and in more ways than might be first thought of. The history of the human family could be written in the well-told story of hay. In this program I am not alone thinking of increasing the carrying capacity of our ranges for livestock production but I am also thinking of the protection of the watersheds above our great reclamation dams and reservoirs. A properly protected watershed is as important an item in the total of a reclamation project as is a dam or canal system. This actual reseeding with proper seed pelletized for better germination and growth is one of the acknowledged features of a finished reclamation system. Thus this program bids fair to play a part in reclamation as well as range-land rejuvenation.

(Mr. PETERSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to provide for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation of health, development of resources, and relief of destitution of the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment of school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or erection of range cabins; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance, and operation of vessels; and for the administration of the Alaska native service, \$3,250,000.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARTLETT: On page 12, line 17, strike out "\$3,250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,069,000."

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, the Department of the Interior has a primary Federal responsibility in Alaska. Development there or lack of development depends to no inconsiderable extent upon the annual appropriation bill for that department. On an over-all basis, the subcommittee treated us in Alaska very well, and I am grateful for that, but some rather serious cuts were made. However, I have no intention of offering any amendment except with respect to this one item having to do with the Alaska Native Service.

Mr. Chairman, the appropriation allowed in this bill is \$819,000 less than was asked for by the Budget. It is \$469,000 less than provided for the current fiscal year. I have a lot of figures here which I could cite to you, but this is a proposition dealing with human health and happiness and human lives, and I do not think numerals and percentages could mean too much in that situation. The amount the committee has allowed, \$3,250,000, is a lot of money, I will admit that. It takes a good many ordinary income-tax payers to make up that amount of money. The amount asked for, \$4,069,000, is even more.

It is much more money than we got for that purpose a few years ago. The need arose on account of our neglect in the past. Primarily the need exists because nothing was done in the Territory with respect to the problem of curbing tuberculosis until the Congress acted last year and authorized the construc-

tion of one tuberculosis sanatorium. That sanatorium, while not actually built now, has an accessory building that is accommodating some patients. We will have to come before the Congress later for more money until tuberculosis is curbed. I think two additional sanatoria will be required. The job will take 15 or 20 years. A considerable amount of money will have to be spent during that period. But it will be an investment in humanity, an investment in our own country and for our own citizens. Our Indians, the Aleuts and the Eskimos, are not reservation people. They are full citizens and the process of their fuller participation in the economy of the white people is going ahead rapidly.

Mr. Chairman, if the provisions of this bill prevail it will be necessary to discharge from the sanatorium operated by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Seward, Alaska, about 50 patients. They will have to go home. They are not cured but they will have to leave the hospital anyway.

The hospital at Juneau, Alaska, a 60-bed institution, will have to be closed. The patients will have to be discharged.

We will be going backward instead of forward. We cannot afford to do that at a time when, perhaps properly, we are sending hundreds of millions of dollars and even billions of dollars overseas to feed the stricken people there. We should not neglect our own citizens.

I am mindful of a story told me by a school teacher at Point Barrow, Alaska. He said in 1929 one Eskimo out of 10 had tuberculosis. In 1943, 9 Eskimos out of 10 had tuberculosis. That disease came from the white people. The responsibility is ours. We must face it. We must give them a hand so that they can be cured.

Tuberculosis does not know when a fiscal year starts or when a fiscal year ends.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield.

Mr. OWENS. Does the gentleman have some figures to support the charge that these people will have to be released from the hospitals in bad condition? If so, would you give them to us?

Mr. BARRETT. Yes, surely; I would be more than happy to do so. I am told that under the amount suggested by the committee 23 day schools of the Office of Indian Affairs in Alaska will have to be closed. The Juneau Hospital which I mentioned, a 60-bed institution, will have to be closed. All private hospital services will have to be discontinued. Ten field nurses will have to be discharged, the other cuts will have to be made.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, we have given to the Alaska Native Service in

this bill for the fiscal year 1948 the sum of \$3,250,000. I will grant that it is a little less than what was given last year. However, it will not be necessary, I can assure my very good friend the Delegate from Alaska, to deprive any native a hospital bed. They can make the saving in other branches other than in the hospitals.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. BARTLETT. I agree that could be done in other ways. However, I am told it would practically mean a closing of all educational institutions as an alternative.

Mr. JENSEN. It is difficult for me to understand how it could possibly close any school. The committee has every respect for Mr. Foster, the Director of Indian Affairs in Alaska. I am sure Mr. Foster, being the very conservative, able, and frugal man that he is, will do a very good job for the Indians with the sum of \$3,250,000.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the Delegate from Alaska.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Education of Indians: For the support and education of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other educational purposes, including educational facilities authorized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; support and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient, or physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid in advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher educational institutions under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and binding (including illustrations); the support of an arts and crafts building at Anadarko, Okla., and Indian museums at Rapid City, S. Dak., and Browning, Mont., and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz.; \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That payment of tuition and care of Indian pupils may be made from date of admission.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MUNDT: On page 13, line 22, after the word "Arizona", strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the attention of the committee on this particular amendment because it is in the nature of correcting an injustice which I am sure was not intended by the committee, and which I am sure would never have appeared in this bill if the committee had had an opportunity to make a thorough on-the-spot investigation of the Indian educational situation in America.

We are now in the process of spending perhaps ten or twenty billion dollars in order to help the victims of German, Russian, Italian, and Japanese aggression in other parts of the world. I want to solicit your support for my amendment to appropriate an additional \$2,000,000 to correct one of the injustices done the only victims of American aggression, the American Indians.

I hope this committee will think through these arguments, think through this obligation for itself and then use its best judgment, without relying on the Members of the other body to correct an injustice which I sincerely believe appears in this bill.

I would like to direct the attention of the Members to page 36 of the hearings, where you will find that in fiscal 1947, for the education of Indians, \$10,000,000 was appropriated. That was last year. Because of the increased costs of education, which all of you know have taken place in your own community, in your own State, and in your own school district, very conservatively the Indian Office asked that for the following fiscal year there be \$11,865,000 appropriated for education. This was a small percentage increase, smaller by far than has rightfully been allotted to the teachers in the communities of every Member of this body here today.

But what happened? Because of a misunderstanding which crept into the hearings at some point or other the committee not only cut back this educational appropriation allotment to the figure which prevailed last year, which would have meant a reduction of some 15 percent, but they cut it back \$3,865,000. My amendment simply proposes that in justice to the American Indian, in justice to the Indian children who will get no education at all unless you approve my amendment, that we put this figure for next year at the same level it was for last year for educating Indians. For educating white children all of us have to put the figure much higher than it was a year ago. It is only decent justice that we deal equitably with Indian education.

May I point out also that this Congress appointed a subcommittee to study Indian conditions in 1944. I was acting chairman of that investigation. We made on-the-spot studies and brought back recommendations. We reviewed the situation in the field, brought back recommendations many of which have been adopted into law or incorporated in Bureau regulations and are working toward the dissolution, eventually, of the Indian Bureau.

However, one of our major recommendations was to spend a greater amount of money to educate the Indians to the point where they could be self-supporting, to the point where they could get off the reservations and be out from under the administration of the Indian Bureau. This would mean less money for some other aspects of the Indian Service such as the employment of bureaucrats and white officials in the Indian Bureau who do the administering. But here we find we are turning the clock backward; here we find we are perpetuating the Indian Bureau by denying to Indian children the education they must have if they are going to be removed from our tax burdens and get off from the reservations. What we are doing is in no sense economy; it is in no sense justice to the victims of American aggression, our first Americans, the Indians, the involuntary wards of the Government. These Indian children will get no education at all in

many areas unless this body acts favorably to support my amendment to increase the educational appropriation by restoring the \$2,000,000 cut which the Interior Department subcommittee has placed upon this particular section as against what was spent in fiscal 1947. It will still mean a reduction, may I say, of nearly \$2,000,000 from the estimates made by the Bureau of the Budget as the minimum educational requirements for fiscal 1948.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. OWENS. Will the gentleman state what the committee meant when it said:

The committee regrets that this obligation has not been met.

Do they admit they have not met the treaty obligations to the Navajo Indians?

Mr. MUNDT. Certainly the Government has not met those obligations; it has met them for 90 percent of the Indians of this country. The reason we have to keep on appropriating money to the Indian Service is because we have not educated the Indians to the point where they have an opportunity to be self-supporting citizens.

Mr. Chairman, when we deny Indian children who are the involuntary wards of our Government the education they require to become self-supporting, we practice short-sighted extravagance rather than sound economy. It is penny-wise, pound-foolish mathematics of the slightest sort. It is promoting a policy which will perpetuate the Indian Bureau forever rather than projecting one which will make possible its dissolution within a reasonable period of time. For every penny we save today by this type of economy we will be compelled to spend many dollars in the tomorrows to follow. Denying Indian children the training and education they require to support themselves off the reservation in the white man's economy is simply deferring the day when we can free our tax bills of the sizable annual appropriations this Government has been making to keep Indians alive without allowing them to get ahead for over a century and a half. In the name of both justice and good budgetary procedure, I solicit your support for my amendment to restore to \$10,000,000 the money to be appropriated for Indian education in America under the terms of this appropriations bill.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota for offering his amendment. I have been a Member of Congress for 3 years. Each year when the Department of the Interior appropriation bill has reached this floor I have spoken on the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I have been a very caustic critic during these 3 years of the Indian Service and I still am; but today I am placed in a very anomalous position. With the action of this committee in making such a drastic cut in the appropriation for the education of the Indians I cannot go along. Therefore, I am compelled to register my protest on the floor of this House because I am told that if this Committee concurs in the action of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations there will be something like 5,500 Indian children who will be deprived of an education.

Mr. Chairman, my State of Oklahoma has the largest Indian population of any State in the Union. We have one-third of all the Indians in the United States. In my State we have 12 Indian boarding schools. I am told that if the Committee concurs in the action of the subcommittee there will be a large number of those boarding schools that will have to close and something like 1,000 Indian children will be deprived of an education. In my State we have compulsory education laws. The Indian children go to our public schools the same as the white children. With the reduction of tuition item our State will suffer along with others. The cut is too big and will cause untold hardship on our school districts.

Mr. Chairman, one of the greatest indictments that could be made against this House, one of the saddest commentaries that could be uttered, is the fact that this Congress refuses to provide sufficient money for its wards. I am told that of the twenty or twenty-five thousand Navajo children, there are at least 15,000 or two-thirds of that number, unable to go to school on account of this Congress refusing to provide money for sufficient facilities. What a pity! We should hang our heads in shame!

Mr. Chairman, those 5,500 Indian children I spoke of a moment ago are not here today to speak for themselves, they are not here asking Congress to provide sufficient facilities for its wards. No. They are going to have to depend on the sense of justice of the House to provide sufficient school facilities in order that they may ultimately take their position in life along with their white brethren. So, Mr. Chairman, I hope that the members of this Committee will vote favorably for the Mundt amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

(Mr. STIGLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'Ewart].

(Mr. D'Ewart asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. D'Ewart. Mr. Chairman, I want to speak briefly in favor of the pending amendment. Tomorrow a subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands will hold hearings on six bills having to do with aid for Indian schools all the way from Michigan and Minnesota on West. It is to be recognized in this situation that the Indians are wards of the Government and do not pay taxes on their property or on their land in sup-

port of the local schools, which makes for a very difficult situation so far as the small country school districts are concerned that most of these Indians attend. Without the support that is rendered by the Federal Government they cannot provide the educational facilities because Indian lands are not taxable.

Therefore, when these funds are cut from the already inadequate amount that they had for that purpose, it means that those schools will either have to be curtailed or completely closed. They cannot continue with the education of those Indian children. There is demand all over the country for the emancipation of the Indians. Before they can be turned loose and put on their own they must have at least a high-school education, and if we are going to provide that, and since legal taxation cannot be found to provide the amounts that are needed for these schools, it is necessary that we have funds from the Federal Government at least to the amount that we have had heretofore.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'Ewart. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It seems to me that there are two reasons why you need more funds. One is that the entire Federal pay scale has been increased in the past year. Even if you were to have the same dollars that you had last year, you would not be able to obtain the same level of education. The second reason is that some schools are already closed. I was in an Indian school last year where part of it was closed off simply because they did not have funds to maintain that much of it.

Mr. D'Ewart. That is absolutely correct. These schools cannot continue because of the additional cost, and because they cannot tax the property of the Indians, and therefore the money must be had through this appropriation to aid these small country-school districts in educating these Indian children.

Mr. CWENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'Ewart. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. OWENS. Is there not some way of handling this Indian Bureau without taking it out on the Indian children in this way?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I would like to answer that question, because this very part deals specifically with the educational fund. This is not the general fund for the Indian Bureau. It is not a question whether it should be \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 which the Indian Bureau said was necessary. The committee cut that from \$12,000,000 to \$8,000,000, and I am asking to restore it to \$10,000,000, which is what they had last year, and which is still a 15 percent cut due to the increase given in teachers' salaries.

Mr. OWENS. It seems to me that they are aiming at the Indian Bureau. I say, is there not some way of handling this Indian Bureau without taking it out on the Indian children?

Mr. MUNDT. The committee has made a number of cuts, and nobody is asking to restore them, but to take it

away from the Indian children is unwise, it seems to me.

Mr. D'EWART. The Indian Bureau budget was \$54,000,000, and it was cut to \$36,000,000. We are not asking that those other items be replaced, but we do plead for adequate education where it cannot be otherwise provided.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. May I ask on what basis the cut was made for those children?

Mr. D'EWART. Would the chairman of the committee like to answer that question: On what basis was the cut made for this educational appropriation?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The basis of the cut was made upon the fact that the committee thought that the States in which the Indian population lived ought to assume some of this responsibility. We did not cut out all these educational facilities. We allowed \$8,000,000. Now, there are three States—Minnesota, California, and Oklahoma—where they are required to furnish education to the Indian children. I say with this modest cut, and with the burden of the Federal Government amounting to \$259,000,000, the other States should follow the example set by these three States, one of which has the highest surplus in the treasury in its history. There was some testimony given to us that the State of California can educate its own Indians and can do a better job than the Federal Government can do. That was the reason for the committee's action.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota.

The action of the Appropriations Committee with respect to the education of the Indian children left me rather stunned and puzzled, in that it seems diametrically opposed to the recommendations of the select committee of this House which made a thorough study of the problem in 1944. That investigating committee, as you will recall, was set up by the House under a resolution introduced by the able gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], who offered the amendment, and the committee, of which I was a member, did its work mainly under the direction of the gentleman from South Dakota who acted as chairman in the absence of the regular chairman the gentleman from Montana, Mr. O'Connor, now deceased, who was ill during a part of the time the investigation was in progress; and I say sincerely that we were blessed indeed in having available to us the ability, clarity of thought, and sincerity of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

That committee concluded that the eventual liquidation of the Indian problem, and the ultimate dismantling of the Indian Bureau, depends on the education of the Indian children, and it recommended expansion of that effort in line with an educational policy set out in that report.

Contrary to that report and in total disregard of its carefully considered recommendations, the Appropriations Committee, as the chairman of the subcommittee just said, now proposes to wind up the problem by drastically curtailing funds for Indian education. It is utterly incomprehensible to me. I hope Mr. MUNDT's amendment will be adopted.

In the report of that select committee of the House of Representatives to investigate Indian affairs and conditions in the United States, filed December 23, 1944, the following recommendations were made:

In large part, the eventual liquidation of the Indian problem and the dismantling of the Indian Bureau depends upon the degree of success achieved in the proper education of Indian children * * * the real hope of eliminating the need for an expensive and extensive Indian Bureau at some future date lies in the universal and judicious education of Indian children * * *. It cannot have anything but an unwholesome effect upon America as a whole if large groups of Indian children continue to grow up in ignorance through the failure to enforce compulsory education.

The goal of Indian education should be to make the Indian child a better American rather than to equip him simply to be a better Indian. Scholarships, student-loan funds, and other education stimuli should be provided so that Indian students will attend institutions of higher learning in greater numbers.

The Indian Bureau is tending to place too much emphasis on the day school located on the Indian reservation as compared with the opportunities afforded Indian children in the off-the-reservation boarding schools where they can acquire an education in healthful and cultural surroundings without the handicap of having to spend their out-of-school hours in tepees, in shacks with dirt floors and no windows, in tents, in wickiups, in hogans, or in surroundings where English is never spoken, where there is a complete lack of furniture, and where there is sometimes an active antagonism or an abysmal indifference to the virtues of education.

If real progress is to be made in training the Indian children to accept and appreciate the white man's way of life, the children of elementary age who live in violently substandard homes on reservations should be encouraged to attend the off-the-reservation boarding schools where they can formulate habits of life equipping them for independent citizenship when they reach maturity.

Your committee inspected off-the-reservation or boarding schools at Riverside, Okla.; Pierre and Flandreau, S. Dak. In each of them we found Indian children receiving praiseworthy education and living in desirable conditions. We believe that these schools and similar institutions should be expanded and emphasized.

The committee then recommended the expansion of schools of this type, and proposed that a junior-college program be included in the system of Indian education; a placement service to aid Indian school graduates to obtain jobs in communities where their residence would receive ready acceptance is recommended; more schools with cottage dormitory living facilities is advised:

It is of vital importance that Indian children in the elementary grades receive a sound educational background and that they are encouraged to read, write, and speak the English language effectively.

Some of the educational policies and procedures of the Indian Service were

criticized, and an effort has been made to effect the corrections recommended. Now the House Appropriations Committee appears to reverse the majority of the above recommendations.

While the Appropriations Committee recommendations are not specific, it has made a cut of \$3,865,000 in the education item of the Indian Service budget; \$630,000 of this it directed against public-school tuition contracts. The remainder must be absorbed through the closing of Indian Service schools. These schools may be divided into three classes, as follows:

Number	Type	Elementary, ADA	High school, ADA	Total, ADA	Budget estimate for 1948
18	Nonreservation boarding.....	2,690	4,060	6,750	\$3,882,794
32	Reservation boarding.....	3,895	1,605	5,500	3,228,371
241	Day schools.....	10,516	1,035	11,551	2,718,035
	Total.....	17,101	6,700	23,801	9,829,200

The cut to be absorbed is equal to the total cost of reservation boarding schools; exceeds by a half million dollars the total cost of all day schools.

It rests with the Indian Bureau to determine where this cut can best be made. Despite our general concurrence with the position taken by the select committee, as to the value often present in the boarding-school environment, it would not seem the part of wisdom to close the day schools. Indian Service day schools serve one-half of all the children in Federal schools—children for the most part who live in the heart of the great reservations, remote from any possibility of attending public schools. If these Federal day schools are closed, 11,500 children will be deprived of any possibility of obtaining an education, for there will be no place else for them to go.

Reservation boarding schools draw their enrollment from the same types of children, except that the children must in addition come from broken homes where they are deprived of adequate parental care by death, divorce, disease, vice, or crime; or they live in areas so remote from school facilities of any kind that they would otherwise be deprived of an education. If these schools are closed, the children now in attendance would have no place else to go. They would not be in reservation boarding schools if there were any other option.

Nonreservation elementary boarding schools are limited to similar cases of dependency, or remoteness from school facilities. Many of their pupils, however, are drawn from the open reservations, where public-school facilities are available; and where, theoretically, aid-to-dependent-children grants are available, or State boarding-home-care contracts are possible. These children have been admitted to Federal schools after State and Federal welfare workers have exhausted every effort to care for them by Social Security or State welfare provisions. In the high schools the same criteria apply, with the added possibility that pupils desiring vocational training to fit themselves for gainful employ-

ment may be admitted to Federal high school, where such instruction is not to be obtained in a local public high school.

The criterion of the Appropriations Committee that "the States have some obligation to the Indians and some aid could and should be extended by local communities, much assistance could and should be given to the Federal Government by the States and municipalities" could be applied only to the nonreservation school Indian group. The idea expressed a while ago by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], which apparently is backed by the committee, that the States should undertake the education of the Indian children in reservations is so preposterous to those of us who know the facts that we can hardly believe our ears. All land and all Indian property is nontaxable.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. I should like very much to know whether the committee tried at all to get in touch with the States to see what provisions they have already made and what willingness they would have to take over the responsibility for the education of the Indian children, as was suggested a few minutes ago.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I doubt very much that they did that, and if they had done that, they would have found that the States cannot do it, at least, my State cannot. In my State we have in addition to the Indian problem, the Navajo problem, the problem of the native Spanish-speaking boys and girls. The State is doing its very best to take care of them. This country took those people over along with the Indians but never has done anything for them. My State is desperately trying to educate the native children, the Spanish-speaking children of that State. It has its hands full with them and cannot possibly educate the Navajo children. If it tried to set up schools in the Navajo country it would be just utterly impossible, because the land cannot be taxed. There are no white communities in the reservation. There are hundreds and hundreds of square miles of Indian land with not a white community in it. It would be just utterly impossible to set up school districts and to teach those children through State funds.

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. STIGLER. I appreciate what the committee is trying to do in its efforts to get the States to assume their full responsibility toward the Indians, but until the Indian obtains his economic and social freedom he is still a ward of the Government. The question is a Federal one and should be settled in Congress by the Congress, and not by the States.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Absolutely. The very first thing we have to do before we can ever lift the wardship from the Indian people is to educate the Indians. The best place we can start it is with the Indian children. We have sadly neglected that in the past.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. Is it not a fact that within the gentleman's State almost 50 percent of the area of the State is exempt from taxation by the State government because it is Federal land?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is correct; it is Federal land.

Mr. MONRONEY. To say, then, that the Federal Government, since it exempts this land, either in the gentleman's State or mine from taxation, should ask the States to assume the burden of the education of the wards of the Federal Government, I think is a completely unfair approach. The committee should rectify its mistake and rectify it gladly at this time.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. It is the wrong approach to it. I know what the committee is trying to do, and we all want to do that. We all want to abolish the Indian Bureau when the time comes, but that is the wrong approach to it. Denying schools to the children will merely retard the day when the Indian can look after his own affairs without the wardship we exercise over him.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS].

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman—

I like best the golden West,
Where folks are what they seem.
I've been around and I've just found
That life ain't no dream.

Everywhere there is beauty rare
In the good old U. S. A.
But I'm from Oklahoma,
And I'll jump right up and say,

"Oklahoma, I've been a roamer,
But I'm coming back to you;
Back to the place where the rainbows end,
Back where the folks say, 'Howdy, friend'."

I know I'll never more be blue.
I'll tell you now, boy, about a cowboy
Who learned a thing or two.
I've got a home and I've got a girl.

And I'm going to say you can tell the world.
Oklahoma, I've been a roamer,
But I'm a comin' back to you.

I love the great State of Oklahoma. If you good people would come out there to the Golden West sometime, I think you would like it too. We have a great civilization out there. It is a great modern State. We have a great educational system and a great citizenship. We are living at a time, my friends, when the patriotism and the Americanism of a great many people is being challenged. But if you will come out West and to Oklahoma you will find that the Indian population is that type of citizenship that we can well be proud of. You never hear their motives questioned when it comes to their loyalty and love for our country. I tell you, you folks in my judgment are doing the wrong thing in cutting down on appropriations for the education of these citizens of ours. I draw the mantle of charity about you. I do not accuse you of any vicious attitude nor any ulterior motive of any kind.

I merely say that you just do not understand the problem. If you were out

there with us and could see and know the problem as it actually exists, I believe you would vote for this amendment. I hope you will vote for it.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield.

Mr. OWENS. Has the gentleman heard of any opposition to this amendment?

Mr. MORRIS. No, sir; I have not heard of any, but I am afraid that there may be some.

Mr. OWENS. Do you not think we had better vote on it right away?

Mr. MORRIS. You see I only have a few minutes and I would like to go into many other matters, but I repeat as I have said before that the Indian population is as patriotic a group of citizens as you will find anywhere. They are intelligent. They are the type of people we ought to help.

These youngsters ought to be helped in getting an education.

My friends, let us not forget that, after all, this country originally belonged to those people and we came over and took it away from them. Why should we on any occasion ever pinch pennies and stint ourselves in helping the original Americans? Why should we do that?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I was very much impressed by the remarks of the gentleman, particularly the first part of his remarks. As you know, you and I see eye to eye on a good many things these days.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. KEATING. I wonder what the gentleman's view is as to what extent the State should participate in the cost of educating the Indians.

Mr. MORRIS. I doubt seriously if my State or any State should ever participate to any extent other than the extent of participation by other States of the Union. I think it is purely a Federal and National matter. I do not see why any State should have to pay any more than its proportionate share of the entire cost. I cannot see that, because it is a Federal matter entirely. It cannot be anything other than a Federal matter, as I view it.

Mr. KEATING. You base that upon the fact that the Federal Government located these reservations in particular States without their participation in that decision and, therefore, the onus of the expense of education should fall upon the Federal Government?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes; I do.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. It would be fair if the right of ad valorem tax for Indian lands was given to us in Oklahoma, but failing to do that, then any Indian State must have Federal funds to replace this loss to carry on Indian education. We cannot educate the population living on land which is not taxed.

Mr. MORRIS. As the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] has observed, that land is tax exempt and

the State gets no return from it. Gentlemen, I hope you will support this amendment.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. ALBERT: On page 13, line 22, after the word "Arizona", strike out the sum "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$11,865,000."

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I offer this substitute amendment; and if it is defeated, of course, I will support the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT]. I do this because I have visited a number of these Indian schools and know they are in need of extra funds. They are going along now in a sort of makeshift fashion, doing all sorts of things to make ends meet. The 40-hour week, the pay raise, and increased commodity costs have come along since last year. Because of all these things, operating expenses have increased enormously. I therefore think we should go all the way with the budget in this particular item. No one has offered any amendment to increase the overhead in the Indian Service.

The elimination of tuition payments to States having Indian populations is manifestly unfair. The Indian has always been considered a ward of the Federal Government and so treated by the Supreme Court, by the law of the land, and by treaties. Under the circumstances it is not right for the Federal Government to throw the entire burden of educating Indian children on States and local communities. There are farming communities in my district where the schools do not normally operate for 9 months a year, in which over half the farmland is nontaxable. If you take away this entire Federal-aid program, as I understand this bill contemplates, you will throw on a portion of the farm owners of these districts the entire burden of supporting these small schools. That is certainly unjust when it is recognized that it is the result of a condition that exists because Oklahoma was required to come into the Union under an enabling act that exempted for all tax purposes all restricted Indian lands.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. In my own State, on the reservation of the Navajos, after those Navajos were placed in that desert, we agreed on a treaty that would give them a school for every 30 children. Today they have schools for between 3,000 and 5,000 children, and there are actually 10,000 or 15,000 children that have no education facilities whatsoever.

Mr. ALBERT. I am familiar with that situation, and I know that the distinguished gentleman is correct.

This bill also contemplates curtailment in our boarding schools. Mr. Chairman, those are homes for children who have no other schools to attend. No child goes to those schools except

orphans—children from broken homes and children who are so far from the ordinary public schools that they cannot possibly attend.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. Yes; I yield.

Mr. KIRWAN. The head of the Army stated that there were more Indian boys who volunteered to defend the flag of the United States than any race in the Nation.

Mr. ALBERT. That is correct.

Mr. KIRWAN. Does not the gentleman think it would be a good idea for the Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate us?

Mr. ALBERT. I would like to say along that line that the great Second Cavalry Division, which took the city of Manila, had many Indians among its valiant men. I know of three Indians who won the Medal of Honor, two from the Five Tribes alone. What other small group in this country can say the same?

I urge that you adopt my amendment because, in view of the salary raises, in view of the increased costs of all kinds, in view of the fact that these schools are already operating at a bare minimum, I think we should give on this one item all that the Bureau of the Budget has asked.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. The gentleman's amendment does not put back into the bill everything that the Indian Service has asked for. It simply puts back that which the President's Bureau of the Budget found absolutely essential to furnish a bare minimum of educational facilities. The Mundt amendment, if we adopt it, will reduce this by a million and a half dollars under the budget estimate.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Does the gentleman know whether the figure at which you have arrived is arrived at by the Bureau of the Budget in the same way they did all of these other figures in the bill?

Mr. ALBERT. That I do not know, but I do know that with over \$10,000,000 last year these schools had to curtail their activities considerably.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am sure there is not a member of this committee or a Member of this Congress, who does not want to give the Indian children proper educational facilities; but the fact remains that every year and every year we appropriate more, yet every year we learn that each succeeding year we have more Indian children out of school than we had the year before. There is something radically wrong with

this Indian educational system. And I believe one of the things wrong is the fact that the teachers must have a B. A. degree in order to teach little Indian children the first day they attend school.

Mr. STOCKMAN. In view of the fervent appeals made by the gentleman preceding me on the floor in behalf of Indian children in the United States—and I think they are eminently qualified in their statements, I think a most excellent case has been made in behalf of those children—I wish to give you a few of the facts as they appear to me.

In the budget there was the amount of \$11,860,000 for education of Indian children. The committee saw fit to allow \$8,000,000. In 1940 there was allowed by the Congress of the United States \$8,587,300 for the education of Indian children.

Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of educating the young people of this country, be they Indian, be they colored, be they white, whatever their denomination, creed, or social standing. I come from an Indian State myself. I grew up within 5 miles of an Indian reservation.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I cannot yield; I have not time.

I spent week ends on the Indian reservation playing with Indian children. I went to school with Indian children. I played games with them. And learned to know them well.

My observation has been that if an Indian goes to school and continues school to an adult that no matter what amount of education the Indian has it reacts unfavorably to the Indian. This is so because the Indian is not an individual who wishes to enter into the social strata and organization the white people of this country have developed for this country. The young Indian man when he reaches 21 would much rather hunt and fish and stay on the land of his forebears. If he does not do that, if that is not available to him, he goes off to town and with his education he thinks he is smarter than he is and acts accordingly, with the expected results.

Consequently we have an educated Indian on our hands who does not fit into our society. That does this country no good.

Now, if education helped these Indians, to the extent we wish, if because of it they were able to enter into our business life, if they were able to progress accordingly, then I think that all the money that we could spend on the Indians would be helpful to this country; but due to the fact that most of the education that is offered these Indian children against their will and against the will of their parents is ineffectual to their own well-being when they become adult men and women, I think the \$8,000,000 allowed by this committee for the education of sixty to seventy thousand Indian children—and may I say in passing that of the amount allowed by this committee it does not preclude a single Indian child from going to a boarding school. This money will be used to eliminate some day schools which I think are not as good schools as boarding schools for Indian children.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I judge from the gentleman's remarks that this thing of education is a pretty terrible monster.

Mr. STOCKMAN. To some people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired; all time on this amendment has expired. The question is on the Albert substitute for the Mundt amendment.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BUSBEY. A vote for this substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma is a vote to appropriate \$11,865,000 instead of the \$10,000,000 provided in the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota. Is that correct?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that is correct.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ALBERT and Mr. MONRONEY) there were—ayes 67, noes 112.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. JONES of Ohio and Mr. ALBERT.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 91, noes 124.

So the substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MUNDT) there were—ayes 91, noes 110.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. JONES of Ohio and Mr. MUNDT.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 99, noes 116.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including general support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care of Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children, and payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$488,910: *Provided*, That payment for the care of Indians may be made from the date of service.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to describe a situation and then to propound an inquiry to the chairman of the committee which has reported the bill.

The paragraph which has just been read deals with a fund for the welfare of Indians, including the relief of needy Indians. It is apparent from the comment that is made when Indian legislation is before the House that there are a great many people who are unaware of the obligations of the Government of the United States written into treaties and confirmed by Acts of Congress to-

ward the Indians and toward certain bands of Indians.

It happens that my congressional district has practically the same boundaries as the last great Sioux Reservation which was promised to the Sioux Indians forever. That condition existed until 1876. In 1874, when Custer and some of his troops went into the Black Hills to investigate why white persons were drifting into this territory which had been reserved for the Indians, a prospector attached to those troops discovered gold. By 1876 there were so many whites there that a treaty was forced upon the Indians to open their lands in violation of the Treaty of 1868 which had said that they might be divested of no land except by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the adult males.

Within the past few years the Indians have gone clear to the Supreme Court to test the taking of the Black Hills. The Court of Claims in a finding which was confirmed by the Supreme Court said that the Black Hills were not taken away from the Indians illegally, because the Government of the United States by solemn treaty confirmed by acts of Congress had said, "We are not taking this land from you; we are going to compensate you for it, and part of that compensation will be the education of your children and the care of your needy." The United States Supreme Court within the last 2 years has said, "Congress has been appropriating for the relief of the needy Sioux Indians and will continue to do so."

That was their answer to the Sioux, that the Congress was taking care of the needy Indians as payment for the lands of which they had been divested. How is the Government of the United States taking care of them?

Last fall I stood on the Standing Rock Reservation, where I was taken to see the places where some needy and aged Sioux Indians lived. They were living in tents that might at one time have been good tents, but then were so rotten and so patched up that they would no longer even take a patch.

During the past winter those people have lived in those tents with the weather ranging to 30° below zero. This spring during the floods, 27 Indian families in that area were driven from their homes by the floods. When I asked the Indian Office to do something about shelter for these Indians back in December and January, the Bureau advised that they could not do anything because the appropriation for the relief of needy Indians did not permit them to do anything for the housing or shelter of Indians; that the money could not be spent for that purpose.

You ask, "Why do not these Indians do something for themselves?" I know of an Indian family which was living in one of these tents and the wife had an allotment of land. She wanted to get patent to it so that she could sell it and buy a small house or even a new tent. The Indian Office said, "We will not issue a fee patent. You can use the \$40 annual lease fee if you want to but you cannot have a patent and sell the land." Of course, the \$40 was needed for clothing and food.

Those people are tied hand and foot. Yet, the Supreme Court says the Congress is going to take care of the needy Indians. Now, I want the chairman of the committee to answer me, Is there anything in his interpretation of this paragraph which will prevent the Indian Office in using this fund for the relief of needy Indians to prevent them from using it for shelter if that is the need that exists?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I see no reason at all why it should not be used for that purpose.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I thank the gentleman for that and I shall so remind the Indian Office that that is the gentleman's interpretation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the committee has seen fit to make any reduction in the item for the conservation of health. While this reduction is comparatively small, I think the amounts set forth in the budget were already reduced to the absolute minimum. The Talihina Hospital and Sanatorium is located in my district. This is the finest Indian hospital in America. It is one of the outstanding medical institutions in the State of Oklahoma. This hospital has a capacity of 237 beds. Early in the year as many as 212 bed patients were served in this institution.

In addition to this, numerous outpatients have been taken care of. The great work which has been done in maternity cases alone justifies every dime appropriated for this hospital. In addition to this, it has been a splendid training institution for the Nurses' Corps. Every nickel spent on this hospital has been an investment in the health and future strength of our country.

This hospital has had to undergo a very sad retrenchment program. Employees have been discharged, and at the present time, pending the appropriation of deficiency funds, only 125 beds are filled, despite the increased demands and needs. During the past year there has been an enormous utilization increase in this hospital. At the same time salary increases have been instituted by this Congress, and it is common knowledge that all operating costs have risen tremendously.

I can see no justification whatever for any cut in medical appropriations. In my opinion this is economy carried to an unhealthy extreme; it is false economy. It is well known that there is a general shortage of hospitals. Under the circumstances it is tragic indeed that any space in this great hospital should lie vacant. It means that many sick people, who should be segregated and hospitalized, shall be a burden on and menace to many local communities that have neither the means nor the facilities to take care of them.

Mr. Chairman, I have referred specifically to this hospital merely by way of

example. I am well advised that what I have said of it applies to almost every Indian hospital in the country. The matter is therefore one of national and not simply local importance. Under all the circumstances, it would appear to me that sound economy would dictate not a cut, but an increase, in the budget estimates for hospitalization. I trust that these increases will be made in conference both with respect to welfare and medical funds.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, perhaps I am in the same situation as other Members of the House. Many of us, at least I, know very little about what is in these appropriation bills until they come on the floor. I have all I can do to perform my duties on other committees. So, of necessity, I must rely on the Committee on Appropriations and on the subcommittee having the bill in charge and over the years that has been found to be a satisfactory method when a committee is economy minded.

On two occasions recently I have been forced to vote against increases because of our pledge to cut appropriations for 1947.

I do not know anything about these treaties with the Indians. I do not know what we promised them in the years gone by, but I do know mighty well what we promised the people just prior to the November 5, 1946, election, and that was that we were going to cut down appropriations and save the taxpayer a little money. So, having that in mind, I have had to vote against some things that my folks wanted. I do not know what the Congress is going to do, but it does occur to me that in addition to keeping our promises to the Indians we might keep some of the promises we made to the folks who elected us last November.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Red Lake, Minn.: School, \$46,000.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'KONSKI: On page 19, line 8, strike out the semicolon and insert "Hunter School District, town of Hunter, Sawyer County, Wis., \$80,000, as authorized by Public Law 677, Seventy-ninth Congress."

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, this is a believe-it-or-not story. The amendment that I have offered and which I hope this Committee will adopt is one which if adopted will not cost the taxpayers of the United States of America one red penny. The truth of the matter is the Government of the United States of America will make money on the proposition. If the Committee is interested in economy here is their chance to show it. If the majority of this Com-

mittee is interested in unloading the burden of educating the Indians upon the States and local communities here is their opportunity to show whether or not they are consistent, whether or not they are really sincere in that desire. I want to tell you what the situation is.

We have three Indian reservations in Wisconsin. One is in the town of Hunter, county of Sawyer. Seventy-five percent of the land in that area belongs to the Indian reservation and is nontaxable, brings in no revenue. Next, the taxpayers of that township support a public school, a public school which was built some 60 years ago, which was constructed to accommodate 30 students but which today houses 105 students, half of them Indians that are wards of the Government and that are the responsibility of the Federal Government to educate because we are the guardian of their funds.

Here is a school district. The county superintendent of schools called me in 2 years ago and said: "Congressman, here is our problem; we have 54 Indians in our school. Our school has been condemned by the State department of public instruction as unfit for housing; it has been condemned by the State board of health; it has been condemned by the local board of health authorities. With them it is a question either of closing the school and not educating the children or of housing them in a building that is not fit for human habitation.

Then the people came to see me with their problem. They said, "Congressman, since more than half of the students are Indians we believe it is a Federal Government responsibility."

Here is what I said to them, "For Pete's sake, don't try to unload the burden on the Federal Government because the Federal Government has more of a burden than it can carry with the national debt that we already have."

So we arrived at a solution whereby they could accept the responsibility and save the Government of the United States of America money. Here is what we did: We got enacted into Federal law at the last session of Congress which was passed unanimously by this House and which was passed unanimously by the Senate an authorization for an appropriation of \$80,000 to be advanced to this school district, to be paid back on a "recoup" basis at 3 percent interest per year. In other words, this is not a hand-out, this is merely an advance on the part of the Federal Government of \$80,000 to that school district which they will pay back in between 15 and 20 years at 3 percent interest, mind you. In other words, we are not asking the Federal Government to go out there and finance our responsibility. We are willing to take care of the Indians that are the responsibility of the Federal Government, but we need help. We are not asking for a hand-out. We want to pay interest on that money; and I want to say to you that the people of the State of Wisconsin pay their obligations with interest; they never default. Here is a chance for the Federal Government to have the people of the township assume part of the burden of the Federal Government and pay the money back with interest. Are you

interested in economy? If you turn the matter down by not accepting this amendment, I am reporting back to the school district that they should communicate with the Indian Bureau that they will not accept Indian students. Those Indian students then will be loaded onto the back of the Federal Government. You will then be compelled to go in there and construct a school of your own and provide teachers of your own to educate those children. As to the cost it will be a minimum of \$10,000 a year for the next 20 years.

Mr. Chairman, you have a clear-cut choice. If you are interested in economy, if you are interested in unloading that burden of educating these Indian students on to the State government, here is your opportunity. The decision you are going to make when you vote on this amendment is this: Are you going to advance them \$80,000, which will be paid back to the Government with interest at the rate of 3 percent as provided by Public Law 667 or are you going to spend \$200,000 in the next 20 years by the Federal Government?

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that my amendment will be supported to carry out the purposes of this public law. It is a responsibility we have since the law was passed by both Houses of Congress. I hope my amendment will be carried.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. Chairman, I recognize the force of the gentleman's argument and the good cause he presents; however, there is a regular procedure for handling items of this kind. The gentleman did make a presentation to the committee but we did not at that time have any official estimate of the Indian Service as to the amount that should be contributed. We did not have any screening by the budget bureau to determine what amount should be allowed or what may be consistent with the policies of the Indian Service.

I am very sympathetic with the gentleman's amendment but, in fairness to the committee, I think we ought to have a deeper study and the estimate presented to us in the regular way. I assure the gentlemen from Wisconsin the committee holds him in high esteem and will cooperate with him on this worthy project.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment at this particular time be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'KONSKI].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. O'KONSKI) there were—ayes 41, noes 82.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, having spoken at some length yesterday in

regard to the provisions of this bill pertaining to Indian education, I have reluctantly kept silent during the debates for the last hour or two on the various items which have been read for amendments. Having been a school man all my mature life, I find it difficult to remain silent even though I may have been very expressive yesterday concerning these items touching on Indian education, because I feel so deeply on this subject. Strange as it may seem, I want to speak now concerning some of the implications of this bill with reference to the economic problems and life of our southwestern Indians. Naturally, I will refer to Indian tribes in northern Arizona and particularly the Navajos.

That great leader of the Navajo people, Chee Dodge, who passed beyond only a few months ago, came to Washington last year with many of his tribal council members and made a most eloquent appeal, especially for education, but also for health facilities and hospitalization. It was because of his earnest presentation of the plight of his people that the Indian Affairs Committee of this House took special notice of their situation and evidently the subcommittee on appropriations, both last year and this year, turned attention to the problems of the Navajo. I think it likely that it was this visit by Dodge and his tribesmen which induced Secretary Krug to make a special visit to the reservation last September, at which time the Secretary of the Interior made a personal investigation of conditions on that vast reservation which as I have said is as large as the entire State of West Virginia, where 60,000 Indians are living on a wild, rough region on which 5,000 white men would probably starve. Right now I want to express my appreciation of the unfolding interest and increasing concern, in Congress and out of Congress, for these northern Arizona Indians.

In another connection I have spoken of the need to reforest and revegetate the overgrazed lands on this reservation, as it does produce most of the silt which is filling up Lake Mead too rapidly. True these Indians have been cut down on their permitted number of sheep units, which is necessary to bring the number of head to be grazed into line with the carrying capacity of the ranges. The sad thing is that the Indians have been reduced so much that they are actually in fear of starvation. An especially acute problem arises today because of the return of the Indian veterans of the Second World War and of their inability to carry on their livestock operations on a sufficient scale. It is true that the Government has furnished better breeding stock, has furnished dipping vats and water wells, all of which are badly needed and economically helpful. I believe that irrigation is possible in various parts of that large reservation, and I hope to see the same effort and enthusiasm to do for the Navajos and the Hopis what the Government a few years ago did for the Pima Indians through the building of the Coolidge Dam on the Gila River in central Arizona. A beginning has been made in this bill on pages 15 to 18 in this direc-

tion. I want to thank the committee for this beginning, even though it is sadly inadequate. I do not propose to offer any amendment to this section of the bill, but take this occasion to call attention to the need and ask for your continued interest and practical consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

The following appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forest and range resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires"; "Alaska native service"; and "Salaries and expenses, reservation administration."

Mr. JONES of Ohio (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of the bill under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs" down to and including line 8 on page 31 be considered as read and that amendments may be in order to any part thereof.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. MONRONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, I cannot let go unchallenged the remarks made here on this floor a short time ago by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN] regarding the Indians of this country and their education.

My very dear friend and able Congressman from Oregon in his remarks said that education was a bad thing for the Indian; that it made him unable to fit into the social scheme of America; that it made him feel that he was smarter than he actually was able to be, and indicated that education would cause him to hang around the pool halls of this Nation.

Coming from a State that has one-third of the Indians of this country residing therein, I would like to say that this is certainly not a true statement of fact.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I believe that is sort of an all-comprehensive statement of what I said, that I said all education was bad for Indians. I do not believe I made that statement. The education of the nature prescribed by this bill was not so good for the Indians.

Mr. MONRONEY. I trust the gentleman will leave unchanged his remarks as he made them on the floor of the House, and they will speak for themselves, and I will be glad to rest the case on what the gentleman said just exactly as was taken down by the shorthand reporter. I hope the gentleman will leave the remarks that way.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it possible that the members on the majority side are afraid

to educate the Indians because they might become Democrats?

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the gentleman for that observation. I would like to say that not all educated Indians are Democrats; that your own Vice President, Charlie Curtis, was an Indian, educated in the Indian schools. One of your great Presidents, Herbert Hoover, received part of his education in an Indian agency while his guardians, who were located there, were attached to the Indian schools in the West.

I would like to say for the Indians of Oklahoma that there are men like Senator Robert L. Owen, who was coauthor of the Federal Reserve Act. There were men like Charlie Carter and Bill Hastings, both distinguished Members of this House of Representatives. At present we have serving in the House of Representatives the gentleman from Oklahoma, BILL STIGLER, a distinguished gentleman, and there are many other men who have distinguished themselves who had a considerable amount of Indian blood. I certainly do not think that the gentleman's statement that education is a bad thing for the Indian will hold true either here, in his own State, or mine.

We have had many distinguished governors and other leaders who had Indian blood in their veins as well as many industrialists.

Now, he said he looked for the Indian to go back to his native habitat and hunt and fish. Oil wells grew up on the hunting grounds of the Indians. Formerly the Indians used to hunt and fish over all this great broad land of ours, but the white man has taken it over.

If the gentleman will put in the RECORD any place in this great land of ours where the Indian can still do that, I know the Indians of Oklahoma will be glad to have that information.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Beatty, Director of Education of the Indian Bureau, came before our committee and explained the deplorable condition which existed in the Indian Service so far as education and health was concerned. He pointed out especially that in the Navajo Reservation there is at this very time about 15,000 Indian children who do not have an opportunity to attend school because of insufficient school facilities.

We listened to Dr. Beatty at great length, and the committee made some suggestions. Then at a later date at my request Dr. Beatty was called back to the subcommittee to give further testimony because many of the members of the committee felt that something more definite had to be done for these Indian children as soon as possible. May I say that the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN] was interested in seeing to it that the Indian children have a chance to acquire the right kind of an education.

I direct your attention to pages 1382 to 1393, inclusive, of volume 1 of the hearings. If you will take the time to read, it will prove to you that this committee is greatly concerned about the Indian education problem and that we are trying to do something constructive

which will get these children into school at the earliest possible time. It is a national shame that 15,000 Indian children, our first Americans, in one reservation, do not have an opportunity to go to school at this time.

I have heard it stated on this floor many times today and yesterday that we are giving everything away to everybody all over the world and are doing things for children and people all over the world, so why can we not do it for the children of our first Americans? The size of the matter is, as I said yesterday and I repeat now, that we are giving so much away all over the world that we must be content in this country to get along with less, whether it be the Indians or whoever it might be. We must get along with less, quite a little less, because we have only so many dollars to spend. If we spend more than we should, we soon will have no money to spend for the education of Indian children or for the old and the weak and the infirm or anyone else here or abroad.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I am happy to hear the gentleman from Iowa say that he considers it a national shame the way we have treated the Indians of this country who need to go to school. It is worse than that, it is a national disgrace, as anybody familiar with the situation knows. Personally, I was shocked and appalled at what my good friend from Oregon said when he left the implication, I believe, that he feels that the more you educate the Indians the worse they become. If we accept that theory, certainly we are never going to be able to eliminate the Indian Bureau or to solve the so-called Indian problem. I hope I got the wrong impression from what the gentleman from Oregon said. At worst, I hope he merely misspoke himself. I shall read his remarks carefully tomorrow, and if he misspoke himself I hope he avails himself of that great congressional opportunity to revise and correct his remarks between now and tomorrow morning. So that they adequately express his true and complete convictions about America's responsibilities to our first citizens—our Indians.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not have to defend the gentleman from Oregon, for he is well able to defend himself, but I heard him say in the committee many times, and I agree with him, that the kind of an educational program we have now for the Indian children is not getting the job done. That is what the gentleman from Oregon intended to say if he did not say it.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that no one who knows anything about the Indians seriously contends that it is a mistake to offer them an education.

I am inclined to think my distinguished friend from Oregon was rather talking at random and, did not mean, and could not possibly have meant that he was opposed to educating the In-

dians. I think my colleague the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] is probably putting a meaning upon the language of the gentleman from Oregon that certainly he did not intend.

We in Oklahoma are proud of the progress that the Indians have made. Some of the most distinguished citizens of Oklahoma have been Indians. One of our first great Senators from the State of Oklahoma; Senator Owen, is still living here in Washington at the present time. He is past 90 years of age. His keen mind and intellect are still an inspiration to those of us who are privileged to seek his advice and receive the benefit of his counsel. I dare say that he can come before this House today and talk as intelligently now, at his ripe age concerning the current problems of the world as any man in this House, and perhaps much more so than most of us.

I am sure that this committee would not intentionally attempt to penalize the Indians, as far as education is concerned. There is a difference of opinion, as I understand, between some members of the committee. I do not think I have heard anybody, even from the other side of the aisle, say anything about this particular matter. Perhaps we are not giving them quite enough in this bill, but the committee apparently think they are dealing fairly with the Indians.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman think it is necessary for an Indian child in the primer grade to have a teacher who has a bachelor of arts degree, which is the requirement at the present time?

Mr. RIZLEY. I think that the Indians in Oklahoma and elsewhere are entitled to just as well qualified teachers as any other citizens. I may say further that it is my opinion that the Indians in Oklahoma want more than anything else—and I get most of this from my good friend the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER], from the other side of the aisle—is to be treated more like other citizens of the United States. Congressman STIGLER, who knows Indian problems probably as well as any man in the United States, has told me repeatedly during the past several years that it is shameful the way the Indians have been treated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the mismanagement of that Bureau of the Indians' problems.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I just want to correct one impression that the gentleman from Iowa has left which might erroneously convince some people that the educational program for the Indians is totally bad. He said, "Do you think it is necessary that a teacher have a bachelor of arts degree to teach children in the elementary school? Of course, a bachelor of arts degree is just 4 years of college education. We are not going to improve the educational status of the Indians by subjecting them to training

by poorly trained and poorly equipped teachers. We do not want political hacks and cast-offs teaching in the Indian schools just as we do not want them in the white schools. A college education is certainly no detriment to a teacher. It is no handicap. In fact it is of almost vital necessity if we are to have efficient and effective teachers. It is an advantage in anybody's school, and the Indian Office should be given credit for maintaining appropriate standards for the teachers in our Indian schools. Our Indians are entitled to a proper education.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. About 30 minutes ago I had a visit from my good friend the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and he said, "What we should do in this country is to put in the same system as they have in Turkey." He said, "The children of the upper grades teach the lower-grade children." Now, go ahead, Mr. MUNDT, and tell us about that.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield so that I may correct that misimpression?

Mr. JENSEN. Explain that to us, please.

Mr. MUNDT. I shall be happy to do so. I do not want you to think that my studies on the Greek-Turkish loan have gone quite that far in convincing me of Turkey's progress toward democracy. I did suggest to the gentleman, however, that in solving the Navajo problem in the Southwest, where there have no schools at all for more than 20,000 Indian children, that they might start in the Navajo country by following the example of the people in Turkey. He is correct on that. But I did not say the Turkish educational experiment should be carried over to the education of the Indian children generally. Unfortunately, unless we can increase this educational appropriation beyond the \$3,000,000 recommended by the subcommittee, however, we cannot even give our Indian children the rudimentary educational benefits enjoyed by the rural children of the hinterland in Turkey.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to say to the previous speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY] that he apparently does not recall that on yesterday I unequivocally stated on behalf of the minority members of the committee that we deplored the cuts that were made in this bill by the majority members for the education of Indians. At that time we pointed out the actual appalling consequences of the drastic reduction in amounts of appropriations requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

I yield back the remainder of my time. Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

I would like to say to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] in reply to this statement which he made a few minutes ago, that I am not at all

unmindful of the high contribution made to American society by people with Indian blood in their veins. I am very proud of those individuals. I salute them at the present time. My high admiration has always been for them. However, I would like to remind the gentleman of the fact that I was and am entirely agreeable to \$8,000,000 going to the education of some 70,000 Indians, and I submit to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] that \$8,000,000 for the education of Indians is not just what we might term in present-day parlance as "hay."

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, although I am not a member of the subcommittee in charge of this bill, that committee must have been informed of some of the things that a number of Members of Congress have heard about. I happen to represent the First Congressional District of Oklahoma in which there are more Indians than in any other congressional district in the United States. There are some 23 tribes or fragments of tribes in my district. Most of the Indians in my district attend white schools, the same as other people do. The Indians and the white children attend the same schools, for the most part, under the compulsory education system that we have. But I have received letters, and I am familiar to some extent, by virtue of my visits in the West, particularly in New Mexico and Arizona, where I have driven all over those States, with some of the conditions that prevail there under the supervision of the Indian Bureau, which are not wholesome.

Only 3 or 4 months ago I received a letter from one connected with a school at Crownpoint, N. Mex., a Navajo Indian school. This letter reads in part as follows:

James S. Stewart, salary is \$13,000, with his wife acting as his secretary, drawing \$3,200 and she also makes \$3,300 off the Red Cross, the work being done by little civil-service stenographers; Mr. Cooper and several others are drawing \$10,000 each; George Boza is drawing \$10,000, with an assistant drawing \$7,000, three stenographers drawing \$3,600 each, plus per diem which may run to \$5,000; Mr. Ford, at Crownpoint also, receives \$4,200, supervising grazing, his wife who is postmistress receives \$2,100 per annum, with the principals at the schools receiving \$4,200 per annum, not working, or doing anything worth while, being tyrants, busy-bodies and harassing those under them who do have to do the work, building up a shameful caste system on the reservation worse than the feudal ages and practices.

They have some 15 or 20 good schoolhouses nailed and boarded up out on the reservation herein referred to and have no intention reopening them, and when teachers apply for the positions as teachers they are promptly advised that there are no vacancies, and they either know, or by due or even reasonable diligence should know, that they have a large number of schoolhouses closed and nailed up that should be in operation and going concerns. Then they continually and continuously hound Congress to appropriate more money with which to build more school houses to nail and board up. They wish to follow the New Deal trend of spendings, flut-

terings, squanderings, striving to pull down and destroy. I am advised that there are as many as four people drawing salaries out of that reservation and all kinds of favoritism running rampant.

Perchance the committee which made a study of this bill has some such information before it.

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION. Let us say there are 70,000 Indians. We are providing \$8,000,000.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. That is my information.

Mr. ROBSION. That is a higher pro rata than is allowed for the white schools in many States of the Union.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. That is absolutely a fact.

Mr. ROBSION. And the teachers are getting much higher salaries than teachers in white schools in many States of the Union.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, earlier in the afternoon, during the course of the remarks I made, my friend the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] asked me to yield and I did. The gentleman made the following observation:

Has the gentleman forgotten a year ago when the majority of that subcommittee were members of his party, that the Interior bill was reported to the House with a 50-percent cut below the budget estimates?

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the recollection of the gentleman is not the same as my recollection on that.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The record will show that happened.

At the time I was discussing the appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service that have been made in the pending bill. The budget estimates show that for 1946 there was appropriated for the Fish and Wildlife Service \$6,239,325. The budget estimate for 1947 amounted to \$11,108,275. The committee reported out \$8,235,249; or a reduction of \$2,873,026.

When the bill went to the Senate the amount was increased. Then the bill went to conference and finally the item for the Fish and Wildlife Service that I was discussing was left at \$9,233,502, or a reduction of \$1,844,773. We all remember last year the controversy existing between the then chairman of the subcommittee and the former Secretary of the Interior.

The budget estimate this year for the Fish and Wildlife Service was \$10,338,300. There was reported in the bill \$5,960,320.

I realize the gentleman may have had in mind the whole bill, but at the time of the colloquy I had in mind, of course, the particular part of the bill, Fish and Wildlife Service, that I was discussing. I want the RECORD to show what the figures and what the facts are in relation to the colloquy that took place between the gentleman from South Dakota and myself insofar as the Fish and Wild-

life Service of the Interior Department is concerned.

I see the gentleman from South Dakota on his feet. Does he wish me to yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think I will get my own time.

Mr. McCORMACK. When that appropriation bill was finally enacted into law last year the amount had been greatly increased in the Senate, and in conference the increase over the House bill was very substantial.

We all remember last year the situation when the Republican Party solidly supported every one of the reductions that were made and the coalition that brought about the majority that resulted in the action taken last year. The fact remains there was no 50-percent cut in the Fish and Wildlife Service, as the figures clearly show and as evidenced by reports of the committees of last year. These figures are a matter of record.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make one more observation. On yesterday I said there were rumors floating around of a deal to increase some of the appropriations in this bill. I am wondering if that has not been consummated. I expect when it is reached in the bill in three or four places the committee itself will offer amendments to increase the amounts. If so, the people of those areas that will benefit, the projects that will have an increase, can thank the fight made by members of the Democratic Party yesterday and today for the action which forced the Republican majority to increase some of the items in the bill that had been so drastically cut.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the courtesy of the gentleman from Massachusetts in offering to yield to me, but I thought I might take too much of his time and should probably ask for my own time. Of course, the gentleman from Massachusetts is seeking to crawl out on a very small part of his speech. The main part of the gentleman's remark, which everyone will recall who heard them, was a general tirade against what Republicans were doing to the West in this bill as a whole. He was talking first of all about reclamation. That was the major burden of his talk, and the words which the gentleman quoted will show that I spoke of the bill as it was reported by the appropriation subcommittee for the Interior Department last year when it was under the control of the party of the gentleman from Massachusetts. I have in my hand here the report from the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior Department appropriation bill as it came to the House of Representatives last year.

The total amount of the budget estimates for the Department of the Interior, including reclamation, power, wildlife and everything else, was \$346,765,000. The amount recommended in the bill by this committee last year was \$174,000,000. You do not have to be much of a mathematician to note that a reported bill for \$174,000,000 is approxi-

mately 50 percent of the budget estimate of \$346,000,000.

Of course, the gentleman from Massachusetts, as I previously stated, is trying to crawl out on the fact that at the particular point he yielded to me, although I was standing on my feet earlier in his remarks, he was talking about fish and wildlife. Let us look at that. Last year the budget estimated \$3,000,000 for Federal aid in wildlife restoration. The committee recommended but \$2,000,000.

What did the committee do this year? Do you know what Federal aid in wild life restoration is? That is money for carrying out the Pitman-Robertson Act, contributed by the sportsmen themselves through special excise and stamp taxes. I recall quite distinctly that we had trouble getting it started in 1938 and at various times since due to the fact the tax imposed upon shotgun shells and other items which go to make up the fund go into the general Treasury before being appropriated for carrying out that aid to wildlife program for which levied.

Never before in the history of the Congress, so far as I can recall, has a committee of the Congress carried out the intent of the law and appropriated the full amount collected for the purpose. Never has a committee done what the committee reporting this bill has done in that regard. Before they had always cut down and cut back and never reported out what the sportsmen had contributed. In the bill this year which we are now considering, on page 71 you will find that the bill makes appropriations for carrying out the act of September 2, 1937 of "an amount equal to the sum credited during the fiscal year 1947 to the special fund created by said act."

In other words, this committee is saying there will be appropriated for the Pittman-Robertson Act 100 percent of the amount collected from the sportsmen during 1947 for that purpose.

It is true that does not show in the total of the bill because the figure itself was not used, but I understand the 1947 collections amount to about \$6,000,000. Last year, the committee held back on the money paid in by the sportsmen. This year, the Republican committee said, "We want to appropriate every dime that is collected under that head."

If the \$6,000,000 were given in figures, it would make the totals on fish and wildlife cited by the gentleman sound a little different.

Mr. Chairman, the RECORD should show that the committee under the control of the gentleman's party last year did come in here with a 50-percent cut on the Interior bill which I did recall quite accurately and which is now demonstrated by the figures from the report of last year. On the fish and wildlife item the committee has done better by the sportsmen of this country than has ever been done before in the history of the Congress.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Supplementing what the gentleman is saying regarding the figure of \$15,000,000 having accumulated that the sportsmen

have paid in, as the gentleman has so well said, the sportsmen will not only get the money collected from the sale of stamps, but also the \$6,000,000 fund collected from the taxes derived from the sale of shells and other things.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman has served on the select committee on wildlife restoration and knows whereof he speaks.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am surprised that the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota would undertake to draw a comparison between the record of the Democratic Party and the record of his party with respect to reclamation. From the year when the Reclamation Act was passed in 1902 up to the day Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated, there had only been appropriated for reclamation a total sum of \$260,000,000. It was in fiscal 1934 that the golden era of reclamation and development of the West began. Since that time, from 1934 to 1947, inclusive, there has been made available for reclamation projects of the West under the leadership of a Democratic administration and a Democratic Congress a total sum of \$940,000,000.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. Not just now.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I hope the gentleman will yield before he completes.

Mr. GORE. I will do my best to do so.

I doubt if the people who live in the Central Valley of California, whose Governor asks that the budget item of \$20,000,000 be increased to \$40,000,000, will be very much impressed with the devotion of the Republican Party to reclamation when they realize that instead of giving consideration to the request of their Governor who received the nomination of both political parties, the subcommittee gave it a 66⅔-percent cut and recommended an appropriation of only \$6,000,000.

I doubt if the veterans who have priority for resettlement rights or who are waiting on a long list to settle upon the reclaimed land of the Columbia Basin, one of the greatest irrigation projects undertaken in the history of man, will be very much impressed with the interest in reclamation projects of the West when they read the speech made by the distinguished and able gentleman from Oregon yesterday, who told us that this bill did not represent the majority view of the subcommittee which heard all the evidence, and listened to all the testimony, but that it was, instead, a sledgehammer job, a bill of the Republican leadership, and when the subcommittee undertook to work its will, in the words of the distinguished gentleman from Oregon, a "big bad wolf" was threatened to be called in. Therefore, the bill came out, not as the majority of the committee that considered it wished it to be, not as they thought it should be, but as the Republican leadership deemed it should be. That leadership comes not from the West, or at least the people of the West will come to one conclusion inescapably, that the Republican Members of Congress from the West are not the con-

trolling influence in the party policies of their Congress.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If the gentleman will yield, the gentleman is doing so well in describing the spending career of the President who occupied the White House between 1934 and 1942, when he compares the reclamation appropriations in the period going back to 1902, that I thought he ought to go a little further and compare the total appropriations for all fields of Government between 1934 and 1942. He could have demonstrated that in those 8 years the party of which the gentleman is a member, under the leadership of the man who was then in the White House, spent more for the causes of Government than was spent from the beginning of the Union in 1776 until 1934.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I always enjoy listening to my good friend from Tennessee, a member of the committee. There is one thing that can be said about him which I think is very noteworthy especially in this debate. At least he writes his own speeches, or he delivers from the floor extemporaneously. Yesterday a member of the Interior Department pretty close to the Secretary called my office and said, "This is the busiest place you have ever seen. For the past week everybody who could write a speech of any kind has been writing speeches for the Congressmen to deliver up there to blast the majority members of the committee." So we have listened to these canned speeches to no end. But I say again the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] is not in that category. He gets up and says what he thinks. But I want to remind him of one thing, that were it not for the money, the dollars, the millions and billions which the Republicans saved in the previous administrations before 1933 his party would not have had this almost \$1,000,000,000 to spend for reclamation and for the million and one other New Deal useless spending schemes, which we of Congress are determined shall and must come to an end.

The Clerk read as follows:

The following sums are appropriated out of the special fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 441), and therein designated "the reclamation fund," to be available immediately.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I call your attention to a matter that I think would not be known to those persons who do not live out in the West. On page 33 the bill states:

The following sums are appropriated out of the special fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the Reclamation Act and therein designated "the Reclamation Fund."

The reclamation fund is a fund that comes into the Treasury and is merely a bookkeeping item, you might say, out of various sources.

In the act of 1902, when the reclamation law was first written, it provided that certain sources should be available to build up this fund. Briefly, they are the following:

Sale of town lots in reclamation projects; moneys from royalties and rentals from the sale of potassium.

On February 25, 1920, this was modified so that they only got 52½ percent from the sale of potassium. On June 10, 1920, the sale of reserved lands in reclamation projects, and on June 10, 1920, 50 percent of receipts from certain leases by the Federal Power Commission for use in national forests.

The only question I want to bring home to the Members is this: whether this is going to be a pattern for future expenditures and future appropriations for reclamation projects. If so, we are going to be in a very bad situation. In other words, that reclamation fund is a revolving fund coming out of certain accretions from certain Federal expenditures in the sales of land, leases, and so forth. As a matter of fact, all of the money for the large projects in the last few years in the Central Valley of California and the Grand Coulee and other similar projects of that kind have come out of the general fund. There is nothing wrong with taking this money out of the general fund for this reason—that a certain portion of these multiple-purpose dams—what they call compensable—all the money used for irrigation and all the money used for the hydroelectric development features of the project is paid back into the Treasury, dollar for dollar, and if we are relegated to a trust fund it will cause the development of these projects to trickle down to practically nothing.

In the appropriation you are making in this bill for the Central Valley water project if the size of the appropriation is not materially increased hereafter, it will take us 27 years from today, according to the Bureau of Reclamation, to finish the project. We now have \$180,000,000 in it, and until it is finally completed we will not get very little compensable money out of that project, and all of the \$180,000,000 will be virtually wasted until the water gets to the land and until the electricity is distributed. We do have a small income from electricity which we hope we can build up. As soon as the canals are dug we can build that fund up from the sale of water to the farmers.

I just want to point out that I hope this is not a pattern which the Committee on Appropriations is going to follow in the future. In my opinion, members who are not familiar with the problems of the great West might think this is a very good plan. Those who are opposed to appropriations for these great projects could use this kind of plan to kill these projects off by this slow type of appropriations. I am merely pointing this out to you and giving you this word of warning. I hope and pray this is not a pattern we are going to try to carry out in future appropriation bills for the Department of the Interior. We must get money from the general fund to expeditiously finish these great projects. Only in that way can recompense

for the money advanced be started and the project finally be paid off.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL OFFICES

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices): For expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1948, including personal services in the District of Columbia, in the administration and performance by other than project offices of Bureau of Reclamation functions, \$3,000,000, to be available for the purposes, among others, specified under the head "Operation and maintenance administration," Bureau of Reclamation, in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expenditures for operation and maintenance administration to the same extent as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That in addition to the foregoing amount there may be transferred to this appropriation from other appropriations made to the Bureau of Reclamation not to exceed \$6,500,000 for work to be performed for the benefit of specific projects: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$150,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CARROLL:

On page 33, lines 17 to 21, strike out "*Provided*, That in addition to the foregoing amount there may be transferred to this appropriation from other appropriations made to the Bureau of Reclamation not to exceed \$6,500,000 for work to be performed for the benefit of specific projects" and insert "*Provided*, That in addition to the foregoing amount there shall be available for expenditure under this appropriation any sums transferred thereto for work performed or to be performed for the benefit of specific projects or undertakings for which other funds or appropriations are available."

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I may say to the Members of the House that the sole purpose of this amendment is to reestablish and reincorporate in this bill the old provisions of the 1947 and other appropriation bills. I should like to direct my remarks particularly to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES]. I debated this subject yesterday and asked the gentleman to sleep upon it and see if he could come to a conclusion. I appreciate that it is the desire of the Members on the left to save money, and I ask you to consider this most seriously. There is no saving of money in this provision of the bill, and there is no addition of any money in the amendment that I have offered.

Here is the sole purpose of the amendment: This bill provides, as it now stands, that there shall be a limitation of \$6,500,000. The old law was that there was no limitation. This is what I am getting down to in a few words: In Denver, the heart of the reclamation area, there are about 1,300 engineers who do the designing and supervision of construction for all of the great dams of the West. This is the group that has done that work for Grand Coulee, Shasta, Boulder Dam, and for all of the continuing, going projects today. There is no saving here. I am giving you a legalistic argument now. In this bill under "General offices," on page 33, all you do, if this

bill is passed, is dispersed that great engineering force in Denver. You break it up and force them out into the different projects areas. You will not save any money, for it is vital and essential that this designing and construction work continue. You yourself want that, I am sure.

Let me say again to the Members, this is no idle amendment. This is no political gesture. This is of vital importance not only to the people of the West but to all of the people of the Nation who are interested in a continuation of these great reclamation problems.

If I may have the attention of the gentleman from Ohio, I should like to ask him a question if the purpose of this legislation was to really disperse that great engineering force. I am sure the gentleman is aware that 50 nations of the world have sent their engineers to the Reclamation Bureau for instruction and information. This is the greatest engineering force in the whole world today. I am confident that this bill will disperse that force. I ask the gentleman from Ohio if there is some hidden purpose here that is not apparent to me. I have read the record. I see it nowhere in the record. Again I say to you, you will not save a dime, because if you attempt to place a limitation upon this, nowhere in your bill, not a single place in your bill, will you prevent the Bureau of Reclamation from assigning men to the various projects.

Let me explain that further for just a moment. For example, the work on Grand Coulee is going to continue. Do you know that in Denver the designing engineers on that dam are set off in a small area, and they are paid from that project? That is true of the Davis Dam; that is true of the Big Thompson; that is true of every dam that is under construction in the United States.

I made a suggestion to the gentleman from Ohio when we were talking about what to do with the power division. What did the gentleman say when the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], asked him, "How do you intend to take care of the power division?"

The gentleman says it will be taken care of by the great engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation; and that is true if that is the intention—it could be; but the gentleman said that we are spending \$12,000,000 for that purpose but not doing it under this bill. As I say, this is not a partisan, this is not a political matter. It is vital to the interest of the reclamation program. I sincerely trust you will accept this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Colorado proposes to remove a limitation in the bill of \$6,500,000 for the Denver, Colo., office.

In the fiscal year 1946 Denver had \$5,034,875 to spend. That was the actual expenditure. Then you will remember they had a large amount of funds on which the President operated and on which he is still operating. There is still \$85,000,000 frozen by the President. He lets them spend only \$130,000,000 this fiscal year. Earlier he was going to let them spend only \$85,000,000. Then on the eve of the election, in October, he raised the amount to \$110,000,000 for construction projects of the Bureau of Reclamation and as he permits presently the amount for construction for this fiscal year will be \$130,000,000.

Let us see what happened to the engineers in the Denver office. Instead of their taking a cutback they took an increase from \$5,000,000 to \$14,000,000. If that is not loading the old engineering office to the gunwales enough to do engineering for all public or private engineering jobs put together in the 17 Western States and all the engineering for the States and counties too, then I do not recognize a loaded pay roll when I see one.

We have put a limitation of \$6,500,000 for engineering. That is a substantial increase over the expenditure for 1946. We feel, therefore, that we have been very liberal to the Denver engineering office. We have provided an amount of money for the next fiscal year which we think is consistent as an engineering job, \$6,500,000.

If, as the gentleman suggests, they take some of these construction fund appropriations that we have voted, to build irrigation projects upon the land to provide for the natural development of that great territory in the 17 Western States and they divert and pervert the intentions of the committee, the will of Congress expressed in this bill and use that money to take care of a loaded pay roll, then we will find other means of putting other limitations in the bill next year so that they cannot get away with it.

I ask that the amendment be voted down.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. I did not quite understand the purpose of the proviso until I heard the gentleman's remarks because it does not appear in the Record. As I understand the real purpose, then, it is to cut in half that great engineering staff. Is that the purpose?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The real purpose is to raise them by about \$1,500,000 over what they actually spent in 1946.

Mr. CARROLL. Then the gentleman was wrong when he said to the minority leader that you had added \$12,000,000 for engineers for the Power Division.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I was entirely correct, because instead of \$12,000,000 they are spending \$14,000,000.

Mr. CARROLL. Then the committee has delegated the work of the Power Division to the engineers and the gentleman said to the minority leader, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] that the amount was \$12,000,000. Now the gentleman wants to cut it to \$6,500,000.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. And they will have \$1,500,000 more than they had in 1946. The construction program presently is frozen by the President. There is, therefore, plenty of money to take care of the job of marketing flood-control power in Washington, right here in the head office of the Bureau of Reclamation. Even in the Secretary's Office we allowed a couple of hundred thousand more than he had on the basis of 1938 personnel. But the Denver office presently has \$14,000,000 instead of \$12,000,000 which I reported to the majority leader.

Mr. CARROLL. I do not speak to that point, I speak to the point of the continuation, the necessity for the continuation of designing and supervising these contracts, notwithstanding the stoppages as a result of the war. They must continue to design and carry out the great reclamation projects of the West. Is that the purpose of this engineering group?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Certainly on the basis of money that it spent in 1946 and the amount of engineering it did, \$6,500,000 is consistent with the amount of money the President allowed the Bureau of Reclamation to spend this year and the amount we are allowing them to spend next year.

Mr. CARROLL. I had hoped that the gentleman from Ohio would accept this amendment. I heard his remarks here about the freezing of funds and I heard nobody contest that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

General investigations: For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to reconstruction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power Commission, \$125,000, which may be used to execute detailed surveys, and to prepare construction plans and specifications: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 percent of the estimated cost of such investigations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report the estimates for which are not based upon current prices and costs.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language contained in line 13 beginning with the word "*Provided*" down through line 18 to the colon, page 34, for the

reason it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] desire to be heard on the point of order? The point of order is that this is legislation on an appropriation bill, not authorized by law.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is conceded. The Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STOCKMAN: Page 34, line 11, strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$2,500,000."

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, the amount allowed by the budget for this item—

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a point of order against this amendment, but will reserve it for the moment.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that comes too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio makes a point of order. The gentleman from Oregon had already been recognized and had started debate. The Chair wants to be extremely fair and not too technical, but that is the situation. The Chair is constrained to hold that the point of order comes too late.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the previous point of order was only made to language appearing in lines 13 to 18, ending with the word "Investigations," is that correct?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

The gentleman from Oregon will proceed.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, the amount allowed by the Bureau of the Budget for the item entitled "General Investigations," and I will explain to you in just a moment as to what is the detailed procedure of that department was \$5,000,000. The committee allowed \$125,000 which in my analysis is a most inconsequential amount.

I propose in my amendment to make that \$2,500,000. I am willing to admit that I think the amount is probably insufficient, but I am also willing to settle for that much in view of the economy wave that is in progress in this Nation and to which I subscribe.

The amount of \$125,000 allowed by the committee is only 2 percent of the amount allowed in last year's budget. It is about \$7,000 apiece for the 17 Western States. It is not enough money to even pay the terminal leave of the employees already employed in this department of the Bureau of Reclamation. The amount is irrelevant, insignificant, and in my opinion, it is a ridiculous and absurd amount for this committee to allow for such an important work. Why is this

work important? It is important because it is the brains, the foundation, and the cornerstone of the Bureau of Reclamation. It has aptly been said that there is no substitute for knowledge, and this is the knowledge, the fountainhead of knowledge, for the Bureau. What the Department does is determine in advance just what reclamation projects are most feasible to be recommended to the Congress.

I submit to you that this comparatively small sum of only \$2,500,000, and even if it were \$5,000,000, is very, very small in comparison to the hundreds of millions of dollars it will undoubtedly save in future years, by reason of the Bureau being able to recommend only those projects which are entirely sound and feasible. Now, it determines which is sound and feasible by these means: It gauges the stream flow. It determines the site or place where the dam should be located. It undertakes to determine the sort and type of soil in the proposed acreage to be irrigated. It determines what the people in the district think of the proposed project. In short, it undertakes to learn in advance whether or not this proposed project will pay its way.

Let me say at this point that the Reclamation Bureau has a record up to date of 97½ percent repayments in the funds to the United States Treasury of the money which has been loaned to it, and to destroy the fountainhead of knowledge, the basis for all future planning for this Department, is, in my opinion, one of the most ridiculous things we can do.

In summation of the reasons why I think this Department should be given this comparatively small amount, let me say this: In the first place, if this small amount of \$125,000 is allowed to stand, it will kill all the irrigation programs at the grass roots. It will injure the present and future income of the National Treasury. It will stop the progress of the last great frontier of America and the benefit that will accrue from this. We will be declaring that the House of Representatives is in a stagnant frame of mind, and I do not believe that to be so. This Nation was not built on that sort of a policy and this Nation will not progress on that kind of a policy. It is not in any way partisan politics.

Gentlemen, I submit to you that this is intelligent planning for the future progress of a wide-awake and progressive America.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. During the war we kept talking about getting ready in case there should be unemployment, to be ready to take care of the soldiers. Now, when we cut off all of these investigations, if there should be a depression in about 2, 3, or 4 years, all this investigatory work, which would get the projects ready, would be lost.

Mr. STOCKMAN. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate

on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Oregon is exactly correct in the statement that he makes in reference to this particular appropriation for engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to reconstruction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies to be carried on by said Bureau.

Mr. Chairman, in the western half of the United States, and I am speaking of half of it in area, beginning at some point in the neighborhood of Kansas, which is about the mid-point of the United States, there is not enough rainfall to support the ordinary growing of crops. On the other hand, when water is conserved and brought to those areas it is very fine productive land. The gentleman from Oregon who preceded me lives in that part of the world, as do I. He joined with us not long ago to go out to California to see a certain project there, the Central Valley project. We arranged a very satisfactory visit for him, I understand, and permitted certain facilities in the nature of an airplane which he might use to fly over that great project. He comes back to you with the truth. I only wish that the other gentlemen on the subcommittee would take the trouble to actually go into the area for which they are making appropriations and find out what it is all about. The gentleman from Iowa I know has been there and fully understands the problem.

Mr. JENSEN. I have zigzagged back and forth in a station wagon and on foot up and down from one end of the State to the other, I want the gentleman to know.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman from Iowa has done that, as I just said. I was not looking at him when I made the previous statement. I know that he is fully cognizant of the needs of that area and he knows that not only is every dollar which is put into these projects repaid to the Federal Government, into the reclamation fund, but through the added income of the people of that area great sums of taxes are paid to the Treasury of the United States. The great State of California is the third largest taxpaying State in the Union, and of course I will have to take the enormous cigarette tax paid by the State of North Carolina into consideration. I trust that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL].

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, yesterday and today I supported the posi-

tion of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN]. It is so sound that no thinking Member of this body can deny the full import of his amendment. This follows the amendment I tried to offer and gives you some idea of what is afoot in this Congress. Are we to destroy all the great reclamation projects in the West? If you pass the bill in its present form you will limit all future investigations. You will stop any reclamation work being done under the Eighty-first, Eighty-second, and Eighty-third Congresses. In other words, reclamation will die on the vine because you are cutting its roots by this very action.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARROLL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Will not this sort of investigation be the very method by which the Appropriations Committee can make the right kind of appropriations and make feasible appropriations?

Mr. CARROLL. Exactly. Before these great projects can come before the Congress an investigation to determine their economic feasibility must have been conducted.

That is the very thing that Congress should be most interested in—to find out whether or not it is proper to appropriate money from the Treasury of the United States for reclamation projects. That is the very purpose of this great investigating group. I sincerely hope, notwithstanding the fact that my other amendment, which was so important, was lost, that the committee will not reject this one, which is equally important to the West and to the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH].

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon. I had planned to introduce a similar amendment. However, I will follow the leadership of the gentleman who is a member of the subcommittee handling this legislation, and heard all of the evidence presented to the committee concerning the needs of the Bureau for funds with which to continue the surveys of proposed projects. I feel that certain reductions in appropriations for reclamation, as well as all other Government activities, are in order, but I submit it is highly important to carry on necessary investigation work.

By thorough investigation we have the opportunity to determine what projects are feasible and those which cannot be justified. In my district, Mr. Chairman, the Bureau of Reclamation has been making extensive and exhaustive studies over a long period of years of a project which is known as the Gunnison-Arkansas Transmountain Diversion project. This project contemplates bringing water from the Colorado River on the western slope of Colorado through tunnels to the eastern slope, where it will be applied to land located in the Arkansas Valley. This project would provide supplemental

water for about 300,000 acres of land which is now under cultivation, and would bring something like 337,000 acres of new land under cultivation.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. Is it not true that the Bureau of Reclamation has been conducting investigations on 35 river basins and subbasins and 115 different projects and that the effect of this provision in the bill will be to practically suspend all of these investigations that have been carried on?

Mr. CHENOWETH. The gentleman from Wyoming is correct. I do not have the detailed information as to the exact number of projects, but the Bureau of Reclamation has been making extensive studies on proposed projects located in many areas. Mr. Chairman, I am very much interested in this amendment and hope it will be adopted by the House. I feel it is in the interest of economy to check over very carefully these projects which are being proposed. The Bureau should be given sufficient funds to carry on the investigation work in which they are now engaged.

Some of these projects involve large sums of money. Congress is entitled to have full and complete information before deciding on those selected for construction. I referred a moment ago to the Gunnison-Arkansas project in Colorado. This is a large project. Proposed plans call for the expenditure of several hundred million dollars. The amount already spent for this survey will be wasted unless the Bureau can complete its investigation and submit a report.

There is a great deal of interest in this project. A nonprofit corporation known as the Water Development Association of Southeastern Colorado has been formed to develop the same. This association is composed of leading business and professional men of southern Colorado who are anxious to see the report on this project completed at the earliest possible moment.

The Bureau of Reclamation has an office in Pueblo, Colo., which has devoted much of its time to the survey of the Gunnison-Arkansas project. I am advised that this office would be compelled to close if these investigation funds are reduced too low. I have received many wires today from citizens and civic organizations who are greatly concerned over the situation. They do not want to see this work abandoned. There is a shortage of water in the Arkansas Valley. The Bureau is conducting this study to determine if there is any excess water on the western slope that can be diverted to those who need it so badly on the eastern slope. The Bureau hopes to have its report ready this year. I understand the field work is about completed, and it is now a matter of compiling the data and information that has been obtained over a period of several years.

Mr. Chairman, I have the highest respect for the chairman and every member of the subcommittee. I realize it is a most arduous task to prepare this annual appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior and its many agen-

cies. I am sure the committee has acted honestly and conscientiously in arriving at the amounts contained in this bill. However, I feel the sum of \$125,000 for investigation work is too small. This amendment will raise that amount to \$2,500,000. I understand there are some balances being carried over. I urge the House to adopt this amendment and provide the Bureau of Reclamation with the necessary funds to continue its present work of investigating proposed projects. This will be a good investment, and the amount requested is reasonable.

The CHAIRMAN. The chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, 2 years ago the chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation asked the Bureau of Reclamation to bring in an inventory of reclamation projects that we might have in the postwar period. The war at the time was still going on. The Department brought in such an inventory it was a heartening and revealing thing to see what was possible—even probable—in the West.

It is an enlightening thing that in the 45 years since the Bureau of Reclamation has been functioning under the act of 1902, nearly a billion dollars has been spent, and these great projects which we have heard eulogized so much and which I, too, have eulogized, have been established and are now paying out while creating new homes and much new wealth. But less than half of the total water resources of the West have been thus utilized. The other half of our resources are yet going to waste, leaving our great new Nation vast reclamation projects for the future.

If you cut off these investigations, you are effectively stopping this work. You cannot simply pass a law here in Congress authorizing the construction of a great project on any river and then proceed immediately without the blueprints. It takes long years of scientific study to make feasible plans so that the work will be successful when finally completed. But this reduction in the bill hits exactly at that germinal feature of reclamation which permits it to grow. For that reason, if the bill is not changed in the direction of the proposed amendment, reclamation will be effectively stopped. If you stop it for 1 year you have halted it for a long, long time, before a more generous and progressive Congress can see proper to remedy the situation.

I am in favor of the amendment, and I hope it will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is recognized.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, on page 314, part III, of the hearings, you will find an interesting table. The total estimated cost of authorized projects is shown at \$2,794,000,000, in which there is already invested \$812,000,000. There is a balance to complete them all, \$1,981,000,000. Those projects are proj-

ects the total construction cost of which has already been estimated by general investigation funds. There are \$2,000,000,000 worth of authorized projects yet to be constructed that these folks have investigated. The final engineering details and specifications come out of the construction funds. Should we spend money for these general investigations—\$2,000,000 or \$5,000,000, or any other amount—when at the highest expectations of the wildest New Deal planners it would take us 5 or 6 years to catch up with the authorized projects? Can we not carry out our mandate and cut down general investigation expenditures when we have been liberal with the construction items? We have been as liberal as the President has been with the funds this year. He has only allowed \$130,000,000 to be spent. We have allowed \$141,000,000 to be spent the next year. The engineering specifications, blueprint details, and the physical work will be paid for out of the moneys we have appropriated—the \$141,000,000 which is made available with funds appropriated in this bill.

I recommend, therefore, that these investigations projected far into the future be dispensed with. At another point in this table you will find general investigation employees are working on a trestle board of projects calling for \$5,000,000,000 of expenditure. You will find them on page 312 of the hearings. Instead of using appropriations to complete the projects already authorized, these folks have their heads in the clouds and their feet in the stratosphere working on \$5,000,000,000 worth of unauthorized projects. How long will it take to get to them, considering we are all for reclamation in the West? We want to see the sound development of the natural resources in the West. We want to see the West reclaimed. Why should we spend two and one-half or three million dollars for this purpose when the Bureau of Reclamation will not spend it on specific projects, where salt water is replacing fresh water down underneath the ground, upon which the crops must depend to exist? That is the case in the All-American canal district. That is the case in the Central Valley district where they have had from ten to twenty million dollars a year that they would not spend on projects half constructed and yet they seek millions of dollars to investigate new projects. I hope the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. STOCKMAN) there were—ayes 56, noes 106.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$690,000; irrigation facilities, \$5,134,980; power facilities, Shasta power plant, \$427,800, Keswick Dam, \$100,740, Keswick power plant, \$218,040; transmission lines, Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, 230 kilovolt, \$256,680, Contra Costa Canal extension, 69 kilovolt, \$71,760; in all, \$3,900,000.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of California: Page 35, line 6, after the word "California", strike out the remainder of the line and all of lines 7 through 12 and insert: "\$20,000,000 from the general fund of the Treasury."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is not germane to this section of the bill in that this section deals with the reclamation fund and not the general fund of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from California desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MILLER of California. Have I made a mistake in the section? I understood the Clerk to be reading from "Construction" starting with line 6. This is an increase for the Central Valley project.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio has made the point of order that this amendment was not germane to the section because it takes money out of the general fund of the Treasury and not out of the reclamation fund.

Does the gentleman desire to be heard as to the facts embodied in the statement which I have just made? If the fact is conceded the Chair is constrained to sustain the point of order.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MURDOCK. I was listening carefully to the reading by the Clerk but heard no mention of Davis Dam, which is in this same list. I understand the Davis Dam item was not read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read that portion of the bill so that the gentleman may be informed.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 35, line 5, Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$6,200,000.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MURDOCK: Page 35, line 5, strike out "\$6,200,000" and insert "\$18,000,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 6 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. We are going back now to an earlier project that was over-

looked. As I understand, this has nothing to do with the Central Valley project.

The CHAIRMAN. It has not.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, the budget estimate on this item was \$18,000,000. Let us look at this item. I mentioned it two or three times in the last two days but I took the precaution yesterday to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD a more complete statement with regard to it and that will be found as the last item in the Appendix of the RECORD of yesterday.

The reason I am very much concerned about this item is that the building of the Davis Dam is required in item 12, section (b) of the water treaty with Mexico, ratified in 1945. That treaty provides that the dam must be built, as a treaty requirement, within 5 years.

I understand that the cost of this dam will be in the neighborhood of \$70,000,000. The work has already been started on it and contracts let. There was no Presidential freeze in regard to the materials on this particular piece of construction.

I was over there on the site twice last autumn and I am glad to report that the construction company is going forward with the work on schedule, but is operating on funds already appropriated. Unless we appropriate a sufficient sum of money regularly we cannot complete this dam by 1950.

What if we do not complete it? If we do not complete it we have violated or abrogated a treaty with Mexico. There may be some who would like to see that done, and I am pretty certain there are some in Mexico who would like to see that done. For many years we have argued with our neighboring republic to the south of us with regard to the Colorado River and the Rio Grande. Two years ago, after lengthy negotiations, we adopted a water treaty which contains a provision for the building of the Davis Dam.

Now, it takes two to make a bargain. These two great Republics argued over this matter hotly for years. I must confess I was not entirely satisfied with the provisions of the treaty, but it was ratified by the United States Senate in due form with less than a dozen dissenting votes in the Senate. If we abrogate this treaty and open it all up again we will not get as good a bargain even as the bargain we now have. What would result? Mexico has time after time, year after year, claimed 3,000,000 acre-feet of water to 4,500,000 acre-feet of water.

Can Mexico use it? She certainly could in the delta of the lower Colorado which goes into the Gulf of California. Mexico has millions of acres of good land that can be used down there and that land can use far more than 4,500,000 acre-feet of water each year to compete destructively with our irrigated lands nearby.

Now that the river has been regulated at our expense they can utilize all water they can put on the land. They can use half of the river. We are fortunate now to have Mexico's claim limited by treaty.

Mr. Chairman, we must not fail to carry out that treaty for the protection of our own lands in the West, as well as

the land in Texas irrigated from the Rio Grande. I beg you to see to it that no other considerations enter into this. It is false and phony economy to think of saving a few million dollars annually for the next few years and losing possibly two or three million acre-feet of water forever to the Republic of Mexico.

Mind you, every acre-foot of water applied to the land in that area yields \$20 in actual cash crop value every 12 months, so that you can see what a million acre-feet of water means when it is lost forever. It is equivalent to \$20,000,000 annually in lost crop value. I love my neighbors, but I do not love them that much. There is too little water in the Southwest. My own State is starving for water. Other States in the Southwest are starving for water. We must use our water to the best advantage and protect our rights.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, reserving the last 5 minutes for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, under the 5-minute rule, the first 5 minutes this morning were taken up by reading an editorial from the Washington Post by the gentleman from Iowa. I will just take a couple of lines from it:

The Utopian plans for making the wilderness blossom by a forced process are a dream of the future.

Now, this is a reference to reclamation, and this is a city, Washington, D. C., where the first reclamation project was started in the United States. The States of Maryland and Virginia gave the ground, the poorest piece of land in America, to set up the Capital of the United States. It was a malaria-infested swamp so they wanted to get rid of it. They gave it to their country for the location of the National Capital. It is said that on the day the cornerstone was laid George Washington bought three lots from some land shark selling them on the corner, but it does not tell how he disposed of them or got rid of them. On the top of this dome that we are now working under is a statue. The forefathers were so sure that Washington was going to build out in the direction of his lots that the statue was faced out that way. They were wrong. They never thought that Washington would be built down in a swamp. But, reclamation came along, and a real Washington was built down in the swamp. And now we read of the audacity of the editor of the Washington Post saying "a dream of the future." Can you gentlemen compare the great domain of the West to the land here 150 years ago when they started in to build this Capitol? There is great vision in the West and great hopes but the land they have is not the kind of land they had to start this Capital here. Just think of today when we see all the busses coming in here with children taking a look at the Nation's Capitol.

Think of the happiness that must be in their hearts when they climb the steps over there, and then think of the editor of the Washington Post riding to his home in Chevy Chase or wherever it is, with well-lighted streets along the sidewalks, the finest city in any of the world's national capitals, and then he has the audacity to say "a dream of the future," when we consider legislation to try to reclaim any of the land in those 17 great Western States. I wonder what that editor had in mind when he put into the paper the editorial that he did. I again repeat, "a dream of the future," and that is what the Department of the Interior is trying to make of the Western States. It will be a dream of the future if they can do there what they have done here in the city of Washington, especially in improving that ground where for example the Washington Post stands today.

No, we can easily fix up the West and do a good job if this Congress and this committee will only allow the Department of the Interior a few dollars to do the job with. The money for the development of our West is not a handout; not a gift; but an advance to the people and every cent of it will be returned to us. They are not giving it to them, like they are giving it to foreign nations. They are only lending it to the Americans, so if they will just loan a few dollars what the Interior Department asks for to help reclaim the West, to irrigate it, to get power there, sure, they will make a much better job out of the West than they have done out of Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HARLESS].

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, in line with the comments of my colleague, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK], I wish to emphasize the necessity of passing this amendment to increase the amount of money that has been allotted for Davis Dam. As the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] told you, we have a treaty to uphold, and unless we complete this dam within 5 years, that treaty may be abrogated. I want to remind you that in the allocation of a mere \$6,000,000 instead of the necessary \$18,000,000 it is practically a strangulation of the construction of this particular dam. In carrying on the construction of a project of this kind, the contractor must maintain a certain number of engineers and a corps of experts, and then he has the general expense of running his camp. With the small appropriation that has been allotted to this particular project, the contractor cannot go forward. This dam was started back in 1941. Then the war came along and it was necessary to stop construction. The camp remained there for 4½ years. Last year construction was resumed. With the necessary funds that were set up by the Bureau of the Budget this year, that is, \$18,000,000, which this amendment seeks to restore, the contractor will be able to complete it within the required time. As has been stated here frequently, this is merely a loan by the Government to this project, and the money will be repaid with inter-

est. These projects mean a great deal to the Southwest.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. POULSON. Is it not true that that interest will not start until after the project is finished, and that repayment will not start until the project is finished?

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. That is true, it will not start until the project is in operation. We have already invested some \$20,000,000 or more. To stop construction now is folly. Let me emphasize that a mere \$6,000,000 will not make it possible to continue the construction of this dam with efficiency. It will merely mean the strangulation of the work on this job. I urge you to adopt the amendment and make it possible for us to carry out our obligations and complete our work.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON].

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, as a new Member of the Congress, I hesitate to take issue with a conscientious, hard-working group of my colleagues like those composing the Appropriations Subcommittee that has reported the Interior appropriation bill for 1948. Any comments or observations I make with respect to the items in this bill must not be taken as a reflection on the work of the committee whose members have doubtless acted as their best judgment dictated.

I am particularly concerned at the reduction in the item for the Provo River project which is nearing completion in my State of Utah. The Provo River project has two important angles; one is to provide supplemental water for some 90,000 acres of presently cultivated land that requires additional water supplies in order to preserve existing agriculture. The irrigation features of this project cannot be brought into full action until Dushesne tunnel is completed to carry water from the Colorado River Basin into the Provo River Basin for irrigation and for further transfer to supplement the municipal water supply of Salt Lake City, Provo, and Orem.

The second major phase of the Provo River project is the aqueduct being constructed to carry water from the Provo River area to the city of Salt Lake. This aqueduct is also nearing completion and the longer its completion is delayed the more danger Salt Lake City faces with regard to its water supply which is becoming critical.

The reduction in the Provo River project budget items from \$1,430,000 to \$1,000,000 is therefore deplored since it will further delay the completion of the Provo River project both irrigation and municipal water supply. I state advisedly that the reduction is deplorable especially in view of the fact that the Provo River Water Association and Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake last year voluntarily increased their repayment obligations for this project by 50 percent in order to cover the additional construction cost during and since World War II. I am proud of the fact that my State

of Utah took this action, and I hope that a way will be found not only to restore the budget cut for the Provo River project but to increase the appropriations so that all parts of this project can be speedily completed. Two other items in this bill which are of particular concern to Utah are its interest in putting all of its water resources to work in irrigation developments as speedily as possible. The State has cooperated with the Bureau of Reclamation in advancing investigations of future projects including the great central Utah development which challenges the efforts of engineers both of the Federal Government and the State. There is yet much work to be done in investigating the water resources of Utah and additional funds are badly needed.

However, the recommended cut in general-investigation funds from \$5,000,000 to \$125,000 and the Colorado River development fund from \$500,000 to \$250,000 would mean the virtual disorderly liquidation of the planning work being conducted under these two programs. The funds would represent less than 7 percent of the programs now being carried out in the State of Utah. If funds are appropriated in such small amounts, all, or practically all, of the project-planning field offices at Logan, St. George, Spanish Fork, Vernal, and Salt Lake City would have to be closed completely, and the investigations in the Bonneville Basin, including Bear River project, the Weber River Basin project, the Provo River project extension, power studies, and investigations of existing projects would have to be abandoned. All work in the Colorado River Basin would be slowed down considerably. This reduced scale of operations would seriously affect work in the Virgin River Subbasin, the Santa Clara unit of the Dixie project, the Colorado River storage project, the Central Utah project, Emery County project, Vernal project, Jensen project, Bluff project, sedimentation studies, power studies, and investigations of existing projects. In fact, it is unlikely that any constructive work could be done at all in the State of Utah, inasmuch as terminal leave for personnel to be laid off would require more than the amount recommended to be appropriated. Complete disintegration of the highly trained technical staff of the Bureau would result, and almost complete lay-off of the trained personnel would be required. The Bureau could not resume its present rate of speed for years, even if adequate appropriations became available next year. The Nation as a whole, and particularly the West, would suffer for generations to come because the continuity of the collection of basic records which are so essential to this type of work would have to be terminated to a large extent.

I join with my colleagues from other Western States in protesting against the reductions in funds for the construction of other projects. I agree that the Federal Government must economize, but I suggest that true economy can be achieved better through completing promptly irrigation projects which have been started in which the Federal Government has an investment than it can

be achieved by slowing down construction and piling up overhead costs on a frozen investment.

(Mr. DAWSON of Utah asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I want to command the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], for the excellent effort he has made in connection with the Interior Department Appropriation bill. It is outstanding, indeed.

However, I am disturbed about the appropriations provided for Public Power Development. I understand this item is substantial, that it can run into a figure between twenty and forty million dollars. I feel sure that this is not in accordance with the wishes of my good friend and colleague. It is unlikely that I could have done any better, if as well, had I been in his place.

Nevertheless this appropriation for further nationalizing electrical power presents ominous aspects that are disconcerting to say the least. I view the development of political ownership and control of electrical power as one of the key dangers to liberty and competitive enterprise in the United States. It shall be compelled to vote against this measure.

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this Davis Dam project in Arizona has an appropriation in this bill of \$6,200,000. The unexpended cash available for 1948, as reported in the hearings, for expenditure by the Bureau of Reclamation is \$2,501,884. This makes a total available for this project in 1948 of \$8,701,884.

The treaty between the United States and Mexico has to do with water. Water is the problem. Water is the treaty. What are the features of this project that have to do with water? First, it is irrigation. Next, it is joint facilities. That is, there are some parts of the multiple-purpose dam that are used both for power and water. They call those facilities joint facilities.

At page 652 of the hearings you will see in column 2 the 1948 budget estimate for joint facilities is \$8,209,000, so when the committee allows \$8,701,000 it has allowed more than is necessary for the joint facilities for the next fiscal year. We contend that that carries out our treaty with Mexico.

The Bureau of Reclamation wants to complete power lines today from a dam that will not generate power until 5 years from now. Where do they propose to get the power? From the allottees of the Boulder Canyon project. In other words, they are charging up transmission lines to the Davis Dam 5 years ahead of the generation of power at the dam, and they are perverting the purposes of the Boulder Canyon Project Act, for that dam never was supposed to have a trans-

mission line built from it. All of the allottees get their power direct from the bus bar at the Boulder Dam.

I contend that if the Bureau of Reclamation and the gentlemen who weep crocodile tears for this project are really interested in carrying out the treaty, they would come forward with a limitation on this language such as I tried to get in committee but did not have the votes to get, to make the money available for irrigation and joint facilities, and then the treaty provisions would be carried out.

The rest of the budget estimate is for power. I recommend and urge that the amendment be voted down because the amounts we have allowed and the amount of the carry-over takes care of the joint facilities which carry out our terms of the treaty.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. As I understand it, we had returned to a part of the bill which was already read by the Clerk. The Clerk finished reading the Central Valley project from 6 to 12. Is that correct?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Is debate open on that particular paragraph?

The CHAIRMAN. The debate never was closed on the paragraph, and the paragraph is open to amendment.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of California: On page 35, line 6, after the word "California", strike out the remainder of the line and all of line 7 through 12 and insert "\$20,000,000."

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, this is the amendment which seeks to restore to the Central Valley project in California the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. There is presently proposed in the bill \$6,900,000 for this project, which, with the estimated \$10,000,000 carry-over, falls far short of the schedule of construction presently set up of \$30,000,000. The requested appropriation would hardly take care of some \$18,000,000 worth of proposed construction. This is the project on which the Honorable Earl Warren, Governor of California, came to Washington and testified before the subcommittee handling this bill and recommended that instead of \$30,000,000 being made available, double the amount should be appropriated in the interest of getting the project finished rapidly. The necessity for this project is obvious. We have had a great increase in population in the State of California. Further than that, the drain that has been made upon

the water resources of California has been great. Down in the San Joaquin Valley, where they are pumping ground waters that are irreplaceable, the only way that we can continue to produce on that soil is through some supplemental waters that must be brought into the area through the completion of this project. For those of you who do not remember the details of the project, in the northern portion of the great Central Valley, the Sacramento Valley, an abundance of water falls. In the southern portion of the great Central Valley, the San Joaquin Valley, there is a dearth of water. The proposal for this valley undertakes by engineering means to transfer the surplus water in the Sacramento Valley through a series of canals and the delta cross channel and a series of lifting pumps into highland canals that will distribute the water in the San Joaquin Valley.

This project has been building for some time, and the quicker it is completed the quicker people and the Treasury will be reimbursed for the money that has been spent on it. It cannot be completed until the water is made available to the farmers. In my own district we are concerned with the completion of the Contra Costa Canal. There a small sum is needed for this purpose, but it is important to tie in the last essential link of this phase of the project. Then we can begin to build laterals that will carry the water out to the lands of the district for irrigation.

Further than that, water from this canal will also be used for domestic purposes. The city of Martinez has already voted bonds for, and is in the process of constructing, a filtration plant in order to meet the time at which the Contra Costa Canal will be completed. Presently the domestic water supply of Martinez in Contra Costa County is inadequate. This is one of the counties in California that had a phenomenal increase in population, brought about by the war effort. Their prewar population was 90,000. Its present population presses 300,000. This new population pressure is one of the factors that makes it imperative that this project be completed at the shortest possible time. That is why Governor Warren urged, as the hearings will show, a 100-percent increase in the sum I seek to have restored to the bill. The effects of cuts are disastrous. With construction of irrigation facilities considerably less than half completed, present construction work will have to be seriously curtailed, in addition to the inability to begin work on new project units not yet under contract. Contracts for construction already in force will require progress payments exceeding \$9,000,000, not including the cost of materials, equipment, and other necessary charges, such as those for rights-of-way, engineering, and so forth. Water-distribution facilities affected will be:

Delta-Mendota pumping plant: Advertisement for bids to construct this vital unit of the irrigation system will likely be held up. Early advertisement, had been planned.

Delta-Cross Channel canal: Surveys and final plans looking toward the award

of a contract for construction of this unit in 1949 will have to be delayed.

Delta-Mendota canal: Work will be stopped in part, if not entirely, in view of required progress payments totaling about \$3,000,000. About 23 miles of this canal are under construction out of a total of 120 miles to be built.

Power facilities: No power substation to serve the Delta-Mendota pumping plant was provided for, which would delay use of the Delta-Mendota canal if not restored.

Completion of the Delta-Mendota canal and the pumping plant with appurtenant power facilities are essential before effective use can be made of the Friant-Kern canal. These facilities are necessary to replace the water that the Friant-Kern canal will divert out of the San Joaquin to the southern end of the valley. Without them only the relatively small increase in San Joaquin water which will be made available through conservation can be turned into the Friant-Kern canal when that structure is ready.

Friant-Kern canal: With 75 miles of this long canal now under contract the Bureau would be unable to advertise for bids for further construction. Progress payments on present contracts will require about \$5,000,000, which just about equals the entire new appropriation allowed for all irrigation work in the entire Central Valley. Ability to continue work under present contracts will be jeopardized.

Power generation: Completing installation of three additional generating units at Shasta may not be affected, but work at Keswick will virtually stop. Progress payments for turbines, generators, and other equipment now under contract will just about take up the full amount appropriated for power work at Keswick. Three generating units are planned at Keswick.

Transmission lines: Only \$256,680 for total transmission line work was allowed, and this was earmarked for use in extending the Shasta-Sacramento-Delta line toward its terminal. Progress on this vitally needed line will be sorely retarded. Funds requested for construction of the west-side lines and other facilities for distributing Shasta and Keswick power were denied. In the absence of lines to transport power to points where it is sorely needed to help meet California's power shortage, the net effect will be to bottle up the power generated at Shasta and Keswick. Each year that this power is not marketed will cause a loss of about \$2,000,000 in revenues needed to help repay project costs.

Furthermore the denial of funds to build substations on the Shasta-Sacramento-Delta line will make it impossible for the Bureau to make energy available to consumers along the way. Funds were denied also for vital switchyards at Shasta and Keswick, for the Contra Costa substation, and for a power line from Sacramento to Antelope.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the last 3 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, it is too bad we do not have more time to discuss this very important matter. I know the way the Committee acts now it is in no mood to make any amendments. But I want to make one or two comments about this bill which I hope you will carry with you. What is the problem of economy involved in this bill? The whole bill does not provide more than three-fourths of 1 percent of the amount of the budget. If you increase the amount provided in this bill by 50 percent, it would not make a ripple in the sea of economy.

Another point I want to make is this: That what we are trying to do, in order to get you to accelerate construction on this great project, is good, pure Republican doctrine. I intended to offer an amendment to increase the amount by \$5,000,000, and provide that four-fifths of that should be used for the construction of transmission lines. If you will build a transmission line from Shasta Dam down to Red Bluff, I am informed by the Reclamation Bureau, you can recover \$2,000,000 in the sale of power every year. Remember that the water that could go through the wheels of these new generators that are to be installed will simply run down to waste until that transmission line is built, to carry the juice from those new generators.

Another point I want to make is that the private utility in California is gradually getting in a position where they can say to us, "We have all the transmission lines that you require. You put your juice across our lines."

I want to see this project in a position where we will have a bloc of independent power and not be funneling our electric energy over their lines or funnel through their cash registers these tremendous profits, which should be spread among the electric consumers.

The situation at the present time is that we should develop the transmission system on a small scale each year. On the particular line I mention you will recover at least two-thirds of its cost each year after its completion.

Let me point out to your furthermore that in California we have 600,000 new veterans in addition to the ones who enlisted or were inducted from California. Our whole economy is set up and based on the rapid development of these great systems of water and power. These veterans will get a direct benefit out of the development of the Central Valley, particularly from the irrigation features and the electric power features.

I suggest that the Members listen to our Governor, who asked for 40,000,000 this year for the Central Valley project. He might be here in 1949 sending budget suggestions down to us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I have a preferential motion at the desk which I now offer.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the gentleman does not want to be recognized on the amendment? He was standing and the Chair has his name on the list.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I am using my time to place before the House a preferential motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOLIFIELD moves that the Committee do now rise and report back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I regret very much to have to make such a motion to get time, but a great many of us Members have sat on this floor for two whole days waiting to get 5 minutes to speak on a matter that is of great importance to the State of California. It is very disappointing to have such arbitrary and rude treatment on the part of the gentlemen on the majority side. Otherwise I would never have thought of putting such an amendment on the Clerk's desk just to get 5 minutes' time after waiting for two whole days.

The Central Valley water project in California is an important project. It is important to 9,000,000 people. During the past 3 years we have had an increase in our population of over 2,000,000 people. Twenty-five thousand people a month are coming in at the Yuma border. Four thousand of these people are veterans coming each month into the State of California and transferring their veterans' files to California. They want to settle down there. Many of them are farmers from the South, the East, and the Southeast.

Just a short while ago we had 20 farms up in the Tule Lake district of California on Government land for entry. We had 2,000 veteran applicants who were eligible to go on that land. They drew lots for those 20 farms. Twenty secured land, the balance were disappointed.

The Central Valley water project involves over 2,000,000 acres. Some of those acres are not under irrigation and many of them are under irrigation but under inadequate water supply, and yet I am forced to indulge in a parliamentary maneuver to get 2 minutes' time in the well of this House to talk on a subject like that when 4,000 of your veterans in your districts are moving into the State of California every month to become settlers there.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Not only in California—I know the problem is intense in California—but throughout the West veterans are moving in and taking up farms. Just to the north of California a project was opened up. There were 10,000 inquiries from veterans. There were 1,500 of the 10,000 found to be eligible,

but when the drawing took place there were less than a hundred homesteads offered to them.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. That is the condition in each of our Western States. I want to say this to the Republican Party that is crucifying the reclamation projects in the 17 Western States:

Mr. Chairman, in November 1948, your "mandate" is going to be showing. Do not look now, but your "mandate" is going to be showing when you go into those western places and try to send some of your people on that side back here. I think it is more important that they come back, as well as the Democrats come back from the West, than to have these reclamation projects defeated. I would rather have reclamation and all of the Republican Members from Washington, Oregon, California, Utah and the other Western States come back than to see your Republican Members defeated and see us fail to get reclamation.

It is a matter of life and death out there, not only for the veterans and the people that need these reclamation works but for the communities of the great Western States.

* * * * *

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Will there be a committee amendment offered on this floor to the bill which will restore or enlarge some of those commitments?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the precedents of the House are to the effect that any references to probable action in the other body are improper and may not be made in debate on this floor.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw that part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota is correct and the point of order is sustained. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to withdraw that part of his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from California offered a preferential motion that the enacting clause be stricken from this bill. The gentleman proceeded, under instructions of the Chair, to speak for 5 minutes and in effect stated to the House that he made the motion with no thought or purpose of addressing the House upon the merits of the motion which he had offered, but that he made it as a subterfuge purely in order that he might obtain 5 minutes in which to speak. As I understand the rules of the House, it is within the jurisdiction of the Chair to treat a motion made in that manner as not being made in good faith and for dilatory purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is a point of order involved, it comes too late. The gentleman from California will proceed in order.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how much of my time has been consumed?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has a half minute remaining, according to the timekeeper.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I notice the Members of this House get up on the floor and wrap the American flag around them and talk about communism. I am not being facetious, but if you want to stop communism in America, make democracy work. Give these people a home, give these people in the West a chance to have a little land. Make democracy work if you want to fight communism. You talk about sending \$400,000,000 to stop it in Greece. You better stop it in the Central Valley of California first.

If the slash in the Bureau of Reclamation's appropriations is allowed to stand, it would be one of the most severe economic blows ever to befall the West. The repercussions within the national economy would be quite severe.

Water-resource development is the foundation of practically all economic activity in the West. While the war caused an unprecedented expansion in western population, agriculture, and industry, the necessary wartime slow-down of the reclamation program has caused growth there to outstrip water-resource development. Unless reclamation is permitted to go ahead now, not only will future western growth be impossible but existing investments in agriculture and industry and the livelihood of the people would be jeopardized.

I am, of course, most acutely concerned about the Central Valley project because it directly affects my own State of California. The reduction of the \$20,000,000 requested for continuing this work to a mere \$6,900,000 would bring the program substantially to a standstill. We have already spent some \$175,000,000 on this project. Instead of being completed in the early 1950's, and permit the people to begin enjoying in appreciable measure the great wealth it can and would create, it would take nearly 30 years to finish the job at the rate indicated by the cut. Such a drastic slow-down would actually threaten the death of the project as now conceived by strangulation. It would increase project costs to such an extent that there would be a serious question of whether the work could be finished on a sound financial basis. This is not economy.

Such a slow-down in building this project would bring heavy financial losses to farmers desperately needing irrigation water and deprive labor of thousands of good jobs. Purchasing power would be retarded, with heavy losses of markets for farms and industries all over the United States.

Reclamation creates wealth. It makes possible farms, industries, and jobs. An outstanding example is afforded in the Los Angeles area, where some 2,000 new plants were established in a single decade, largely as a result of the availability of low-cost power from Boulder

Dam. Some 63,000 new jobs for labor were created, including around 20,000 directly attributed to the war. Indicative of the wealth-creating value of reclamation is the fact that purchases of wholesale commodities by people depending directly on reclamation projects in the West was estimated at \$500,000,000 for last year. The reclamation facilities that make this possible cost but twice that much to build. About 80 percent of these wholesale purchases was spent for goods from States east of the reclamation area, meaning thousands of jobs for labor and markets for mines, mills, farms, and factories.

Another dire aspect of the strangulation of this program is the reduction of the \$5,000,000 requested for general engineering investigations to a mere \$125,000. This means destruction of sound reclamation planning and points a real threat to the future of the West. Moreover, it means that reclamation will not be prepared for an expeditious expansion of its construction program to provide productive jobs in the event of a depression. At a time when the Nation is growing more and more concerned over the possibility of a depression, the Appropriations Committee would have us bury our heads in the sand like an ostrich. Would they rather the jobless rake leaves than to build dams?

The reduction of funds for general administration from a requested \$4,800,000 to \$3,000,000, too, is not in the interest of Government economy. It would lead to inadequate administration and cost the Government and the Nation many times more than the \$1,800,000 the committee would have us think we are saving.

By any sensible unit of measure, the wrecking of the reclamation program would add up to false economy of the most flagrant type. And to let this cut stand would certainly wreck reclamation.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the preferential motion of the gentleman from California.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized, provided there is no one on the majority side seeking recognition in opposition. [After a pause.] The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to read from a statement made by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman from New York has yielded the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York still has the floor. He is standing at attention, with the gentlewoman beside him.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to quote a statement made by the Secretary of the Interior which clearly states what has been done in this bill.

The committee in its report explains that it has used the fiscal year 1938 as its standard, and notes, apparently with some regret, that its recommendations are \$26,860,053

greater than the appropriations granted the Department that year. In point of actual fact the committee's recommendations would permit the Department to do less than half of the work it did in 1938, after a decade which has at least doubled the Department's necessary responsibilities.

The committee, in its comparison, excluded \$97,695,686 available to the Department in 1938 from public-works funds. Those funds were used not for relief payments but for the regular construction program of the Department. Added to the 1938 appropriation, it gave the Department \$230,661,503 for that year, more than \$74,000,000 in excess of that now proposed by the House committee. If current wages and material prices are taken into account, the 1938 figure would be raised to about \$311,000,000, almost exactly double the committee's recommendations for 1948.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It has always been my understanding that when a preferential motion to strike out the enacting clause was used, that the debate had to be upon that motion. I submit to the Chair that the gentleman is not speaking on the motion.

The CHAIRMAN. On a motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill, the whole bill is before the House; therefore, there is great latitude in debate.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. A further question on the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. On the point of order would the Chair construe that the gentleman is speaking in opposition to the motion to strike out the enacting clause?

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rules of the House the Chair must assume that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] who has the floor, is addressing the House, and that he has yielded to the gentleman who is now speaking at his sufferance.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. We could talk for hours about what dams mean in terms of living standards for the American people and what they mean in terms of community development and what public power means in terms of production and employment but, the long and the short of it is that the Republican Party refuses in this bill to invest in the present and the future of the American people.

We are short of public power in this country now—the committee, notwithstanding, has cut out transmission lines and substations. Not content with that they have cut out the Power Division altogether.

At a time when we should be planning for the future so that we will have the materials which will permit us to develop and to grow, we are cutting off our powers of development and adding to the chaos which we are building up in the other parts of our economic program.

The Secretary of the Interior has this to say about what is being done in the Power Division:

In 1938 the Department had 579,000 kilowatts of installed capacity under its jurisdiction. Today this capacity is 2,790,000

kilowatts. By 1952, the program called for 8,121,000 kilowatts. The Department now has a payment responsibility of \$500,000,000, and the 1952 figure would have been \$1,500,000,000.

The committee evidently intended that the Secretary exercise no supervision whatever over this large investment. It specifically stated that he may use none of the funds for the Division of Power. Thus he may have no staff of experts to supervise and review rate determinations, cost of allocations, operating practices or contracts involving more than \$30,000,000 of revenue annually to the Government. The Division budget is less than \$132,000; for this purpose, and \$32,000 for marketing power from War Department projects east of the Mississippi.

No provision has been made for handling the sale of power from these Eastern projects which will total over 600,000 kilowatts by 1952. The \$32,000 of the Division's appropriation requested for this purpose is required for handling Cumberland River, Buggs Island, Clark Hill, and Allatoona power. It is evident that without adequate marketing work, this power from these projects under construction will be wasted or will be monopolized at the dam site by a single utility purchaser at his own terms. If power is wasted at these projects because of delays in making arrangements for the transmission and sale of power, the loss to the Government would be on the order of \$10,000 per day or \$3,770,000 per year.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLFIELD].

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. POULSON].

(Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Chairman, this bill could be called the discrimination-against-the-West bill easier than it could be called the Interior appropriations bill. I certainly am one who wants to be classed among those who believe in economy in Government. I believe that is one of the responsibilities which we of this Congress have. At the same time, however, I do not think we should misconstrue the true meaning of economy. According to the Webster's dictionary which I have in my office, "economy is the management of affairs, especially as to expense; management of the affairs of a community, a State, or establishment and directly concerned with its maintenance or productiveness." Let us consider cutting appropriations requested for the continued development of such projects as will repay to the Government the amount expended in addition to the productivity which they will give to the surrounding area: When such projects as the Gila is cut 60 percent; the Davis Dam in southern California, affecting both southern California and Arizona, 66 percent; the Central Valley project, cut 65 percent; the Colorado Big Thompson project, cut 66 percent; the Columbia Basin project, 66 percent; Fort Peck, 50 percent; the Missouri Basin project, 50 percent; it does not seem to me that that is true economy, but on the contrary is short-sightedness since with true economy we would want to finish these projects as soon as possible so that they may begin to repay to the Government the

money which the Government has expended on the projects, plus the fact that we wish to see the lands affected by these projects become productive immediately and the surrounding territory which will receive the power be able to use the power for further productivity.

Let us, for example, take the Davis Dam in southern California. It is true that this dam is to be used principally for electric power, but this is one of the dams required to store water as a result of the Mexican treaty which you from the East thrust upon us folks in California. The power generated from this dam will be used in Arizona and southern California. It will be sold to privately owned public utilities as well as to municipally owned public utilities. In the city of Los Angeles we have only the municipally owned department of water and power. This additional power is sorely needed to take care of the ever-expanding industry which is necessary to take care of the present population in that area. Is it economy to thwart this development? I say "No."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, last year this project had appropriated for it \$12,685,622. There is an estimated carry-over as of the end of this fiscal year of \$17,265,862. With the money that we have provided, that brings the total up to \$24,165,862 available next year. Now, the committee is extremely interested in the Central Valley. As I told you earlier in the debate, there are places in the Valley where fruit trees and perennial crops are growing and where when you sink a well for water the water from a neighbor's well goes dry. When you are trying to get more water on the next farm and sink a well there, you may get no water or you may get salt water. That is the condition in some places in the Central Valley.

In any event, where there is no salt water, the water table is getting lower and lower, foot by foot, every year. The committee has been tremendously interested in building the canals so that the water can be transferred from the Sacramento River over to the San Joaquin River down the Mendota Canal and down the Friant Canal to recover that land for productive use. We want to save those farms. Those are farms on which people have lived and invested their life savings. These farms help to produce the food for the entire United States and citrus fruits for all the world. These are the farms which this committee—yes; the majority of this committee—are trying to save by urging upon the Bureau of Reclamation to work faster than they are willing to spend the money for the canals to bring this surplus water to these farms. Would to God we could do something with the Bureau of Reclamation to make the build the canals faster, faster, faster, to save the territory. No; they dilly-dally and stall all along the line because they want to build power lines. They want to revolutionize California. We want to save the natural resources and save the farms and save the crops.

I ask that since there are \$24,000,000 for this purpose, and since the Bureau of Reclamation has been so stubborn—stubborn to the point of ruining that land—I ask you to vote for the amount that the committee has allowed—\$6,900,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$4,815,000; Pine River project, Colorado, \$175,000.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Ohio: On page 35, line 14, after the last comma, strike out "\$4,815,000" and insert "\$6,815,000."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I shall explain this amendment. We have found where there is extra money in the reclamation fund on which we can appropriate for this project, which has a very meager amount of 1947 and prior fiscal year carry-over in it. The budget estimate was \$14,000,000. The unexpended balance is \$2,933,000. In the bill it is \$4,815,000. By authority of a majority of the committee I am raising that to \$6,815,000, which will give to this project \$9,748,082.

In passing, I think I should make some mention of where we found the money. There is money in the suspense account of the Bonneville Power Administration which will cover this amendment and other amendments which I will propose in this bill for reclamation. The committee is interested in sound reclamation. The committee is interested in appropriating from the reclamation fund—from the fund which was set up for the purpose of recovering land in the arid and semiarid areas. There is enough money in the reclamation fund to do that job, within the purview of the antiinflation program of the Republican Party.

I ask that the amendment be agreed to.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. CARROLL for the amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Ohio: Page 35, lines 14 and 15, strike out "\$6,815,000" and insert "\$14,000,000."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this item close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I am deeply gratified to learn that the chairman of the subcommittee has seen some light gained from my debate on this matter yesterday. I commend him for it. I do not mean to say that as a result of my remarks he has entirely changed his mind, because he did not change his mind on other matters of equal importance.

I want to point out to the Members of this Congress that the position now taken is clear evidence that the subcommittee has made some mistakes. There is now clear evidence, when they made their cut in these vital reclamation projects, that they did not have all the facts, or having the facts ignored them.

I want to read to you just a little from the testimony before the gentleman's committee. This witness who was testifying is a gentleman by the name of Markwell. Representing the Bureau of Reclamation he was asking for \$14,000,000 for work to be done on the Colorado Big Thompson project during the 1948 fiscal year and he was speaking to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] and other members of that committee.

Mr. MARKWELL. I might add that of the \$14,000,000 requested for the fiscal year 1948 virtually all of that money will be needed to service the contracts which are now let. As of June 30, we expect practically no carry-over balance.

The chairman now admits that these contracts have been made. Now he comes forward and says in substance: "We were wrong about this. We cut you too much—almost \$10,000,000." Now they come forward with only \$2,000,000, when actually \$10,000,000 is needed to meet existing contract obligations. Obviously this is a political gesture. The fact remains that the full amount of \$14,000,000 is necessary. Again hear what the witness had to say:

Mr. MARKWELL. If we were forced to cancel these contracts, I believe it would be very wasteful.

Mr. JONES said:

What do you estimate the cost of cancellation would be, cancellation now of these millions of dollars of contracts?

Mr. MARKWELL. It would be several million dollars, sir. I would like to submit a figure for the record on that.

But here is a very important point, showing that the subcommittee is not infallible; that they have been reaching into the air, unfortunately, to meet this so-called \$6,000,000,000 slash, which in itself was indeed a tragedy.

Mr. Markwell said:

I would like to point out that in canceling contracts at a cost which I believe would be several million dollars, we would also be rendering null and void expenditures which at the end of the fiscal year of 1947 would approximate \$37,500,000.

To show you how much this impressed the gentleman from Ohio, listen to what he had to say:

Mr. JONES. Will you repeat that, please?

And he repeated the identical words, saying what would happen.

Let me tell you a little bit about Big Thompson. It is not in my congressional district, it is to the north of me; it is in the district of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL], who has evidently done effective work convincing his leadership that the \$10,000,000 cut was too drastic. I give him full credit for that work, but the present offering is not adequate.

The Big Thompson project is the greatest transmountain diversion in the entire world. This will mean an agricul-

tural benefit to that area of a billion dollars, by the testimony of witnesses appearing before the committee.

Mr. Chairman, there has been a great deal of talk about the cost of these great projects. You are not giving the West something for nothing; we intend to pay it all back. That is more than can be said of pork-barrel appropriations given to the East and Central States, not a dime of which is reimbursable. The projects in the West are reimbursable. The West will not only repay every dollar appropriated to the use of these great reclamation projects but we shall add untold wealth to the Nation as a whole.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARROLL. My time has almost run out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

(Mr. CARROLL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL].

The substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$897,000; Anderson Ranch Dam, \$2,874,000.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Ohio: On page 35, line 17, after the comma, strike out "\$2,874,000" and insert "\$3,874,000."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Briefly, this million dollars is added because there is no 1947 fiscal year carry-over in this project and the amount that will be allowed them if this amendment is adopted will be the cheapest method of carrying out the year's program.

I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago I directed two questions to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio. The first question was in regard to making some deals to get some of these appropriations put back in in another body. The answer was categorically "No." The second question was: "Will there be any committee amendment to increase the amounts on pages 35 and 36?" Undoubtedly the gentleman must have misunderstood my question in the confusion, because I thought the gentleman said no, that there would be no committee amendments offered. I now find him offering amendments to increase. I will ask the gentleman if he understood me.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The RECORD will bear me out that there was no answer to the second question because somebody made a point of order against the gentleman at that point.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. My understanding was that the gentleman said "No."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The misunderstanding, I am sure, has been corrected.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. The fact remains that this shows that within a few days a subcommittee has reversed its action as a result of the debate, just the same as when there was a \$350,000,000 cut in that portion of the deficiency bill which related to veterans, the cut being made on a Friday night and being put back the following Tuesday. We have the same spectacle in this bill, all confirming statements I have made on the floor of a confused and uncertain leadership on the part of the majority party.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, in reference to these amendments that have been offered by the committee, and I trust there will be more of them, I am in hearty accord with raising any of the reclamation amounts allowed in the pending bill. I want to point out, however, and I want the people of California to know that they are not receiving the same attention that the gentlemen from the other districts received in the reclamation bill. I do not know how my Republican friends from California will explain to their people why California appropriations were arbitrarily cut and no raises were allowed, yet raises were given in other parts of the West.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. SANBORN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. SANBORN. Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee on Interior appropriations has done a tremendous job in bringing this important report and bill before the House. I know its members have worked hard to meet the situation as it should be met. Governmental bureaus have overgrown themselves beyond all reason, and the only way Congress can correct the condition is by cutting appropriations. I am for that, and, for that reason, I cannot object too strenuously to come cuts affecting my own territory. For that reason, I am willing to go along with the committee in the main, although we in Idaho who realize the great benefits of reclamation are anxious to push the reclamation program.

However, I would like to call attention to the significance in the requested appropriation for one project in my district—Anderson Ranch Dam. I would like to point out to the Members of the House that I feel it important to increase this one item.

At the present time the construction of Anderson Ranch Dam is practically at a standstill because of lack of funds. The dam is about 90-percent complete; however, considerable work remains on features such as the spillway and the power plant. No 1947 funds are available for use in 1948. Almost \$4,000,000 is essential only to meet payments to contractors in fiscal year 1948. All I ask is sufficient funds to meet these obligations which will save the taxpayers'

money and complete the project so as to permit the impounding of a full supply of water before next year's run-off is over.

This dam has been subject to stop-and-go tactics throughout the war period and many dollars have been wasted by costly shutdowns. I ask this increase to forestall this recurrence. A letter received today from Mr. R. J. Newell, of Idaho, regional director of the Bureau of Reclamation, who is on the job, substantiates the claim of the Department that the budget figure will supply only the minimum to continue the project.

Unless an increase is made, another costly year will be added to the job.

It is estimated that this project will cost \$26,264,000 when completed; \$20,000,000 has already been invested. A grant by the House to increase the appropriation will permit the storage of 493,000 acre-feet of water to supply additional water to 300,000 acres of land.

I urge serious consideration of additional appropriation for this Anderson Ranch Dam project.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$1,550,000.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

THE MONTANA POWER CO. DOES NOT WANT TO STARVE THE HUNGRY HORSE; IT WANTS TO KILL IT

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time with the Interior appropriations bill for 1948 under discussion to call to the attention of the House of Representatives and the people of Montana, the fact that for the third year in a row, I have had to fight the all-out opposition of the Montana Power Co. which is opposing the best interests of the people of my State in the construction of the Hungry Horse Dam and the transmission line to furnish power for it. The Montana Power Co. does not want to starve the Hungry Horse; it wants to kill it.

While I am not happy about the fact that the committee did not see fit to grant the full \$4,500,000 for the Hungry Horse, I am indeed happy that I have been able to get the full \$237,000 for the transmission line and at least \$1,550,000 for the Hungry Horse.

On February 21, 1947, Mr. J. E. Corette, Jr., vice president of the Montana Power Co., accompanied by Mr. H. H. Cochran, chief engineer of the Montana Power Co., appeared before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations. I should like to call to the attention of the Congress and the people of Montana some of the statements made by Mr. Corette in his appearance before that committee.

Mr. Corette said—see page 1438:

Last year this committee approved and the House appropriated \$950,000 for a transmission line from our Flathead plant to the Hungry Horse Dam by way of the city of Kalispell.

We opposed that appropriation on two grounds: First, that that size line was not necessary; and on the primary ground that there was no need to spend even preliminary

money at Hungry Horse, which is what has been spent.

On page 1442, Mr. Corette further states:

There are, I think, two ghosts about this situation that I should mention before closing. One is that Congressman MANSFIELD has constantly taken the position that the people of that territory live in fear of the possibility of Flathead Lake being raised 3 feet and of having their lands flooded out. We just cannot see that possibility. It has been said that our company would raise Flathead Lake to the extent of 3 feet when we put in our second unit. That is not in the picture, because our license from the Federal Power Commission prevents it. We have the right to regulate the lake only between low-water and high-water level 10 feet. And we just do not see where there is anything in the picture which calls for any statement or any accusation or any fear that Flathead Lake might be raised.

In answer to the statement made by Mr. Corette, in which he mentions the Mansfield "ghosts," I want to say that I am fully aware of the fact that they are operating under a license from the Federal Power Commission. The license, however, is only the first advance in getting the camel's nose under the circus tent. There is a case on hand to prove my point.

At the present time the Washington Water Power Co., an affiliate of the Montana Power Co., has a plant on Lake Chelan in the State of Washington. The Chelan layout in all particulars, natural as well as physical, is similar to Kerr Dam on Flathead Lake. In building the Chelan plant, Washington Water Power Co. also secured a license with an elevation limitation. In spite of this license, they are currently pulling wires to get the license amended so as to raise the lake level. Consequently, at this very moment, there is an uprising among the farmers and land owners covering the entire periphery of Lake Chelan and the people of that region have been put to considerable expense to stop the Washington Water Power Co. from violating the provisions of their license with lake-level limitations. I want to make a solemn promise to the people of Montana right now and that is that no individual, organization, or corporation will ever be able to pull wires with me to get the present license for the dam on Flathead Lake amended, and that as far as I am concerned, the lake level will remain where it is. I am wondering just who is raising the ghosts in this picture?

On page 1443, Mr. Corette, of the Montana Power Co., states:

The Bonneville Agency is now asking for an additional \$200,000 for this line from our Flathead Dam to Hungry Horse. Since we think Hungry Horse itself is entirely unnecessary, we think, of course, that this appropriation should not be granted. We further suggest to you that the original appropriation of \$950,000 for the Kerr-Hungry Horse line should be rescinded, that there is no need for that line, and that this \$950,000 or \$1,000,000 could be much better spent in some area where there is a power shortage, such as we understand there is in the States of Washington and Oregon.

These quotations from the testimony of Mr. Corette when he appeared before the committee should give to the people

of Montana the true picture of the part being played by the Montana Power Co. in opposition to our project. How the Montana Power Co. can be reconciled in its cries about a surplus of power in eastern Montana with a definite lack of power in Kalispell and vicinity, is more than I can figure out. We know that the building of the Hungry Horse will not only bring in cheaper power to the people of Montana but it also will supply additional firm power for the downstream generators. It is a project that is not only of interest to the State of Montana as a whole but to the entire Northwest. It is a project which will give electricity to our farmers, bring industry to our State, give security to our people, and create opportunities for our sons and daughters.

I am deeply appreciative of the fact that the Appropriations Committee has wisely rejected the request of the Montana Power Co. that the appropriation for the Hungry Horse-Kerr Dam line be rescinded, and instead approved the full budget request for \$237,000. I ask that this action of the committee be sustained. I further ask that the funds contained for the Hungry Horse project be restored to \$4,500,000, the full amount as requested in the budget estimate.

Mr. Chairman, under unanimous consent, I include at this point in the RECORD the remarks made by me before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations on February 21, 1947:

HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT

STATEMENT OF HON. MIKE MANSFIELD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA

Mr. FENTON. We shall be happy to hear from you at this time, Congressman MANSFIELD.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, this is my fourth time before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations in behalf of the Hungry Horse Dam, and my second appearance in behalf of the transmission line from Kerr Dam to the Hungry Horse.

I understand that for the third time the Montana Power Co. has appeared in opposition to this project, and for the life of me I cannot comprehend their attitude, because 4 years ago we had a terrible time keeping Flathead Lake from being raised 37 feet, and at that time we were not only responsible for saving the lake from being raised but at that same time we saved for the Montana Power Co. the dam at Polson, which it has under a lease-hold arrangement with the Flathead Indians.

What we had in mind in saving this lake was keeping in operation 50,000 acres of first-class arable land, in giving some security to the people who had retired to the region of this lake, and who had worked hard all their lives in an attempt to find some security, and also in maintaining an asset belonging to all the people of Montana for their use. Had that lake rise gone through, it would have meant that Kalispell, a town of 10,000, would have been inundated by half; that Polson, a town of 3,500, would have been likewise put under water in parts; and a number of small towns along the lake shore would have been inundated as well.

I would like to repeat for the committee a statement that I made last year when I appeared in behalf of the transmission line and Hungry Horse:

"I have no opposition to public utility companies working in their proper spheres, but I certainly am opposed to their coming in and attempting to kill a worthy project

of this kind, and one which means so much to the people of Montana. I intend to fight them all the way, because, to my way of thinking, the interest of the people of Montana come first and foremost, and as their Representative I will do everything in my power to follow their wishes and my own in seeing to it that every bit of my energy and ability is expended in the fulfillment of this project."

Further in those hearings I state:

"The Montana Power Co. serves a goodly portion of the State of Montana, extending from the Thompson Falls plant in the west to the Fort Peck Dam in the east. The Flathead, Kalispell, White Fish area is independent and isolated from the territory served by the Montana Power Co. Therefore, I wholeheartedly urge the Hungry Horse Dam and transmission estimates. Even if this submission was in conflict with vested rights, I would urge that a sharp line of demarcation be drawn between just vested rights and the benefits from lands and resources which belong to the people. The right of the people to the use of resources owned by them has priority over any secondary interest, unless the people have deeded their interests, which is not the case here."

When I appear in behalf of the transmission lines for this project, I know, gentlemen, that I speak for 99.9 percent of the people in Montana. Twice already we have almost lost Flathead Lake. If the transmission line is not completed, the Hungry Horse Dam will not be built, and we will be back again where we were on two previous occasions, and I hate to think what will happen to my part of the country.

In Montana we have approximately one-tenth of the potential hydroelectric power in the United States. We have not developed that electric power. We would like to see it developed, so that our people and their children can have a chance to achieve security and to bring our State up to where it belongs.

Until recently when our boys and girls had finished high school and college, they had to go outside of the State because they said there were no opportunities in Montana. There are opportunities there, but we have to develop those opportunities, and no private concern is big enough to undertake a project such as the Hungry Horse which has received congressional authorization and on which something in excess of \$2,000,000 has already been spent.

There is no reason why we should not give our own people a break. There is no reason why we should not give our children a chance to help develop the State and participate in that development. There is no reason why our wealth should always go out of the State and not stay in Montana for the benefit of the people.

For about 70 years Montana has been mined and milked of much of its resources, and because of that our population has been kept down, and no inducements, no advantages offered to individuals so that they could stay there.

This program of the Hungry Horse will be a safely liquidating program. It will repay to the Government far more than the Government puts into it and what we want to do is to borrow the initial investment. We think that we are offering sound collateral for that borrowing.

There will be ample opportunity to sell the power, which will be generated there. It will also mean that approximately 100,000 acres of land will be reclaimed, it will aid in flood control and contribute a great deal to the benefit of western Montana and, perhaps, more important to the benefit of the entire Pacific Northwest.

We realize that these other States have a stake in our part of the country, and we want to cooperate with them.

I might say also that the five Governors of the Northwest States—three Republican

and two Democrat—in 1944 issued a joint statement in which they put the Hungry Horse No. 1 on their list of postwar developments. Hungry Horse is the key to the full power development of the Northwest, and it is the place where the water will have to be stored up so that firm power can be furnished to the downstream States.

The obvious intent of Congress when they authorized the Hungry Horse project was that construction should proceed as rapidly as possible as soon as the war was over. It is my impression that the request by the Bureau of Reclamation for appropriation of only \$4,500,000 does not comply with the intent of Congress in that I doubt if such a limited amount of funds will permit the rapid expansion of construction activities on this vitally necessary project. I am told that work to date has consisted almost entirely of exploratory work and foundation geological investigations, along with construction of housing facilities for employees to be quartered at the dam. I am also informed that these facilities will be largely complete this coming summer.

It is apparent to me, at least, that the funds requested will not permit the initiation of an efficient, comprehensive construction program. This becomes apparent when one considers major structures such as the Davis Dam, on which approximately \$9,000,000 are being expended on the dam alone in the first fiscal year following the award of the contract for that construction. With a similar rate of construction, the \$4,500,000 that Reclamation is asking for the Hungry Horse project would be expended in a few short months.

Actually, I understand that their program, based on the requested \$4,500,000 appropriation, will only provide some \$2,500,000 for construction of the dam proper. This, if I may hazard a guess, is considerably less than half the speed which is desirable.

That the Hungry Horse Dam is urgently needed was recently brought to my attention by a newspaper clipping from the area. The following item regarding probable flood conditions in the Flathead Valley was published in the Hungry Horse News of Columbia Falls, January 24:

"Up at Summit on the Continental Divide, the upper Columbia snow laboratory technicians of the Weather Bureau reported early this week that 6 inches of snow on the level contained 22 inches of precipitation.

"It will be a flooding spring, with every indication that streams will overrun their banks. The Government, January 1, predicted that the Flathead River at Columbia Falls would carry 151 percent or more of its normal flow during the run-off.

"The whole Columbia Basin is wetter, with precipitation estimated at 127 percent of normal."

Since that time we have had a great deal more snow, and in some places it exceeds 100 inches in depth.

Those people up there have been faced with repeated floods and only through the expeditious construction of the Hungry Horse Dam will this hazard be removed.

A further point is that the power facilities to be installed at the Hungry Horse Dam are urgently needed to meet the anticipated power shortage of the great Northwestern area of our country. I am informed that both Federal engineers and engineers employed by the private utilities serving that area agree that the total power capacity of the area will be deficient to meet expected load requirements and, in fact, there is a power deficiency in the area at present.

I also understand that all well-informed individuals and engineers in the area consider that the most economical manner of meeting the existing power deficiencies, as well as those anticipated, is by the complete utilization of potential hydroelectrical developments.

The Hungry Horse project is a key development in this direction in that not only will the project provide much needed additional generating capacity but by the mere existence of the dam with its large storage capacity, some 200,000 kilowatts of capacity will be added to the potential firm output in downstream power plants. That is, once the Hungry Horse Dam is completed, water will be available to generate additional power during periods of critical flow. It is a matter of public knowledge that the complete realization of the power potential of the great Grand Coulee Dam depends, in part, upon the construction of this upstream reservoir.

In considering the Hungry Horse Dam, a project affecting the welfare and the economy of the entire Northwest is under consideration.

The beneficial effects of this project will be felt in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, and any project that affects so large an area of our country is bound to exert a beneficial influence on the entire national economy.

Mr. Chairman, I will not read this next statement, but I would like to have it incorporated at this point.

Mr. FENTON. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

"STATEMENT ON HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT"

"The Hungry Horse project was authorized by the act of June 5, 1944, and the record shows that it was the intention of the Congress in authorizing the project that work should proceed on the construction of the dam as soon as war conditions permitted diversion of materials and manpower for the work. The committee reports stressed the urgent need for the dam for protecting agricultural lands in the Flathead Lake area against floods as well as for the regulation of the Columbia River to increase the firm power production at Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams.

"The Hungry Horse Dam site is located on the Flathead River in western Montana about 28 miles from Kalispell in a steep isolated canyon. Preconstruction work is at present in progress, including field surveys and the collection of geological and hydrological data. The Bureau of Reclamation has been preparing preliminary designs and specifications in connection with the dam, reservoir, access road, and the construction camp with its related facilities.

"The authorizing act directed the Secretary of the Interior to, and I quote, 'Proceed as soon as practicable with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Hungry Horse Dam, including facilities for generating electrical energy * * * to such an extent as may be necessary to impound not less than 1,000,000 acre-feet of water.' The Secretary was also directed to 'complete as soon as the necessary additional material is available the construction of the Hungry Horse Dam so as to provide a storage reservoir of the maximum usable and feasible capacity.' Studies now in progress indicate that a reservoir of maximum economical size will approach 3,500,000 acre-feet with a correspondingly large power plant approximating a capacity of 300,000 kilowatts. These studies are based largely upon the amounts and cost of firm power added to the Federal power system in the Pacific Northwest.

"According to present indications, load requirements in the Pacific Northwest will exceed available generating capacity this winter and the deficiency will continue for a number of years even though work proceeds as scheduled on all the Federal power plants now programed within the area. These studies clearly show a need for all the power and energy which will be available from the larger Hungry Horse power plant and the additional firm power gained at downstream

plants due to winter releases of water from the larger Hungry Horse Reservoir.

"The committee reports recognized also that the construction of the dam was a necessary step in providing irrigation for approximately 100,000 acres of land near Kalispell. Studies are now being made also as to the best plan of providing such irrigation, and it is expected that a finding of feasibility on these additional works will be made under the Federal reclamation laws, and in keeping with these laws and with the act of June 5, 1944, will provide a repayment plan predicated on the assignment of irrigation costs to be returned from power revenues to the extent that this is required in order to show full pay-out of irrigation costs and to keep the water users' obligation within the limits of their repayment ability.

"Preconstruction activities during the current fiscal year involve the construction of the Government camp, the access highway and other related preconstruction work, which must be accomplished prior to actual construction operations on the dam. The Bureau of Reclamation's request for funds for fiscal year 1948 will provide for the completion of these facilities and, will, in addition, make available funds for the awarding of a contract for construction of the dam and for large-scale clearing operations in the reservoir area."

Mr. MANSFIELD. As I understand, there is a Budget Bureau approved request for \$237,000 to complete the transmission line from Kerr Dam down to Hungry Horse. I would like to urge that this be allowed so that the transmission line can be completed, because if we do not get this transmission line we will not have the power to undertake construction at the Hungry Horse.

Now I understand the Montana Power Co. is interested in this particular locality, and it is passing strange to me that it took action on the part of the Government to get the Montana Power Co. interested in this particular part of our State.

As I have indicated earlier, there is no outlet for the Montana Power Co. in the northwestern part of Montana, because during all of the years that it has been in operation, it has ignored that part of the State. Now, after we have saved their dam for them at Polson, and after we get through an authorization for the construction of Hungry Horse, after we get through initial appropriation for the transmission lines they come back here in opposition to this project which has the wholehearted support of the people of the entire State of Montana, and which has the full recommendation of the governors of five northwestern States.

I have nothing against public utilities. I repeat, operating in their own particular spheres, but I certainly am against the idea and the tactics they use in coming into an area which the Government undertakes to develop and which they can by no stretch of the imagination raise enough funds to put into operation themselves.

I think it is wholly unfair on their part to do what they are attempting to because I think the interests of the people come first. As long as I have the honor to represent the people of Montana, they are going to be my main and primary concern.

This is not only an economically feasible project but—and this is important—it is a project in which the peace of mind and the security of a great many people are tied up. These people have lived through 4 years of doubt because they have not been able to assure themselves, even yet, that Flathead Lake is secure, and that this project is going ahead.

I visited this project three times last summer because it is something that is very close to my heart. I was surprised at the number of people who laughed off the possi-

bility of the Hungry Horse ever being completed. They have been let down so often, not by this committee, but by events, that the only way that they believe that the Hungry Horse will be completed will be when it is actually standing, putting out power, reclaiming land, and contributing to flood control downstream.

Peace of mind is a great factor, and I think it should be considered along with the economic possibilities which this project certainly offers.

I repeat again, we are not coming here asking for something for nothing. We think we have a sound case to present. We think that it will be beneficial not only to the people of the area itself, but it will also be beneficial to the Government in that it will repay all that is to be put into it; and after that has been paid off, it will return an annual allowance to the Government each year.

Mr. Chairman, I did not know of the fact that the Montana Power Co. was to appear back here and consequently I was unable to contact the rest of the Montana delegation in time to ask them to appear with me, as they did last year.

You will find what Congressman D'Ewart and Senators Murray and Wheeler have said in the record that was made here last year. We made at that time a very thorough and detailed representation of our case, and I feel that the statements made then will effectively answer any and all arguments which have been or may be presented against the transmission line and the Hungry Horse.

Mr. FENTON. I am sure, Congressman, that the committee will have no objection to those other Representatives filing a statement.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

One more request. Would it be possible for me in some way to get a copy of the Montana Power Co. testimony so that I could answer any questions which they might have raised?

Mr. FENTON. I will have to refer that to the chairman of the committee. I am sure you can if it is in accord with the policy.

Incidentally I was not able to get a copy of the Montana Power Co.'s testimony, so consequently I did not see it until the hearings were released on April 21, 1947. My purpose in rising today is to bring to the attention of the Congress and the people of Montana the true picture of the Hungry Horse and the kind of opposition that I have had to face over the years. As nothing about this speech or these hearings will appear in any of the daily newspapers of my State, I am going to have printed at my own expense a sufficient number of copies so that the people of Montana will know the true story and will know it from the record. The truth has never hurt anyone, and the people of Montana are entitled to know the story of the Hungry Horse in all its details.

The Hungry Horse and transmission appropriations are now in the Senate. It is my sincere hope that Senators MURRAY and ECTON will be able to have the full sum approved by the Bureau of the Budget restored to this bill.

(Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation of construction and for other purposes authorized by the Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 14), \$9,435,000.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Ohio: Page 36, line 9, after the comma, strike out "\$9,435,000" and insert "\$11,435,000."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this extra \$2,000,000 will bring this project more in line with other projects which have larger unexpended balances and in line with the programs of the rest of the projects.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, while all of these increases are being handed out, may I ask the gentleman if he could give us a couple of million dollars for the Central Valley project in California?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The only way the Central Valley project can be helped is to get some religion into the Reclamation Bureau in the way of building canals and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, before we leave these projects which formerly were handled out of the general funds of the Treasury and now at this time are appropriated for, from the reclamation fund, I think it fair to say that the committee has raised a question as to the soundness of the Reclamation Bureau's policy in handling the pay-backs from these projects with power and irrigation revenues.

One question is pointed out on page 717 of the hearings. There are tables on that page and on the following page showing that the Bureau of Reclamation has applied interest collected in power revenues on irrigation investment. They have represented to us that power returns the power investment, plus interest at 3 percent.

That irrigation investment is returned without interest. Both are returnable in 50 years. The committee knows of no way to bring this matter to the attention of the Congress for basic legislative action except to appropriate from the reclamation fund and let Congress know that we criticize requests for appropriations under the general fund of the Treasury when the Bureau of Reclamation has switched signals and broken their promises to the Committee on Appropriations and to Congress that power should be returned with interest at 3 percent. These tables eminently show the problem we are trying to get at. The Bureau of Reclamation proposes to divert the interest on power investment to retiring the irrigation investment beyond the water user's ability to pay. The result is no interest pay-back on power so the reclamation fund will grow.

Now for the other reason. General funds are requested from time to time for reclamation project developments in the 17 Western States on the ground that

they are a great national problem. Then the Bureau of Reclamation perverts the theory and interpretation to one of sectional benefit when it disposes of the income. They want to retain all benefits from each project in the area where the project is located. So, for those reasons the committee has appropriated from the reclamation funds.

The Clerk read as follows:

Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed \$1,300,000 from power revenues shall be available for operation, maintenance, and replacements, including operation and maintenance of camp and other facilities turned over by construction contractors, and similar facilities and the furnishing of services related thereto.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word to ask the chairman of the committee if the period at the end of the paragraph just read should not be a semicolon. This is at the end of line 10 on page 38. I note that all of the foregoing paragraphs running back to the paragraph on page 33 have semicolons.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that such correction be made in the printed copy of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1948, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under the reclamation fund; an amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year 1948 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS of California: Page 39, line 7, strike out lines 7 to 10, inclusive, beginning with the word "nor" on line 7.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I am, in effect, striking out the last 30 words for the purpose of asking the chairman of the committee certain questions so that they may become a matter of record at this point. The committee's intention is that the unexpended balances shall be available for the projects listed in this bill?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. That is right.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Whether or not those funds are presently frozen?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. That is right.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Will the chairman assure the House that the words to which I have referred in this amendment do not in any way prevent the use of the unexpended balances for the purposes intended by the committee?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. They do not.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That also holds in the case of that part of the unexpended balance which came from the general funds in the 1947 appropriation?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. This language refers purely and specifically to funds appropriated in this bill. We have appropriated from the reclamation fund. This says that no more money shall be expended from the reclamation fund than is in the fund, and our appropriations are within the reclamation fund amount.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The fact that the reclamation fund has a balance of from \$46,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in no way will limit expenditures to that fund and exclude the additional money available from the unexpended balances?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The committee has found extra moneys beyond those which it knew about at the time of the hearings, which are represented by money held in suspense account by virtue of a contract between the Bonneville Power Administration and the Bureau of Reclamation. That money in suspense account is interest on power investment in Grand Coulee Dam. There is no authority in law for the Bonneville Power Administration to hold that money in suspense account, and this action will draw that money into the reclamation fund.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman, but he did not quite understand my question. It was this, that in 1948 there will be \$45,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in the reclamation fund. I do not want any interpretation of the lines to be made which would say that that is the total amount that may be spent, thus ruling out the unexpended balances from last year.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. No.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Despite the assurances of the chairman on this point, I am afraid the language is pretty strong. The language says, in part, "nor shall the United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1948, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under the reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor."

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman from South Dakota raises the same point I have raised. May we have the assurance of the chairman that before the bill finally goes through the other body and is signed, that point will be specifically cleared up, as he has stated it here on the floor?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Yes. I think the point is straightened up now because this appropriation bill deals only with these funds we are appropriating, new funds for the fiscal year 1948. The frozen funds were appropriated in other appropriation bills, last year for the fiscal year 1947, and in prior years. Certainly any language you put in this bill that would touch funds and their availability for expenditure would cover only the new funds you are herein appropriating, and the appropriations we are making are well within the amount we have allowed on each item and the sum total of them.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The chairman will agree, however, that

sometimes interpretations are made by Government departments that were not contemplated by the Congress of the United States?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I think this debate will be part of the legislative history of the bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think it is clear. I think the gentleman from California has very well brought this point up. The chairman has made it clear that the intent is that this language shall not impair the availability of previously appropriated funds for the projects described.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Absolutely.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. May I say that the interpretation of a former solicitor of the Interior Department brought about this plan that they have carried on for quite some time of using that 3 percent interest component. Because of that fact, they did keep a suspense account showing the amount of interest that had accrued. It is because of that 3 percent interest component and the amount that has piled up that we can now be a little more liberal in the appropriation of these funds.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman. I was not questioning the supplementary prior appropriations. I was questioning the possible limitation in the lines designated. The chairman assures me there is no limitation on the funds previously appropriated.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman mentioned the interpretation. That is why I said that.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct a question to the chairman of the subcommittee along the line of the question my colleague from California has just asked. I refer to page 19 of the report, where there are four columns. The first column is the budget estimate of \$20,000,000. The amount recommended by the committee is \$6,900,000. This is on the Central Valley water project. The unexpended cash is \$17,265,862. In the fourth column, there is the figure \$24,165,862.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Right.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The question I wish to ask is this: Is the sum of \$24,165,862 available for use in the Central Valley during the fiscal year?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. For 1948; yes, sir.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. How about 1947?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The President can stop those funds from being used in 1947 on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the Bureau of Reclamation has not contracted early enough for the canals to be built so that the contractor can earn the money. We have no control over that.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. In other words, assuming the President has unfrozen this amount, the amount of \$17,000,000 plus is not available for work in the Central Valley and it could not be committed to the contractors?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. We have no control over the \$17,000,000 that we voted last year, and the President is the only one who has control of that, as well as the Bureau of Reclamation. Either through the freezing of the funds or dilatory tactics on the part of the Bureau of Reclamation in building the canals or delay in the building of the canals, there is that much unexpended balance.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I hope that the Chairman will bear with me, but I am merely trying to find out if this \$17,000,000 can be used, providing the Reclamation Bureau and the President want to use it, or will they under the language of this bill be precluded from using it?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. This language has nothing to do with the \$17,000,000 already appropriated.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. But it must be expended or committed before the fiscal year 1948?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. No; it is available until expended, and if the Bureau of Reclamation does not want to build the canal in 10 years we cannot help that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, from reclamation fund, \$45,461,000.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Ohio: On page 30, line 22, strike out "\$45,461,000" and insert "\$50,461,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

General fund, operation and maintenance.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Ohio: On page 39, line 23, strike out all of said line and remainder of the page and on page 40 strike out the first 8 lines.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment to strike out language which is subject to a point of order. According to a contract with the Imperial Irrigation District, they contend that they are entitled to operate and maintain the canal for which this money is appropriated. The Bureau of Reclamation contend that by the treaty with Mexico they should operate the canal. We attempted to hold the matter in status quo and let a legislative committee decide the question. We have learned that we should have included the item since marking up the bill, and on page 42 an amendment will be offered to include the \$245,000 on line 10 when we get to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

Missouri River Basin (reimbursable except as otherwise provided by law): For the

partial accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to section 9 of the act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534) and section 18 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (Public Law 526) (including the construction of transmission lines and the purchase of power) and for continuing investigations on the general plan of development, \$9,611,600, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended, either independently or through or in cooperation with existing Federal and State agencies.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Ohio: On page 40, line 25, strike out "\$9,611,600" and insert "\$9,786,600."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to provide \$175,000 for the Glendale project in Wyoming.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I am glad that the committee has raised this item for the Missouri River Basin. It should be raised far more and I hope it will be done before this bill goes to the President. Yesterday when I spoke on this bill, I urged speedy construction by the Bureau in the Republican Valley. This work is to relieve a territory that a few years ago was the heart of the drought and dust bowl area. Much of the cost is reimbursable and it is in the interest of the entire country that these projects be quickly built.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

FUNDS FOR SHADEHILL, GRAND RIVER

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to call attention to the fact that the money herein appropriated for the Missouri Basin program includes \$300,000 for the Grand River project in northwestern South Dakota. The surveys and studies of Grand River have been completed; these funds will accomplish the immediate preconstruction work and initiate construction of the Shadehill Dam.

This allocation of funds is made by the language of the committee report which appears at page 20, and says:

Missouri River Basin: The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$9,611,600 for continuation of work under this heading, which, together with the unexpended balance of \$10,048,053, will provide a total of \$19,659,653 for the fiscal year 1948. The committee has denied all funds requested for transfer to other bureaus for proposed cooperative work pertaining to their activities, for which \$3,850,000 was contained in the budget estimate, and has provided that

this amount shall be applied to work on units selected for construction under phase A; with the exception that such sum as may be necessary is provided in order that \$300,000 of new funds shall be available for continuation of work on the Grand River unit, \$196,000 for work on the Oahe (James River) unit, \$5,000 for the Owl Creek, and \$5,000 for the Paintrock units, all under phase B; and \$50,000 for work in connection with the Shoshone Extension under phase C.

It will be noted that the committee report specifically states that the amount appropriated and made available "shall be applied to work on units selected for construction under phase A; with the exception that such sum as may be necessary is provided in order that \$300,000 of new funds shall be available for continuation of work on the Grand River unit, \$196,000 for work on the Oahe—James River—unit," and so forth.

May I say that I doubt if there is a project in the bill which is more meritorious and more deserving of prompt action than construction of Shadehill Dam for the dual purpose of flood control and irrigation.

As reclamation projects go, this is "small potatoes"—the total cost of the Grand River project in three units was estimated in the Sloan report of the Bureau of Reclamation at \$3,886,000.

The items were: Shadehill Dam, \$1,625,000; irrigation distribution, \$1,511,000; Blue Horse—secondary dam downstream—\$750,000; total, \$3,886,000.

The flood damages on Grand River in 3 years since 1940 would come close to meeting the entire cost of the Shadehill Reservoir. I recall that one season, 1943 or thereabouts, the floods on Grand River caused damages of \$525,000 to Government property and Indian trust lands on the Standing Rock Reservation as estimated by the superintendent of the United States Indian agency.

In addition to that, several long steel highway bridges were damaged, one was entirely ruined, ranchers lost livestock and many fields and meadows were damaged between the Standing Rock country and the reservoir site upstream.

Another time, somewhat similar property damage was suffered and some lives were lost. This year, Government property again suffered damage and at least 27 families were driven from their homes in the Little Eagle community.

The Shadehill reservoir site is one which is happily located to serve the dual purposes of flood control and irrigation. Two branches of Grand River, the north and south forks, come together at Shadehill where high bluffs make a natural site for an earth-fill dam. That explains the economy of construction.

The reservoir will have a capacity of 134,000 acre-feet which can irrigate 13,000 acres of choice land by gravity flow and provide abundant space for flood control. Later, a secondary dam at the downstream Blue Horse site, will add 50,000 acre-feet of storage and make possible irrigation of another 16,500 acres, a total of 29,500.

There is a total of 66,000 acres of land suitable for irrigation in the vicinity, and it is entirely possible that the day will

come when the application of hydro-electric power from the dams on the main stem of the Missouri River will make possible the irrigation of most of that land, provided experience shows dependable carry-overs of water without impairing the flood control space in the reservoirs.

Perhaps it should also be noted that this project is in the very midst of the area which was so hard hit by the droughts of the thirties that large sums of Federal money were expended in temporary relief. It is the belief of us who are acquainted with the area that the construction of the Grand River project will stabilize the ranch and farm economy of this area for many miles around and permanently place it upon a stable, self-supporting basis.

Indeed, it was the vivid picture of floods in April and drought in August which spurred me to work on this project when I first came to Congress back in 1937.

I find that the bottom letter in my file is one which I wrote on January 30, 1937, the first month I was here, asking the War Department for any data they had obtained in a flood-control study of the Grand River. And next to it is a letter from A. V. Svendby, of Lemmon, received February 11, 1937, which introduced him "as a constituent" who appreciated my assignment to the Committee on Irrigation and Water Conservation and stated that he was sending me a map of the Shadehill area.

My file contains many letters and much data from that time forward, telling the story of surveys and studies, sketches and maps, reports of floods and crop hazards, resolutions of public bodies and petitions, and so forth, the familiar pattern of western development, interrupted or delayed by the war, but always moving ahead. All who have been acquainted with the project will forever remember with appreciation the unflagging interest of Engineer W. G. Sloan, of the Bureau of Reclamation who encouraged us from the time of his first visit to the area when he plowed through many miles of sticky gumbo roads to keep his appointment, and has never lost his interest.

I also mention the name of Art Svendby because during the 10 years that have ensued he has been the one person who in season and out has consistently and persistently plugged for the Shadehill Dam—getting records of rainfall, pictures of damaged bridges, reports of floods and crops. He has attended meetings of the National Reclamation Association to speak for Shadehill. He has been here in Washington to testify before committees of the Congress on the so-called Case-Wheeler Act, under which the Shadehill project first got under way for serious study, and on the comprehensive plan for the Missouri Basin, with which it was finally merged. And in his efforts he has seemingly had the united support of everyone in the area—town and country.

In view of the fact that this appropriation today marks the culmination of an effort begun 10 years ago, I think it is fit-

ting at this point to include the following brief letter which tells its own story:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION,
May 21, 1937.

HON. FRANCIS CASE,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CASE: I have received your letter of May 12, 1937, transmitting a map of the Shadehill project, as proposed by the Western Dakotas Water Conservation Association, of Lemmon, S. Dak.

The records of this office show that this Bureau has never investigated the proposed project. At this time the Bureau of Reclamation does not have funds with which to make a survey of the project. However, I shall be glad to forward the map, together with the information contained in your letter to the chief engineer for his consideration in connection with a future program of surveys in this vicinity if and when funds are available for such a program.

Very truly yours,

JOHN C. PAGE,
Commissioner.

So, Mr. Chairman, the action of this House of Representatives today in approving this Interior Appropriation bill embracing these funds for initiating construction on the Shadehill Dam means much to people who have suffered and dreamed and labored so long. In their behalf I express appreciation to the committee for what it has done in allocating funds for the Grand River project.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

VALUE OF IRRIGATION

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I am disappointed that this 1947 appropriation bill for reclamation has been given such a drastic cut by the committee. I fear that my colleagues from the Eastern States do not have a full appreciation of the value of water to the 17 Western States. Water is our life-blood. It is the great limiting factor to good crops in these States. The 17 Western States affected by this bill makes up more than half of the area of the United States. My own State, Nebraska, has more miles of streams with a steady flow of water than any other State. We have a million and a half acres of new land awaiting irrigation.

Bring irrigation to these good acres and you provide a great stabilizer. It brings a comforting assurance that this Nation, yes, the world, can be fed. Give the farmer a sure supply of good water on our soil and he is assured a good crop which brings a backlog of safety, security and stability not only to him, but to the communities concerned.

I spoke about production in the 17 Western States. This production is tremendously important to the Nation and the world. In rough figures, this 17-State area produces 47 percent of the Nation's beef; 78 percent of its wool; 77 percent of its wheat; 30 percent of its canning crops; 76 percent of its sugar beets; 60 percent of its citrus fruits; 31 percent of its cotton; 42 percent of its potatoes; 79

percent of its alfalfa seed and major quantities of flax, beans, peas, hogs, fruit and other crops. Really, my colleagues, if this area were a separate Nation, folks living east of the ninety-seventh meridian would go the limit to establish favorable trade relations with it. You need this production to keep your factories and industries operating.

Of course, not all of this tremendous wealth in these States is directly dependent upon agriculture, but directly and indirectly irrigation is the most important single factor in the life, progress, and development of all of them. It does provide that confidence and security which makes an expanding economy possible. Who would deny that irrigation does bring greatly increased incomes to communities? It brings enormous gains in purchasing power and improved living standards, not only to the farm family but to the professional and businessmen living in these irrigated areas.

I am wondering if the Appropriations Committee took into consideration the fact that all this new wealth is an asset to the Federal Government because it does pay income taxes. I am convinced, if a careful study were made, it would disclose that the new wealth and the taxes paid thereon would exceed the original construction costs of irrigation projects several times during the 40-year period allotted for the payment of these developments. Let me cite you an interesting example of what I am talking about. In Scotts Bluff County in western Nebraska about 43 percent of the land is irrigated. The production in 1944 was nearly six times that of 1910 when irrigation was just getting started in that area. In 1940 the value of farm crops in Scotts Bluff County was double that of the next ranking county of the State, although the latter county is slightly larger in farm area and more favorably located in regard to rainfall. The population of Scotts Bluff County increased 405 percent between 1910 and 1940. Putting new lands into production through irrigation means new wealth, new sources of taxes, and a better standard of living. The story of Scotts Bluff County can be repeated in a dozen places in Nebraska if the water now in our four main rivers can be harnessed and placed upon the soil. Several Gardens of Eden can be created which will return many times the money invested. It should be remembered that these funds are all repayable with interest. This is an investment in the resources of our country. It is so different than pouring money down the half a dozen rat holes all over the world for which no return can be expected.

American agriculture with its production and new wealth has created a nation which grew from a population of 3,000,000 in 1775 to 140,000,000 in 1946. The new wealth from agriculture and from our natural resources created the capital to build industrial plants no other nation has equaled. Our industrial plants, during the war, outproduced all the other nations put together. We produced, not from our trade, but from the resources of this country. From this tremendous production, agriculture supplied 65 percent of the raw materials.

Without American agriculture, our Nation would have been helpless.

Since 1910 we have increased our harvested area about 10 percent while our population has increased from 92,000,000 to 140,000,000, or more than 50 percent. This country has about 350,000,000 acres of land under cultivation. Some of it needs to be retired. The only way we can meet our expanding needs is to bring new lands under irrigation.

Yes, I hear some of my colleagues shouting, "Surplus." Now let us look at the facts about this so-called surplus, which never existed. At no time during the period from 1922 and 1940, has our Nation had an over-all surplus of farm products. Since 1922, with the exception of 1 year, we had to import more farm products than we exported. From 1934 to 1942, the records will show that we imported annually, on the average, products from 50,000,000 acres in excess of our exports. It is interesting to note that during the years of 1925-29, these imports forced down the prices of our farm products and brought on the depression. During this time, we presented to the world, the spectacle of a Nation trying to go in two directions at one and the same time. We were promising the farmer a price for his products and on the other hand we were importing products at less than our American parity level to keep the farmer from obtaining a good price. Yes, we ever plowed under our crops, killed the pigs and paid the farmer not to produce, and turned the market for 50,000,000 acres over to foreign production. There never was an overproduction in this country. It was underconsumption and inability of the laboring man to buy.

I hear some of my colleagues say, "Well, we can buy Argentine meat cheaper than we can buy it in the United States." But let us take a look at this. Cheap raw materials are costly when brought in from other countries, where, with cheaper labor, it means a cheap market, a cheap nation, and lower standards of living. Cheapness is a transgression of the Christian doctrine which states that every laborer is worthy of his hire. America was not designed by the course of human events to give the world that type of leadership. If we continue with the theory that we can get better and cheaper products by imports where that product is produced by cheap labor standards, we then shut off the source of our own income here at home.

The world is short of good agricultural land. We have about 20,000,000 acres now under irrigation in the United States. We can probably develop another 20,000,000 acres by the wise use of our water. There are some 40 projects, now under development which, when completed, will irrigate 3,000,000 new acres of land. It will bring supplemental water to an additional 6,000,000 acres. New land to be developed is limited. This country has undertaken to feed the rest of the world. We need to use our entire energies in developing these new irrigated lands in order to produce the food and fiber needed not only at home, but by the world.

Mr. Chairman, I do sincerely feel that the committee has made a mistake in

cutting the appropriations to the Interior Department particularly as it relates to the Bureau of Reclamation. I note that they have cut the funds for planning and research from \$5,000,000 to \$125,000. Well, certainly very little can be done when the budgeted funds are cut 98 percent. In Nebraska we are doing some research and planning in the hopes that more land can be brought under irrigation. This planning and investigation, if such a cut remains, will be stopped in its tracks. I hope that most of the \$5,000,000 can be restored. I expect to support the restoration of these reclamation funds, because I sincerely believe that this is one investment in our resources which will pay big dividends not only to the United States Treasury, but in the happiness, prosperity contentment and those intangible things which have made our country great.

The Clerk read as follows:

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For continuation of construction of a diversion dam, and main canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and drainage systems) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A); to be immediately available, and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River dam fund, \$3,000,000.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Ohio: On page 42, line 10, strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,245,000."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this is the amendment I referred to a moment ago, stricken out of an earlier paragraph and included in this paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS of California: On page 42, line 1, after the word "structures", close the parenthesis and strike out the remainder of that line; also strike out the first two words and the parenthesis on line 2; and on line 4, following the word "California", and before the semicolon, add a comma and the words "and distribution and drainage systems."

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that this amendment is subject to a point of order, and therefore I shall not press it. I have asked for the time, and for the reading of the amendment, so that it may appear at this place as a matter of record, and so that I may emphasize before this body the seriousness of the situation which the amendment seeks to correct. Apparently it will have to be corrected by a legislative committee. I can only ask the support of that committee to have the matter heard and the correction

made at the earliest possible moment. I discussed the details of the situation in the Coachella Valley in my remarks yesterday.

I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

No part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this act shall be available for work performed on a force-account basis.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, the Eightieth Congress proposes national economy. Intelligent planning of the development of our natural resources is economy. Modern topographic maps are the basis of that intelligent planning. Regardless of the time when any actual construction or development may take place, mapping and planning should be completed now.

The Geological Survey has been granted varying amounts for topographic mapping through the years since 1879. This method of appropriation has resulted in fractional mapping of many States. An efficient organization is difficult to maintain, with little opportunity for a specific program of complete map coverage, with no assurance of sustained, annual appropriations.

Under the pressure of wartime emergency, the Survey hastily enlarged its facilities to provide the maps necessary to national defense. At other times, when vast public works have been considered politically expedient, performance has been demanded that was far beyond the normal organization. Today, this country is entering into a period of postwar development where adequate maps and wise planning are more necessary than ever before. The Geological Survey proposes and is prepared to fill that need and the records show that it can efficiently fill that need.

During the static 1930's the survey was unable, due to limited funds, to purchase the modern photogrammetric equipment necessary for an expanded program. The recent war made the purchase of such equipment mandatory. It is now at work, under trained personnel, within the map laboratories. The opportunity is at hand to fully utilize this equipment and personnel to complete the mapping of the United States and its possessions under a planned 20-year program. Vigorous support has been given to this program by the States and Federal agencies. The House Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations has noted the fact that mapping is being performed by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bonneville Power Administration. Other Federal agencies are similarly engaged in map-making to supply urgent needs. Adequate appropriations for mapping to the Geological Survey would supply this

map information and eliminate much duplication of effort.

The War Department has requested and urged that the Geological Survey include in its 1948 budget estimates necessary funds required for domestic mapping of strategic areas considered vital to national security. These areas would include unmapped or inadequately mapped coastal approaches in the United States and Alaska, as well as the more important industrial sections and transportation routes. A substantial start on this program which certainly can be called a defense program has already been made and continual progress is planned under the proposed 20-year mapping program, the details of which have been carefully worked out and coordinated with the War Department.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on line 10, page 43 of the bill, appears this language:

No part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this act shall be available for work performed on a force-account basis.

I call to the attention of the committee and the Members the fact that in the operation and maintenance of a reclamation project with all of its construction features, with all of its ditches, laterals, and canals, there are emergency conditions that come up that must be repaired and repaired at once. It is practically impossible for an irrigation program to be carried on without having on hand men available for emergency work. I call to the attention of the committee the extreme importance of having a force account available for the handling of workers and for the handling of emergency conditions and repairs. We are confronted in Coulee Dam now with the problem of repairing the bucket of the dam. To do that work we need a force account for men working.

I feel that this is an extremely important phase of the bill and such an account should have very serious consideration on the part of the committee for further action.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, since the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES] has said the things I intended to say regarding those three lines of the bill, I will not repeat them but would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I shall be glad to answer if I can.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. By placing in the bill these three lines concerning which the gentleman from Washington spoke, the committee has no intention in any way to handicap emergency work which might be necessary upon Colorado River construction or upon any reclamation construction? It was the committee's intention to stop the use of the force account, perhaps, by the Bureau of Reclamation for purposes for which that type of work was not originally intended. Am I right?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The gentleman is right.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May we therefore hope that if no attempt is made to take the time today for the necessary corrections that this may be considered and corrected with other items before the bill passes the other House?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. It will be reviewed very carefully.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Clerk read as follows:

Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$475,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 percent of the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$400,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to call the attention of the committee to lines 12 and 13 and the first half of line 14 on page 45.

This language in effect puts an end to the Federal-State surveys and studies of ground water. This is not a big item. It is one of the items in this bill that applies to a great many States.

When we go back in the House I will ask unanimous consent to include in my remarks a list of the States and the expenditures made for this item.

I know something about this work for the State of Nebraska. It is a sound, needed work. The cost to the Federal Government is only \$7,500 per year in that State.

I submit that if this is a program which the Committee on Appropriations feels should come to an end, then it should be done by means of legislation and not in an appropriation measure.

It is not a program as represented by some that is in conflict with private enterprise. The well drillers and the Well Drillers' Association in my section of the country support it wholeheartedly.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. TABER. We were advised by the Interior Department in connection with the deficiency estimate that this proposition was not authorized by law at all.

Mr. CURTIS. I think that perhaps in the matter of cooperation with municipalities that may be correct; but I believe the gentleman will find that the law does authorize this work carried on with the States. If it is going to be brought to an end it should be brought to an end in a legislative manner. It is a function of Government that is costing a very few thousand dollars but is rendering a very vital function and it is one item that should have the attention of the other body before the bill goes to the President.

Summary of allotments of Federal funds for cooperation in ground-water activities,
fiscal year 1947

State	Amounts allotted for cooperation with—			
	State agencies ¹	City agencies ¹	County agencies ¹	Water districts ¹
Alabama.....	\$7,000 (2)			
Arizona.....	33,000 (1)	6,750 (3)		
Arkansas.....	4,364 (2)	2,500 (1)		
California.....			10,500 (2)	2,000 (2)
Colorado.....	15,000 (1)			
Connecticut.....	2,000 (1)			
Florida.....	25,000 (1)	7,527 (4)	5,969 (3)	
Georgia.....	6,000 (1)			
Hawaii.....	13,111 (1)			
Idaho.....	5,000 (1)			
Indiana.....	13,875 (1)			
Iowa.....	16,000 (1)			
Kansas.....	25,000 (1)			
Kentucky.....	7,339 (1)	8,000 (2)	3,000 (1)	
Louisiana.....	11,000 (2)			
Maryland.....	15,000 (1)			
Massachusetts.....	9,500 (1)			
Michigan.....	32,575 (1)			
Minnesota.....	4,750 (1)			
Mississippi.....	7,500 (1)			
Nebraska.....	7,500 (1)			
Nevada.....	22,325 (1)			
New Jersey.....	11,000 (1)			
New Mexico.....	15,000 (2)		2,000 (1)	5,000 (1)
New York.....	31,750 (1)		12,000 (2)	
North Carolina.....	4,000 (1)			
North Dakota.....	21,250 (1)			
Ohio.....	27,260 (2)		1,800 (2)	
Oklahoma.....	7,000 (1)			
Oregon.....	3,925 (1)			
Pennsylvania.....	12,500 (1)			
Puerto Rico.....	4,000 (1)			
Rhode Island.....	2,500 (1)			
South Carolina.....	2,625 (1)			
Tennessee.....		17,500 (1)		
Texas.....	51,000 (1)			
Utah.....	8,000 (1)			
Virginia.....	4,000 (1)			
Washington.....	4,350 (1)	500 (1)	1,500 (1)	
West Virginia.....	2,500 (1)			
Wisconsin.....	17,000 (1)			
Wyoming.....	2,600 (3)			
Total.....	515,099(47)	42,777(12)	36,769(12)	7,000(3)
Percent of total.....	85.6(63.5)	7.1(16.2)	6.1(16.2)	1.2(4.1)

Total allotment for cooperation in ground water activities: \$601,645.

Total number of agencies cooperating: 74.

There amounts are matched by the cooperating parties. In addition, cooperating parties are contributing a total of \$8,950 without matching Federal funds.

¹ Figures in parentheses show the number of cooperating agencies.

Allotments of Federal funds for cooperation
with city and county agencies, fiscal year
1947

researches relative thereto, \$1,690,000 of which not to exceed \$450,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: Page 44, line 14, strike out "\$1,690,000" and insert "\$3,135,000", and strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$725,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to restore in line 14, page 44, the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget for geologic surveys. I must again point out that the majority here in the House are following a course of nonsensical economy when they cut an important item such as this to the extent of more than 50 percent. I know of no more convincing reason for the Members of this House to support my proposed amendment than that given in an article published in the New York Times of Wednesday, April 23, 1947, entitled "Nation-Wide Mineral Hunt To Be Launched by Russia." It reads as follows:

LONDON, April 22.—The greatest mineral search in Russian history will be undertaken this year by prospectors employing parachute, reindeer, camel, pack mule, automobile, and airplane to blanket the vast reaches of the Soviet Union, the Moscow radio reported today.

There was no mention of minerals other than iron and coal, and there was no hint

that uranium, thorium or other radio-active minerals would be the principal targets for the mineralogical experts.

"Their activities will cover 1,000,000 square kilometers," the broadcast said. [A kilometer is .621 of a mile.]

The broadcast said more than 150 aircraft, 3,000 automobiles and 6,000 pack and draft animals, ranging from camels to reindeer, would be used.

"Aircraft will be used mainly to explore the boundaries of new iron fields discovered in the Karelian Finnish Republic, Siberia, and Central Asia. They will spend about 24,000 hours aloft," the broadcast said.

"Some will parachute prospectors into the Siberian wilds it would take weeks to reach by mule or jeep," it said.

What is the situation in these great United States and our Territories with regard to our mineral hunt? Our resources of mineral raw materials—iron, lead, copper, tungsten, petroleum, and so forth—is that all our easily discoverable deposits have been discovered and are either being rapidly exploited, or have been exhausted. Undoubtedly more deposits lie hidden beneath the land's surface but they will be difficult to find. Geologic surveys provide the only known guide to their discovery. Blind drilling is the only alternative, and no nation is wealthy enough to afford that.

The present cuts of Geological Survey will mean the abandonment of about 30 projects in the fields of geological and geophysical surveys. On the average each project represents an investment of about \$25,000 that has already been made because each project requires from 2 to 5 years to execute. This represents a loss of about three-quarters of a million dollars. If abandoned projects are subsequently resumed an additional expenditure of roughly 60 percent of the initial cost will be required because new personnel must repeat much of the investigation to become familiar with all its subtle complexities. Therefore, if all 30 projects are abandoned and resumed some years later it will ultimately cost the taxpayers about \$1,200,000. Also, it will delay for years any progress toward the discovery of new reserves of badly needed mineral raw materials.

Now, I repeat, this sort of economy for our Nation is penny-wise and pound-foolish when we destroy to the extent of over 50 percent this much needed project of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HARLESS].

(Mr. HARLESS of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, there are a few vital statistics which appear to me to be of interest to this House in considering the budget for the Interior Department. The combined budgets submitted by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, which are the governmental organizations most vitally concerned with the mineral industries, were for the fiscal year 1948, \$34,938,900, with which they

State	City	Amount of allotment
Arizona.....	Prescott.....	\$2,000
Do.....	Phoenix.....	4,250
Do.....	Globe.....	500
Arkansas.....	Grossett.....	2,500
Florida.....	Pensacola.....	152
Do.....	Delray Beach.....	2,000
Do.....	Miami.....	5,375
Kentucky.....	Louisville.....	8,000
Tennessee.....	Memphis.....	17,500
Washington.....	Tacoma.....	500
Total, cooperation with cities.....		42,777
	County	
California.....	San Bernardino.....	3,000
Do.....	Santa Barbara.....	7,500
Florida.....	Dade.....	4,219
Do.....	Nassau.....	250
Do.....	Pinnacles.....	1,500
Kentucky.....	Louisville and Jefferson, jointly.....	3,000
New Mexico.....	Colfax.....	2,000
New York.....	Nassau.....	7,000
Do.....	Suffolk.....	5,000
Ohio.....	Butler.....	500
Do.....	Hamilton.....	1,300
Washington.....	Snohomish.....	1,500
Total, cooperation with counties.....		36,769

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired. The Clerk read as follows:

Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United States and chemical and physical

hoped to provide a minimum of the technical services required by the Government in the administration of an industry which in 1946 had a gross production value of \$8,900,000,000. They are asking the Government to spend four-tenths of 1 percent of that sum on these most essential governmental activities which keep the Government advised as to conditions within the industry and to provide the leadership essential to keeping that industry alive and healthy. This compared with the approximately 5 percent the Government spends on similar activities in Agriculture, yet the Appropriations Committee proposes to cut that relatively meager sum from approximately \$35,000,000 to \$20,000,000, a reduction of 43 percent.

The various governmental agencies of this country which utilize these services collect in excess of \$500,000,000 annually in taxes directly from this industry. What business today could exist if it spent less than 6 percent of its net income on its statistical and research activities?

The budget estimates were prepared by a group of engineers which comprise the two bureaus, who as a profession are traditionally conservative. These people state that the estimates were based on what the two bureaus felt they could accomplish economically in face of a shortage of engineering talent and not by any means what they felt should be done in a field which was seriously left behind in these activities during the war.

The mineral industries provide the basic resources on which virtually our entire industrial economy is based. The enormous drain on these resources during the war years left the industry in a position where today it is unable through drastic production combined with all available imports to meet many of the basic requirements of our manufacturing industries. We cannot measure the enormous loss to our economy with its accompanying tax income resulting from the reduced production caused by the present shortage of these materials.

The activities of these two bureaus can do more to assure a healthy economy by the improvement of production in our basic mineral resources than virtually any other Government activity. The policy of cutting these budgets as proposed by the Appropriations Committee in this case is unquestionably one of unsound business practice. The full request should be restored to the budget.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and that all portions thereof be subject to amendment and to points of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair suggests that the points of order be disposed of first under this procedure, before the amendments.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I wish to reserve the point of order first in order that I may get some information before I make the point of order finally, and that is with respect to the language which appears at the bottom of page 51, which reads as follows:

Provided further, That the contract authorization of \$15,000,000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1946, is hereby reduced to \$9,750,000.

My point of order, Mr. Chairman, is that that is legislation amending a previous act and not within the purview of this bill making appropriations for fiscal 1948. It constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill for it destroys existing legislation.

Before I make the point of order, may I ask the chairman of the committee what the reason is for carrying that language? I feel that the development of the synthetic liquid fuel program is very essential to national defense and is probably the cheapest money we can spend in that direction.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The purpose of this language is to limit the amount to be expended further on this project to the authorization provided in the basic act. In other words, the amount remaining after this appropriation will be the amount of \$9,750,000, and will tie the entire appropriation to the basic authorization.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. What was the reason, then, for the increase of the authorization to \$15,000,000 in the act of 1946 and establishment of contract authority?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. That was to tie the appropriation to the \$30,000,000 authorization.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, having introduced a bill which seeks to accomplish about that very thing, I am constrained to make the point of order and do make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Ohio desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the only purpose of the language is to limit the amount appropriated overall to the \$30,000,000 authorization. It seems to me it is merely a restatement of the basic law and clearly in order under the Holman rule because on its face it saves money.

The CHAIRMAN. This language changes a contract authorization contained in a previous appropriation bill passed by another Congress. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Are there any further points of order to be made to the bill? If so, they will be taken up first since it will be too late to make points of order after amendments to the bill have been considered.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAHON: On page 45, strike out lines 12 and 13 and the portion of the line 14 up to the colon.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, in offering this amendment I hope to improve

the bill. When the vote comes on the amendment, I shall ask for a standing vote on the amendment.

I wish to direct your attention to page 45 and to those lines to which the amendment refers. These lines, though in the form of a limitation, change the basic law of the land and the procedure which has been in operation for 40 or 50 years. This amendment does not provide for additional sums of money. This language in the bill for the first time this year says that the Federal Government, the Geological Survey, shall not investigate underground waters in the United States by either a cooperative or non-cooperative method. Read the language carefully. Yet, during all the history of the Geological Survey of more than 40 or 50 years the agency has been doing just that, and if we are going to change that policy, it ought to be done by a legislative committee.

As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I have sometimes been embarrassed by the efforts of some members on rare occasions to more or less abolish other committees of the Congress and arrogate to themselves the right to pass legislation. So I am going to ask you to vote with me against this unheard of limitation which would prohibit our Government from investigating underground water.

I cannot imagine any civilized nation in the world today that would pass a bill prohibiting its government from investigating underground water. Do you know that of the 12,000 cities of the United States, 8,600 of them use underground water in one form or another, and yet we have here today a proposal which would prohibit the study of underground water. That is unthinkable and it is ridiculous. I feel it must have been inadvertently added by the committee. I am most confident that the committee will go along in deleting this legislation, which has no place whatever in an appropriation bill.

I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], and I know there are many other Members from the West, North, and South who undoubtedly feel as he does and as I do.

Mr. CURTIS. I shall support this amendment because it deals with something very vital to the health and wealth of the country. The total expenditure does not amount to very much.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman for his statement. I am not concerned with the expenditure at this moment. I am concerned with principles and with policies, and I hope and trust that the Members will not go so far as to prohibit the investigation of underground water for the people in a civilized country that has a 140,000,000 population and whose health and well-being are greatly affected by the Nation's water resources. That provision must not remain in this bill; and if it does, the House will have made itself ridiculous.

I yield to my colleague the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WORLEY. I agree with everything that the gentleman from Texas has said. I would like to add further that this is the most unreasonable and absurd

limitation that I ever have seen in an appropriation bill since I have been here.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman.

What did the Government do in locating military camps and industrial plants that helped enable us to win the war? We got the facts as to water, because water is basic in any city or any industry. Where did we get it? From the United States Geological Survey that has been assembling these records for 50 years. Yet we propose to abolish this program of the Government and prohibit basic information from being secured. This would break the continuity of those records as to water in your State and my State and throughout the Nation. I do not think anything more need be said in regard to the validity of this motion to strike out this thing which has no place in an appropriation bill anyway, because it is purely a legislative matter.

I trust that the able gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] will accede to the amendment I have offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the last 3 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]. If you will refer to the hearings on page 833, Mr. Paulsen, who was the principal witness, made this statement:

The Federal ground-water program is necessary to supplement the cooperative investigations of the Nation's valuable underground basins and obtain the greatest benefits from it. It assures well-balanced studies, especially in the interstate basins where cooperative programs by the several States are not uniform and where critical water problems exist.

Let me call attention that this is wiping out a function that has been in existence since 1931 by means of an appropriation bill. It appropriates the sum of \$2,578,680, but they cut out all of the ground-water activities, which is an important part of this program. That same appropriation last year was \$2,498,672. Of that amount, there was \$1,620,000 spent for ground-water work. Under this bill that is absolutely all cut out, whereas they have increased the appropriation in the sum of \$80,000. The most important part of this appropriation should be for ground-water control work.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] asked Mr. Paulsen this question:

Mr. JONES. How much of the entire gaging stream program, as distinguished from the ground-water program, is charged to Federal service for Federal purposes as distinguished from State purposes and States uses in the 1947 fiscal year?

Mr. PAULSEN. I think that is fairly well shown in our justification. Of the total amount of this year's gaging stream funds,

aggregating roughly \$2,500,000, \$1,620,000 is earmarked for cooperation with States and municipalities.

This is not asking for an increase. We are not asking for one cent increase, but we do ask that you let this amount go in for its proportionate share of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE].

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, my amendment strikes out lines 12 and 13 and part of line 14, on page 45, the language stricken from the bill reading as follows:

Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for cooperative or noncooperative ground-water activities.

This section under Geological Survey formerly provided for the Geological Survey to perform its share of general water resource investigations of the United States which includes every State in the Union, and from time immemorial this service has been of invaluable help and assistance to many of the States, and the precedent had been established that, as provided for in many other activities of the Government which inure to the benefit of the locality and the country generally, the Government contributes 50 percent of the cost of such projects.

In the present bill under consideration, it is provided that the Government cannot contribute 50 percent of the cost of these investigations, but it even provides further that no part of the funds appropriated under this section shall be used for cooperative or noncooperative ground-water activities, which as a matter of course, prevents the investigation of the subject completely. The bill not only prohibits any contribution from the Geological Survey for this important work, but, as I understand the prohibition, the Department is inhibited from any activity entirely, completely, and forever.

Of course, the amount which was formerly appropriated for this activity has been reduced by \$845,000, and that should probably kill the program of itself; however, if no funds are provided for this purpose in this bill today, it may be possible to obtain some appropriation later, and what we seek is to remove the prohibition of the opportunity of the Department from forever participating in this important activity and to make a contribution of at least 50 percent of the costs, the same amount usually contributed by the Government of like programs of public necessity.

Every State in the Union is affected by this prohibition in this section, and many of the States have programs of investigations of ground-water problems under way at this time.

One of the industries which is interested and affected by the elimination of the established participation by the Government in this subject is the rice industry. While it happens that my district and State is the largest rice producing district and State in the

Union, Arkansas, California, and Texas are vitally interested in this subject. The cultivation of rice requires that the lands be flooded with pure, clean water during the growing period, and one of the sources of flooding is from deep wells which take their water from the ground. During the growing periods in the rice industry enormous quantities of water are required to flood the rice fields which are principally supplied by deep wells drawing water from the deep sands, and it is a known fact that the reservoir is being rapidly depleted, not only in my State, but also in the other rice-growing States.

I am informed that the same condition prevails as to ground-water supply in other States, principally in California, Georgia, Florida, and other States, and in the entire United States. As a matter of fact, the situation has become so acute in my district and State that I would like to read a short newspaper article in regard to this matter, and which states that there is at this time under way a survey in progress under the supervision of the Ground Water Division of the United States Geological Survey, the Department of Conservation and the Department of Public Works, and the article states:

RICE AREA THREAT FROM GULF NOTED—SALT WATER INTRUSION MAY HARM CROP, SAYS ODOM

BATON ROUGE, LA., April 16.—Indications of salt water intrusion from the Gulf of Mexico into water-bearing sands supplying water for rice irrigation and for industrial uses in southwest Louisiana have been discovered by geologists, Leo M. Odom, chief engineer of the department of public works, said today.

If salt water is pumped from the sands into Louisiana rice fields, he declared, damage to the rice crop might run into millions of dollars.

The intrusion, Odom added, is caused by the prolonged use of water wells and the resulting pressure in the sands, allowing seepage from the Gulf.

The chief engineer said that a survey of Louisiana's ground water resources in the State's rice country and in the Lake Charles industrial area has been undertaken by his department in conjunction with the ground water division of the United States Geological Survey and the State department of conservation.

Rice growers have had to abandon some of their water wells, Odom reported, because of reduced levels which resulted from heavy withdrawals of water for irrigation.

The current survey is designed to determine to what extent such water levels will be restored naturally after the heavy demands of the irrigating season—April through August.

He estimated that water withdrawals during the pumping season total more than the combined volume of water in Grand and White Lakes, Lake Arthur, and other inland bodies of water in southwest Louisiana.

Use of stream water in rice irrigation, Odom declared, is not now practicable because seasonal differences make it insufficient and distance from rice areas make its use too costly.

Another object of the survey, he added, is to try to make the use of stream water more practicable by construction of reservoirs which would provide a steady water supply and, in addition, recharge underground water-bearing sands.

The chairman of the committee made an argument that the water table is

lowering year by year—Central Valley of California.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

(Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Chairman, nobody can oppose this amendment on the ground of economy because it does not ask that any money be appropriated. Nobody can oppose it because they say it does not affect them, because it does affect everyone who sits on the floor of the House. It has to do with all the 48 States. No one can say that it does not bother him because he does not live in a big or little city because, as pointed out by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] 75 percent of the cities get their water from underground, both large and small. So there is no reason at all to object to the amendment as offered except this: The committee, as I understand it, recommends that this work be turned over to the cities. In other words, the cities from now on do their own drilling and the cities discover just where the water is and how much it is.

The committee fails to realize that the underground water problem is not confined to city limits, not confined to county limitations, not limited even to States. In other words, the underground water basins and the underground water channels cross State lines, cross county lines, cross city lines; and certainly it would be the height of folly to make an appropriation which the committee has done for surface water survey and not do it for underground water surveys. They go hand in hand. Surface water eventually becomes underground water. To survey the surface water and not to survey ground water is to build the roof of a house and not the foundation.

In most of the coastal areas it is a proven fact that they are using so much underground water from some particular areas that salt water is seeping in and ruining everything.

It is possible under the proposed plan of the committee that one city we will say distant 25 miles from another may pump so much of the underground water as to leave the other city without any. Obviously, that sort of situation should not happen again.

For 50 years the Federal Government has appropriated money to these surveys. But it has always made underground and surface water surveys jointly. We must continue this beneficial and useful practice.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would take away a provision in the bill which puts the responsibility for ground water work upon the States.

At a time when the United States Government is operating under a \$260,000,000 debt many of the States find themselves, as a result of their tax poli-

cies during the war year, with huge surpluses on their hands, piled up during the time that Uncle Sam was spending the money to get the guns, the planes, the tanks, the ammunition to ourselves and to our allies. Is it unfair to require that instead of the States paying 50 percent of they cost they shall pay it all? My own State of Ohio is in there for a considerable sum of money. Ohio has a hundred-million-dollar surplus. Can not we afford a \$100,000 expenditure for our ground-water survey?

My goodness! Can we not stop the 48 States from coming to the Federal Government and asking for every kind and manner of service? It has been going on for a number of years, and every year it gets larger, larger, and larger. In addition to ground water surveys, the gaging of streams is involved.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Is not the doctrine the gentleman is now preaching applicable to every donation that the Federal Government makes?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. No. This is just one donation. I think the States can well afford to pay.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SMATHERS. Is it not a fact the gentleman's amendment does not call for any more money than has already been appropriated?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The money has got to come from some place. You are creating an impossible situation. You are going to have to take it off the gaging stations, you are going to have to raise the ante when we go to the Senate, and that is not quite the fair way to do the job. Let us face the issue squarely. The States can afford to pay the \$800,000 that the Federal Government has been paying cooperatively for ground water surveys.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MAHON) there were—ayes 92, noes 152.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the bill and all amendments to the bill be limited to 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the bill and all amendments thereto, and amendments to amendments, be limited to 30 minutes.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Does that mean that we are limited to 30 minutes on the

remaining 30 or 40 pages of the bill or to 30 minutes on each section of the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is not advised as to the exact number of pages. The Chair did state what the motion was.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, may we ask that the motion be repeated?

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Ohio repeat his motion?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the bill and all amendments thereto, and amendments to amendments, be limited to 40 minutes.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the motion may eliminate the possibility of debate on an amendment or amendments to amendments; therefore, until it is determined how many amendments there are the motion is subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be constrained to overrule the point of order because by unanimous consent the further reading of the bill was waived.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all amendments be made available to the Chair and that the time be divided between each amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania. Page 50, lines 14 and 15, after the words "Anthracite Research Laboratory," in line 14, strike out the words "at Schuylkill Haven, Pa." and insert in place thereof the words "in accordance with the provisions of Public Law No. 812, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session, approved December 18, 1942."

Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I have offered relates to the provision locating the Anthracite Research Laboratory in a particular spot. The basic act authorizing the establishment of the laboratory left in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior where the laboratory should be located. He exercised that discretion with the aid of a committee of able and disinterested people. He located it in the city of Hazelton in Luzerne County, Pa. Thereafter, after that had been publicly announced, this subcommittee attempted to change that location and place it within the district of a member of the subcommittee. I addressed myself to that question yesterday. In his speech the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] yesterday stated that he was sorry that this had risen to the stage of a controversy between two Members of Congress as to distribution of patronage. I say that it has risen beyond that stage, it has risen to the stage of whether or not this Con-

gress is going to permit an individual Member of the Congress to utilize his position as a member of a subcommittee to coerce the Secretary of the Interior into disobeying the plain provisions of the act under which he is operating, and whether or not it is going to permit such Member to utilize that position in order to further his own private interests.

Yesterday the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania said that he was not interested in where this went. If that be so, then it resolves itself merely into a case of a feud between himself and the Secretary of the Interior which the Congress ought not to sustain. I say that in all justice and all fairness to the people of my district the amendment should be sustained.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, first of all I would like to state that I regret very much that my friend from Luzerne County saw fit to make a personal attack on me yesterday in his attempt to gain support for his opposition to the rule.

I am grateful for the decisive manner in which this House responded to such unjustified action upon the part of the gentleman from Luzerne.

What this amendment proposes to do in effect is to nullify the provisions of an act of Congress, and to disregard the evidence which proved conclusively that the Secretary of the Interior refused to permit the Bureau of Mines' engineers to recommend the location for the Anthracite Research Laboratory, as provided in section 2 of Public Law 812 of the Seventy-seventh Congress.

This amendment would have the further effect of repudiating the Appropriations Committee, the Rules Committee, and the action taken in the House yesterday.

In view of the fact that Congress has now been informed officially by the Bureau of Mines' engineers, who surveyed the sites available, that they recommended Schuylkill Haven, Pa., as the best and most desirable site for the laboratory; we ourselves would be guilty of ignoring the law by adopting such an amendment.

I would respectfully request my colleagues of the House to uphold the provisions of the laws we pass by decisively rejecting this amendment, and at the same time demonstrate to one and all our faith in government by law instead of individual dictation.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. KEATING to the amendment offered by Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania: On page 50, strike out lines 13 to 21 inclusive.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I think the passage of this substitute amendment would be very fine solution of the problem which has arisen here between two of our brethren. If we strike out this appropriation entirely we do two things. First, we resolve this unfortunate controversy between two of

our brothers regarding the location of this laboratory, and second, I know of no easier way to save half a million dollars.

My interest in this was aroused by my good friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. JENKINS] who served with me in India, but I do not find myself in complete harmony with his viewpoint. However, I think he has a considerable amount of merit in his position.

I find that so far as bituminous coal is concerned, there is no such laboratory. That is taken care of at Penn State, and I am informed, and if I have been incorrectly informed, one of these coal men will gladly set me straight, that both Lafayette and Lehigh colleges have offered to do the same thing for the anthracite people and give them the space and equipment if they can have \$10,000 for personnel to run the place. Certainly, this seems a desirable solution. I grant you it might be desirable to have this anthracite laboratory, but I seriously question whether it is essential. If it is not essential, I earnestly ask the Committee to vote in favor of this substitute amendment. Certainly, the construction is not necessary at this time. If we defer this, and that is all that is being done by striking out this provision, no harm will be done because we can get along another year without an anthracite laboratory to the tune of half a million dollars.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FENTON. The basic law says that the laboratory shall be placed in the anthracite region. Therefore, Lafayette and Lehigh colleges are out of the picture.

Mr. KEATING. My answer to the gentleman is that it is very simple to change the basic law if we can save half a million dollars by doing so. Schuylkill Haven where the gentleman wishes to place this, I am told, is not in the anthracite region either. If we can save half a million dollars by changing three words in the basic law, I am in favor of doing that.

Mr. FENTON. I am sure the gentleman is misinformed about Schuylkill Haven being outside the anthracite district.

Mr. KEATING. I understand it is 5 or 6 miles outside the area. I would be delighted if this substitute amendment could have the support of this body and earnestly urge that it be supported.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. JENKINS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEATING) there were—ayes 89, noes, 62.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the substitute amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may extend their remarks on the bill at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, it has been my observation that the National Park Service makes effective use of whatever funds the Congress sees fit to provide to it. I believe also that its requests for funds are well thought out and moderate.

The Appropriations Committee has acknowledged that the Service this year will probably be called upon to take care of a greater number of visitors even than last year, when they totaled nearly 21,600,000—more than ever before. I am sure that any Members who visited any of the parks last year must certainly have noted the tremendous load that the rangers and other members of the park staffs were compelled to carry. They did their jobs with cheerfulness and good will, but they had too much to do. So, I feel, did those employees whose work is not so readily observable—those who work in the offices of the Park Service and whose functions also are necessary. There is a pressing need for additional personnel. They are needed if the parks are to be preserved from the work of vandals who last year did great damage in many park areas despite the best efforts of an overworked and undermanned park staff. And they are needed to perform the basic services that the American people have a right to expect when they visit their great park system. It has been said that every American has 2 acres and a brook that he can call his own, somewhere in our many parks and monuments. This is a heritage that should be preserved and maintained to the best of our ability, not only for this year's visitors to the park but for future generations as well. In order to do this the park staffs need more men.

To meet this situation, the committee has decided on an increase of \$25,000 so that additional seasonal employees may be hired—an obviously inadequate sum for the performance of the tasks imposed upon the Park Service.

The budget item for roads, trails, and physical improvements was \$5,000,000. If these activities are to be taken care of at all, it is imperative that the \$17,622,000 frozen by Presidential order be released. Otherwise, the committee has recommended only \$2,600,000 for use on the roads, trails, and physical improvements, of which only \$1,750,000 will be available for roads and trails. This amount will not even meet the cost of needed repairs and maintenance on existing roads and trails, for which the engineers of the Park Service and the Public Roads Administration estimate that \$2,500,000 is required. We all know that many national park roads, especially in the high mountain areas of the West, suffered severe deterioration during the war when the Service was unable to maintain them. They have never been brought back to good condition.

A letter I received a few days ago from the president of the Bozeman, Mont., Chamber of Commerce points up this situation by calling attention to the seriously poor conditions of the 20-mile stretch of United States Highway No. 191

which traverses Yellowstone National Park. He writes:

The substandards of the Yellowstone Park section and the lack of surfacing in extended stretches permits water to soak into the road bed, creating a quagmire and making the highway impassable during the wet periods of the year. At other seasons, the highway is so rough that many guests are humiliated and enraged by breaking axles, springs, and drive shafts on their cars.

This refers to a stretch of national highway within the park. There are other places in Yellowstone and Glacier Parks, which I visited a year ago, equally bad and in many cases actually dangerous. They should be repaired or closed. Unfortunately, many of them are main arteries of traffic which cannot be closed.

I do not believe that the people of this country are willing to see the great national parks deteriorate because of the lack of the small sums requested in the Park Service budget estimates. I am certain, however, that this bill does not contain sufficient funds to permit proper operation of the parks, and I hope that the amounts requested can be restored so that the job may be done.

THE IRON AND STEEL RESEARCH PROGRAM OF THE BUREAU OF MINES

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the Bureau of Mines' program to develop metallurgical processes for the more effective use of low-grade ores, funds were provided for the establishment of pilot plants in various strategic areas of the United States to demonstrate the effectiveness of utilizing raw-material resources of those areas in the production of high-quality steels and other ferrous alloys. It was fully realized that the principal iron-producing region of the United States, the Mesabi Range, was rapidly being depleted and immediate consideration of alternate raw materials was essential.

These investigations were to be carried out in pilot plants at Redding, Calif.; Boulder City, Nev.; and Laramie, Wyo. Alloying elements, such as cobalt, chromium, and manganese, produced at Boulder City, Nev., and sponge iron from Laramie, Wyo., were to be tested on a semicommercial scale in order to demonstrate the feasibility of establishing an alloy steel industry based on marginal and submarginal raw materials.

The Central Valley region of California represented an especially promising area for the evaluation of these Bureau of Mines' developed processes as adequate supplies of power, water, and raw materials were readily available and the industries of the west coast would provide a ready market for all ferrous alloy production. For this reason an experimental electric furnace of 4-ton capacity was constructed at Shasta Dam near Redding, Calif., at an approximate cost of \$150,000.

This entire development is now threatened by the recommended reduction in funds of the metallurgical research and pilot plant appropriation of the Bureau of Mines by 62½ percent. It will be necessary to close completely the Laramie, Wyo., plant, shutting off the only large-scale domestic source of sponge iron and in addition seriously

curtail the cobalt, chromium, and manganese work at Boulder City. Redding, only recently completed, will be able to operate a relatively small fraction of the year and at greatly reduced scale. The annual cost of operating the Redding ferroalloy pilot plant is \$100,000; the Laramie sponge-iron plant, \$105,000; and the three Boulder City pilot plants, \$278,000. It is false economy to deny amounts such as these when the significance of the results is one of national concern.

This is not the entire effect of the recommended reduction. Alloy studies on titanium at Salt Lake City, Utah, of vital concern to the armed forces, will be curtailed. This new metal, produced in usable form in large quantities only by the Bureau of Mines, is twice as strong as steel, half as heavy, and is believed to be the answer to the exacting requirements of new jet aircraft. Present demand by the Navy alone exceeds fabricating capacity.

Zirconium is one of two known structural metals with corrosion resistance to hydrochloric acid, and the indicated reduction in funds will stop all construction on the new Albany, Oreg., pilot plant. This metal, occurring domestically, is the only substitute for tantalum, an imported commodity of limited world supply.

The research program of the Bureau of Mines was expanded during World War II primarily because the importance of its functions was immediately recognized and the restricted scale of prewar activity was acknowledged as inadequate. Research cannot be accomplished efficiently or economically in time of national emergency even if we neglect the primary consideration of security.

The conclusion to be reached is obvious, and the interest of national welfare and security cannot be neglected. Therefore, I strongly advise the budget recommendation of \$1,600,000 be allowed to continue these vital pilot-plant studies.

Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels

BUREAU OF MINES

Recommended Bureau of the	
Budget	\$1,600,000
Recommended House Appropriations Committee	800,000

In August 1939, just before the beginning of the war in Europe, Congress appropriated a limited amount of funds to the Bureau of Mines to investigate and develop domestic deposits of normally imported minerals that it was known would be in short supply in case of war. That was the beginning of the strategic minerals program. At that time the ores of seven metals were known to be strategic.

Legislative provision was made for the activity by the Strategic Materials Act—Public, 117, Seventy-sixth Congress. Last year, the Seventy-ninth Congress reiterated its direction to the Bureau of Mines by Public, 520. Section 7 (a) of this act provides that—

The Secretary of the Interior, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines and the Director of the Geological Survey, is * * *

directed to make scientific, technologic, and economic investigations concerning the extent and mode of occurrence, the development, mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and other mineral substances * * * which are essential to the common defense or the industrial needs of the United States, and the quantities or grades of which are inadequate from known domestic sources.

This is not merely an authorization; it is a specific direction to the Interior Department to get on the job.

As I have said, in 1939, the ores of seven metals were known to be strategic. Congress soon recognized that even for developing ores of these seven metals the original appropriation was woefully inadequate. In 1940 and 1941, therefore, \$1,500,000 per year were appropriated for this purpose.

Today, the Army-Navy Munitions Board tells us, the ores of 50 metals and minerals are strategic and critical. If we are to be prepared for a national emergency, we must stock pile quantities of these metals and minerals to tide us over the period of gearing our industry to emergency levels. If we are to be able to speed up our production of metals and minerals to emergency levels, we must have, in addition to stock piles, an adequate supply of known domestic deposits of every strategic mineral it is possible to find. If there are none to find in some commodities, we must know that in advance so that additional stock piles or substitutions may be provided.

The inadequacy of our known domestic resources of certain commodities is such that shortages are felt in our peacetime economy now that the war has been over almost 2 years. Congress recently has taken action to remove the tariff on copper in order to bring in sufficient peacetime supply. I doubt that a prospective enemy would care whether or not we had a tariff if he could cut off our supply of copper. We must look to our own resources if we are to be in any sense secure.

One of the most critical shortages at present is in lead in spite of a comparatively high price. You are well aware of this situation if you have tried to buy a storage battery lately. Lead, of course, is on the list of the Army-Navy Munitions Board for stock piling. But how are we to accumulate a stock pile when we cannot obtain sufficient lead for our current demands? There is no other way but to develop our own domestic deposits.

There is little room for argument that the Bureau of Mines has done an excellent job since it began its strategic mineral program in 1939. There is little room for argument that the program should continue. The only argument seems to be as to the scale on which the job should be done. The wartime peak for this activity was more than \$8,000,000 per year. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$1,700,000. The budget estimate for next year is \$1,600,000—less than 20 percent of the peak figure. The estimate was pared to a minimum; it is no more than was considered essential prior to the war. My own feeling is that at least \$5,000,000 per year should be provided for this purpose.

The Appropriations Committee recommends that the budget estimate be cut in half, that only \$800,000 be appropriated for this activity that is known to be absolutely vital to our national security. I urge that the minimum amount submitted in the budget estimate be appropriated. If the recommended cut is allowed to stand, we shall soon be lapsing into the somnolence and indifference toward national security that prevailed during the 1920's.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, this afternoon a great deal of discussion centered around the \$3,865,000 decrease from the budget estimate of \$11,865,000 for the education of Indians. This is almost \$3,000,000 less than was appropriated last year. As the Members of Congress must realize, this is for education of Indians on reservations where they are denied State aid. The lands in these areas are tax exempt and do not provide revenue for school functions. There is no manner by which these schools for Indians can acquire any Federal funds by matching. What we appropriate here are the only funds available for these purposes.

Although the costs of education have risen sharply along with other costs of living, intelligent people recognize that education must be an expanding program. Education, though it will cost us more per pupil, must not be denied to any group because of race, creed, belief, or status of life.

One of the primary contentions of this great democracy of ours is that the freedoms of which we so often speak are closely interrelated with the processes of education and development of the mind. We attribute a great deal of our military, social, and economic strength to our system of free education. We do not contend, as did Hitler, that ours is a master race; but we do believe that our peoples have had greater opportunities to develop than have the citizens of most nations of this world. A free people is an informed people. Education is the basic channel of information and knowledge.

This bill would attempt an economy of some \$3,000,000 in education at home, but Congress will probably vote for \$350,000,000 for foreign relief next week, and will probably follow the Senate in voting \$400,000,000 for Greece and Turkey. These funds are designed to aid other countries of the world in their reach for freedom. It seems undesirable to me at this time to attempt to effect so great an economy here.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, this proposal to cut nearly \$139,000,000 from the 1948 budget of the Department of Interior—a reduction of 47 percent—is but the latest of a series of unsound and irresponsible actions sponsored by the Republican majority. The Republican approach to every issue which has been debated in the Eightieth Congress, has reflected a callous disregard to the needs and interests of the American people, and has indicated the adherence of the Republicans to the reactionary rock-ribbed philosophy of the 1920's. The Republican policy regarding every issue—whether it be rent control or conservation, taxation or labor legislation—has

been the back-to-normalcy depression-causing policy.

This proposed reduction in the appropriations for the Interior Department bears no relationship to sound public finance or genuine government economy. Economy in government means the limitation of expenditures to the amounts needed to achieve the desired objectives in terms of public service. I am most certainly in favor of this kind of economy. But the Republican version of "economy" is the haphazard and indiscriminate slashing of the budget without regard for the effect of such slashes or for the relative importance of one function to another.

The various items in the budget of the Department of Interior have been debated for 2 days, and I doubt whether I would be able to throw any additional light on the subject. Before a vote on the bill is taken, however, I would like to point out some of the undesirable implications of this short-sighted proposal, and its effects on my own district in particular.

For example, let us take the proposed \$4,377,980 reduction in the appropriations of the Fish and Wildlife Service. What will this slash mean to the people in my district? The result will be that the Lester River fish hatchery, which was recently closed along with 16 other similar stations, must remain closed permanently because of lack of funds. This slash also means that the research and investigative activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service must be curtailed, and its conservation work reduced in volume. Thus we see that the Government services needed to build up the stock of food and game fish for the enjoyment of sportsmen and the benefit of commercial fishermen are drastically reduced for the sake of a couple of million dollars. This type of false economy is bound to result in irreparable harm to the fishing industry, and the wildlife resources of northern Minnesota.

Another example of this same short-sighted approach to Government finance is found in the proposed \$5,850,125 reduction in the appropriation for the Bureau of Mines. Such a slash is a direct blow to our efforts to develop the natural resources in northern Minnesota. It is a well-known fact that the supply of high-grade iron ore on the Mesabi Range is rapidly being depleted. To offset this diminishing supply of high-grade ore it becomes absolutely necessary to develop our low-grade ores—taconite and peat. This development depends upon the continuation of mineral-mining research and the improvement of more scientific methods.

In cutting the appropriation for the Bureau of Mines, the Congress is reducing this type of research and investigation at a very time that such services need to be expanded. The future of the iron range depends upon the development of our ores—the stopping of research work by the Bureau of Mines is endangering this future.

I have mentioned these two examples to show how such indiscriminate budget cuts will have far-reaching effects upon specific industries in one congressional

district. Multiply this end result by many districts and many industries, and one begins to recognize the full impact of this unwise proposal. One begins to realize what is meant by false economy.

I have no choice but to oppose this short-sighted measure. This penny-wise and pound-foolish approach to Government finance will prove most costly in the long run. I maintain that the conservation of our natural resources is genuine economy. Making our natural wealth available, developing our mineral and fuel resources, keeping our lakes and streams stocked with fish and our forests with game—this is true Government economy, and an end which my colleagues should be working to achieve.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, yesterday I addressed myself to the House of Representatives on various portions of the Interior appropriation bill now being considered. One phase which I particularly stressed was the elimination of all items relating to ground-water activities of the United States Geological Survey. Before addressing this body, and since, I have received innumerable telegrams from the various municipalities in North Dakota who appreciate the value of this type of investigation. In my speech I indicated that the city of Fessenden, in the county of Wells, in my State of North Dakota, was saved \$20,000. A few moments ago a letter arrived in my office from the city of Fessenden, signed by the Honorable W. K. Taylor, mayor, and I learn that my figure of \$20,000 was in error—I should have stated \$60,000.

In order that the Members of Congress may understand a practical example of the economy which can be gained by continuing this service, I submit herewith, under the privilege of unanimous consent, the letter to which I have just made reference:

CITY OF FESSENDEN,
Fessenden, N. Dak., April 23, 1947.
Hon. CHARLES R. ROBERTSON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ROBERTSON: It has come to my attention that appropriations for the Ground Water Division of the United States Geological Survey, Department of Interior, have been denied for the current year.

Perhaps a word of appreciation of the city of Fessenden, N. Dak., might be in order as we feel that the work of the survey in collaboration with the North Dakota State water conservation commission was of the highest value to us.

During the summer of 1946, the United States Geological Survey, Ground Water Division, conducted a water finding survey for the city. We had exhausted all local means over a period of several years in trying to locate an adequate water supply. This survey by the Water Division resulted in their locating a wonderfully good source 7½ miles north of town. This is a saving of 3 miles as compared to the source we planned on using which is 10½ miles in the same direction.

This saving of 3 miles means a saving of at least \$60,000 in the construction of a pipe line. Recent bids for such construction run from \$3.90 to \$4.60 per linear foot for 8-inch cast iron pipe. This means much to a city of 1,000 population.

We in Fessenden have received this service and so have nothing further to gain, but feel the work of the Water Division, United States Geological Survey, so valuable that it would

be a mistake to refuse the requested appropriations and so bar other communities from this excellent and essential service.

Best wishes and kind regards.

Sincerely,

W. K. TAYLOR,
Mayor.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I want to take just a minute to call attention to a situation in connection with the Missouri River Basin development program which is disturbing to the conservation interests of my State, to the members of our highly efficient game, fish, and parks commission, and, in fact, to conservationists in all of the States in the Great Basin development area.

This bill carries only \$9,611,600 for the Reclamation Service to use in carrying out the improvement work in the basin, and the subcommittee, it appears from reading their report (second paragraph, p. 20), has recommended that this money be available, with certain specific exceptions, only for construction work. The committee has denied all funds requested for transfer to other bureaus for cooperative work. The fish and game resources of this area, together with its unparalleled recreational facilities, are of tremendous importance, and the impoundments must be carefully developed to protect and promote these vital assets. Mr. Chairman, it is my hope that as this legislation received further consideration by the other body, by the conference committee, and by this House when it returns for final passage that additional funds may be added to the \$9,611,600 herein recommended to permit the Fish and Wildlife Service to carry on its studies jointly with the Bureau of Reclamation and the United States Army Engineers Corps so that this development program can proceed as a unit. I also hope that the final report will eliminate the prohibition against the transfer of funds or that on page 70, line 17, of this bill (H. R. 3123) the words "except the Missouri River Basin" may be eliminated from the legislation.

The elimination of the cooperative studies by these bureaus, including the Fish and Wildlife Service, is a complete departure from previous satisfactory arrangements and is not in line with the revised Coordination Act which passed the last session of this Congress. This act clearly places the responsibility for fish and game studies in connection with the basin development program with the Fish and Wildlife Service working cooperatively with the game departments of the respective States and the Reclamation Bureau and Engineers Corps. Considerable progress in a commendable direction has already resulted. This program must not be crippled or curtailed. The Appropriations Act we are now considering eliminates the funds for this purpose in the Missouri River Basin. I shall not press for an amendment to rectify this at this time but I call it to your attention to the end that we may make the necessary corrections in the remaining steps which lie ahead of this bill before the time it is voted upon for final passage after the other body of this Congress has written into this legisla-

tion the dictates of its own good judgment.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE INFORMATION

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, the National Park Service asked this year for the sum of \$120,000 for printing and binding. I am told that, of that sum, between \$15,000 and \$18,000 would be required for what is known as administrative printing, the production of blank forms, stationery, tickets, and other printed matter that is needed in the orderly processes of administration. The balance would be devoted to the publications of various kinds that are prepared and distributed by the Service. The committee has approved, instead of \$120,000, an amount of \$62,500, exactly the same as was appropriated for the same purpose last year.

My office, and I am sure many others have the same experience, has frequent occasion to refer inquiries to the National Park Service, including numerous requests for literature. Because I know how important it is for the Service to be able to provide accurate information to visitors and prospective visitors, I was moved to inquire as to the effects of this reduction. Here are some of the things I found out:

Approximately \$46,000 was available for publications of all kinds during the present year, against estimates of need amounting to approximately twice that much. Many areas in the system now have no informational literature to give the visitor at all and will not have until the summer travel season is nearly over.

Requests for literature now reaching the Director's office alone range from 500 to 700 a day and are increasing. At the beginning of the summer season last year, they frequently totaled more than 1,500, and probably will again this year. This is an addition to the much greater number of requests received by the superintendents of the parks and monuments.

The Service estimates that, with approximately 22,000,000 visitors this year, they need about 6,000,000 pieces of informational literature. The cost of providing this alone would be at least \$75,000, quite possibly more. The costs of paper and printing have increased greatly during the past year. It is interesting to note that, on that basis, the cost per visitor would be less than three-eighths of a cent.

Hardly less important are the sales publications which the National Park Service has been issuing for many years. These give the really curious and interested visitor more detailed information about the wildlife, the plants, the geology, and the history of the areas in the system. Very large quantities of these are sold; but they have to be produced first, and the initial cost of production has to be met, not by the Government Printing Office which sells them, but by the National Park Service; and it is from this printing and binding fund that the money must come.

It seems to me mighty important that the people who visit the parks and monuments, and the people who are not so fortunate as to be able to, should know about them. Every school child in the United States ought to know something

about them—what they are, what they are for, and how they are run. A sound program of publications is probably the best single means of making this possible. I do not believe that the amount requested in the budget is in the least excessive; probably somewhat more could be expended usefully. Because I believe the budget request was justified, I propose at the proper time to offer an amendment to increase the National Park Service printing and binding item to the sum of \$120,000.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, the manifested intention of the membership to pass the Interior Department supply bill without change convinces me that an effort to amend the provisions of the bill relating to the Central Valley project would be futile. The spirit or, rather, the mantle of economy which has fallen over the Congress like a wet blanket would render the expenditure of any energy to that end less than useless. And I am not a bit happy over this condition of affairs.

But I cannot remain silent and not make known my discontent, for, in truth, the Congress, in this stubborn indifference to realities, is rendering a decided disservice, not only to the far West but to the entire country. A half completed project can be of service to no one. And that is where the Department of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations will leave it—for many a year to come.

When California's able Governor journeyed across this vast continent to urge an appropriation of \$40,000,000 for the further development of the CVP it was the completion of the project within the foreseeable future—4 years—which impelled him to make the trip. Years have passed since the project was authorized and the construction job is only half done. Forty million dollars each year for 4 years would finish the work—and the project would begin to pay itself out, return to the Treasury the vast sums that had been expended in its construction.

But no; an economy-minded and a very short-sighted subcommittee throws itself across the pathway, denies the sum that the friends of the project suggest and recommends the expenditure of the grossly inadequate sum of \$6,900,000 during the fiscal year of 1948. And an economy-minded House will accept this utterly indefensible recommendation hook, line and sinker.

Mr. Chairman, if the Congresses of the future do not reverse this short-sighted decision and appropriate far greater sums during the days that lie ahead, a quarter of a century will roll by before the project will be completed and the reimbursement of the Federal Government will begin. If anything will reveal the utterly absurd character of the present day's policy of the subcommittee, this ought to do it.

Though others may acquiesce in the subcommittee's irrational economy policies, I, for one, intend to keep up the fight, if not here, in another body where calmer reasoning ought to prevail.

When I began this fight for Central Valley away back in 1935—and I drafted the original authorizing legislation—it was not to see it finished when another

generation had grown to manhood's estate, but in the hope that those now living might enjoy its blessings. But, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], says 24 years is soon enough, and I cannot help but wonder if he does not think that even that is too soon.

But enough of this. Let us turn to another subject, to another project which suffers similarly from a stubborn and unreasoning determination to effect economy, the realities notwithstanding.

MILLERTON LAKE RECREATIONAL AREA

The committee's report on appropriations for the National Park Service points out that the committee considered a budget estimate of \$372,000 for the administration, protection, and maintenance of recreational areas at Hoover Dam, Lake Texoma, and Shasta and Millerton Lakes in California, and that it had allowed \$197,000, or approximately half of the requested amount. These three recreational area projects—Shasta and Millerton Lakes being considered as one, though they are several hundred miles apart—are administered by the Service under cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation, in the case of Hoover Dam and Shasta and Millerton Lakes, and with the Corps of Engineers, in the case of Lake Texoma. Millerton Lake is in my district, and I know something of the problems that result when a large area of water, usable for recreation, suddenly becomes available where no such thing existed before.

I ask you to visualize what happens. Here is an inviting new lake. It has possibilities for boating, fishing, swimming, and so forth. It is public, surrounded by publicly owned lands. The public not only wishes to use it for those purposes; it insists upon it. As the agency responsible for it, the Federal Government can do just two things. It can say, "Go ahead and use it, but if you drown it is none of our concern; if things get unsanitary, that is too bad; if some people do not behave themselves, that is just too bad, too."

Or it can decide that, since the public is bound to make use of it, it will make proper provision for such use. It will start by planning its use intelligently; it will provide safe water supplies and proper sanitary facilities where they are needed; it will build necessary roads; it will provide patrols for the surface of the lake and for the lands surrounding it; it will install proper life-saving equipment and people to use it; it will try to put in necessary facilities where natural features of value will not be damaged or destroyed and where use will not cause destructive erosion.

The first picture I drew is not a pleasant one, yet so far we have not progressed much beyond it. Hoover Dam Recreational Area has been in existence for a decade and it was possible for the National Park Service to install many improvements back in the days of emergency employment; probably the \$91,000 allocated to it by the committee is adequate. But \$55,600 for Lake Texoma and \$50,000 for both Shasta and Millerton Lakes do not begin to be enough for the personnel to manage

these areas. The budget estimate of \$372,000 would provide for no extravagant program of administration, protection, and maintenance or excess of employees; considering the present conditions in two out of three of these projects, it is very moderate. The full amount should be restored and I intend later to wholeheartedly support an amendment changing the item of \$197,000 figure to \$372,000 which I am assured will be offered in the other body, if not here.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment as amended by the substitute.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAHON:

On page 44, lines 23 and 24, strike out "\$2,598,680" and insert "\$3,530,000."

On page 45, line 10, strike out "\$1,570,000" and insert "\$2,220,000."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Had not this section been passed over before the limitation of debate?

The CHAIRMAN. This had not been passed over and the amendment is in order.

The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take much time of the Committee because I recognize that this amendment would not accomplish the original purpose which I had in mind, by reason of the fact that the amendment I offered a short time ago was defeated. Of course, to me it is unthinkable that the Congress would prohibit the study of underground water in the United States. I cannot believe that such a thing will actually happen.

Mr. Chairman, I have been especially interested in underground water studies in west Texas for many years. About 1936 I was instrumental in getting such studies under way on the plains of west Texas, particularly in the shallow-water irrigation belt. But these studies have not been completed, though much helpful information has been assembled. This work in Texas has been done in cooperation with the Texas board of water engineers. To stop this work would be a great mistake and false economy at its worst. But the importance of underground water studies is not confined to Texas. Every State in the Union has a stake in underground water. There is hardly a community or city in the Nation that does not have a water problem. The Geological Survey assembles information and makes it available to the public on a Nation-wide basis. A nation that is ignorant of its underground water resources is treading on thin ice. In the interest of national defense, public health, industry, and agriculture further information is required and the action of the House in defeating the amendment which I offered earlier in the afternoon was unwise, and it cannot be permitted to

stand. I certainly hope that when this bill is put in final form by the House and Senate it will contain a provision providing for further and more detailed studies of our underground water resources.

But I realize, Mr. Chairman, that this amendment now before us would not accomplish the desired result, the amendment which I offered earlier in the day having been defeated. I therefore ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment since none of the money in the bill could be used for underground water studies on either a cooperative or noncooperative basis.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROGERS of Florida: On page 45, line 12, after the words "Provided further", in line 12, strike out the words "That no part" and insert "not more than \$400,000."

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I hope the membership will give me careful attention because I am serious and earnest in this. I think it is just and I think it is right. I hope the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] will listen to what I am trying to say.

I am only providing in this amendment that the sum of \$400,000 may be used for this ground-water work or ground-water cooperation. Last year there was spent \$1,662,000. That was taken out of allotments to what is known as "gaging streams." As far as the expense is concerned, the States take care of the gaging of streams just as much as this other. Why should we make a difference there? The Government asked the Appropriations Committee for \$845,000. They go ahead and increase the appropriation all right, but they do not give the ground-water work anything. They say that ought to be done by the States. Why should the other not be done by the States? It is a difference between tweedledee and tweedledum. There is not a bit of difference.

The bill includes \$2,578,600 for this purpose, an increase of \$80,000 over the current year requirements. I find this in the report: "During the hearings on the bill careful investigation was made into the expenditure of funds for ground-water work. The committee was advised that a total of \$845,000 was requested for that purpose."

Now, this report is cutting out absolutely all ground-water work, which is essential. I wish I could read you the report from the army department.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MANASCO: On page 40, line 4, strike out "\$302,285" and insert "\$595,000"; also on page 50, in line 4,

after the word "exceed", strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$125,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Chairman, I hope I do not meet with the same fate that my good friends from Pennsylvania met, because I think it would be very tragic if the committee were to decide to strike this appropriation altogether.

Inasmuch as you have stricken from the bill the appropriation of \$450,000 for the construction of the anthracite research laboratory, I think it is all the more important that we increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Mines for the purpose of testing fuels, including sampling, inspection, and analysis of fuels purchased by the Government for its various departments, and also the appropriation for the fuel economy program.

This year in my State of Alabama a gasification project of underground coal was undertaken by the Alabama Power Co. on their coal lands in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines. The only expense to the Bureau of Mines in this project was the furnishing of the personnel to observe the outcome. All the scientists, chemists, physicists, and experts were very much pleased, but we have not gone far enough. It is a most important matter that we now take steps to conserve what few natural resources we have left.

Coal and lignite constitute 98.8 percent of the country's total fuel reserves. For the calendar year of 1946 the production of bituminous coal and lignite in the United States was about 532,000,000 tons. At an average price of \$3.40 per ton at the mine, this production represents a total value of \$1,800,000,000, and the proposed appropriation of \$302,285 would mean that less than two one-hundredths of 1 cent for each dollar value of coal would be allowed. On that slender sum, the Bureau of Mines is being asked to provide its full testing service and research functions relating to coal. These are basic services and their primary objective is conservation.

The Bureau of Mines functions in the public interest and maintains an independent position with reference to conflicting commercial interests. Its work is both constructive and pioneering, and this appropriation deals with improvement in the preparation, treatment, and utilization of coal.

A very important part of the Bureau's testing-fuel program is the sampling, inspection, analysis, and evaluation of coal purchased for the many heating and power plants in Government installations. For the year 1946 the coal purchased by the Government on contract and specification amounted to approximately \$43,000,000. If this were the only function performed under this appropriation, the cost of determining compliance with contract specifications in Government coal purchases would amount to only seven-tenths of 1 percent of the cost of the coal. However, this is only one of the functions provided for under the testing-fuel appropriation. The fuel-

economy service to Government agencies and boiler-corrosion work have consistently resulted in large savings to the Government in fuel utilization and reduction in failure of Government heating-plant equipment. Proposed reductions in this appropriation will necessitate curtailment of these activities.

The growth of population and industry and the increase of industry in the midwestern and Pacific areas have brought great demands on the Bureau for work on fuels in those sections of the country. These demands have, in part, been met in proportion to funds available. The work has been directed toward using local and lower-grade coals to conserve the more valuable and more suitable coals for production of coke of metallurgical quality. Much of this work has been basic and fundamental in character, as well as directed toward the greater and more effective use of subbituminous coals and lignites in the vast reserves of the Western States. The appropriation for this essential work should be enlarged and not cut in the proposed drastic fashion.

The proposed reduction in the testing fuel appropriation will make it impossible to operate the lignite gasification pilot plant at Grand Forks, N. Dak., a project designed to stimulate greater utilization of noncoking western coals. It will also result in the elimination of other planned work on drying and utilization of western coals and will restrict the Bureau's work on these coals to a small amount of laboratory work at the Golden station.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

(Mr. MANASCO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MONRONEY: On page 54, line 3, after the semicolon, strike out "\$579,000" and insert "\$906,500."

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, if it were not so important, I would not be bothering the House this late in the day. This amendment seeks to put back into the bill only \$327,000 to continue at present work on important oil and gas studies at the petroleum experimental station at Bartlesville, Okla. This is not in my district.

The object in this oil and gas investigation is simply to try and increase the recoverable oil which will be lost to future generations unless new methods of producing the residual oil in old wells are adopted.

In the testimony before the committee it was estimated by one of the witnesses from a State conservation authority that secondary recovery processes from this work in one big oil field alone would increase the recovery of oil by 25,000,000 barrels.

These are not fictitious figures; the possible recoveries are tremendous. We want to get all of the oil out of the ground. Experts now say at least 50 per-

cent of the oil is wasted through abandonment.

The Government must help to find new ways and means of recovering this precious oil, or otherwise it will be lost to this Nation forever.

Great work has been done in the past by this work and experts engaged in it. If given the necessary funds to carry it will be done in the future. The only increase in money that this amendment will provide are the increases which the Congress itself has authorized, namely, increase in pay and in-grade promotions. Only about \$5,000 is in there for the repair of this plan. If this amendment fails, the work must be curtailed by about 40 percent.

Please, Mr. Chairman, and particularly those of you on the Republican side, I beg of you, let us not be penny-wise and pound-foolish so that we will lose untold millions in recoverable oil by the failure to spend a few pennies in order, by science and engineering and the devices to make it possible, to produce the oil that God has given us in the ground.

I hope the Republicans, who have been shouting down all amendments, will not so unanimously oppose this one.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MONRONEY) there were—ayes 82, noes 183.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. REDDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REDDEN: Page 59, line 10, after the word "Washington" strike out "\$3,350,000" and insert "\$3,945,000."

Mr. REDDEN. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with much interest to statements made by various Representatives from many of the Western States with respect to the effect of this appropriation bill on their section. It seems to be the consensus of opinion of those Representatives that if this bill is passed it will discontinue many important pending projects and retard to a noticeable degree the economic progress of a large portion of the West.

One Representative who was interested in power projects and waterways indicated that the very life of many of the communities depended upon water to irrigate their soil, and if this bill is approved the necessary water will not be available to develop important areas.

I have listened also to Representatives from almost every section of the country denounce the bill as being inadequate to meet the dire necessities of their communities and to preserve the status quo of many of our natural assets and resources. Likewise, have they told of the destruction that will be wrought in failure to carry on proper research in some of the most important phases of our National existence.

I am interested in all of these objections, because I believe they are well founded and that the loss of \$139,000,000 in this bill will cause the Nation as a whole to sustain a much greater loss by failing to preserve the things in

which we have already made vast investments.

There has been more argument already presented to restore this \$139,000,000 and more objection to it being omitted from the bill than has been made to appropriation bills carrying many times the amount involved in this bill. The reason is simple. We are failing to preserve our resources and to maintain improvements already made. We are going to suffer our greatest loss by reason of our failure to protect the things we already have. For example, on page 59, from line 5 through line 10, we note that \$3,350,000 is the full amount authorized to be spent for administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of national parks, including necessary protection of the area of certain federally owned land in the custody of the National Park Service. This appropriation is \$595,000 short of the necessary minimum amount to provide for maintenance of roads and trails of our national parks. In other words, this amount should necessarily be added to the sum named by the committee if the Interior Department is to maintain the present roads and trails that are already available for use. A deficit of funds of this magnitude will seriously reduce the travel ability of national park roads, and is the worst kind of economy. In fact, it is no economy at all to let our roads wear out because of the lack of sufficient funds to maintain them in proper condition.

You gentlemen who represent districts or States in which are located national parks should remember that these parks are not maintained solely for your districts, but are an inducement to literally thousands of people who visit these areas throughout the Nation. More than 20,000,000 people visited national parks last year, and that number will be substantially increased this year. The roads and trails will be heavily burdened, and if funds are not available to keep them in repair, you will be held accountable for the results.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. REDDEN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 67, line 4, strike out the sum "\$75,000" and insert "\$200,000."

Page 67, line 9, strike out the sum "\$75,000" and insert "\$100,000."

(Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, in supporting this amendment, which is identical with one I have had on your desk since early this afternoon, to restore to the item called "Commercial fisheries" \$200,000 in place of the \$75,000 recommended by the committee in the appropriation for 1948, in opposition to the budget estimates of \$401,000; and secondly, to restore the appropriation for Fisheries Market News Service to \$100,000 in place of the \$75,000 recommended by the committee of the \$141,600 requested in the budget for this

item, I do so after serious and careful consideration.

Mr. Chairman, like most of the other Republicans, one of the principal planks in my campaign last fall was an economy drive, and we all know there is plenty of room for economy in this Government. We all know that during the New Deal years a philosophy of government was developed in this country which sought to give us a champagne appetite based on an artificially created champagne pocketbook. We have survived that New Deal headache and now we have to get down to brass rocks. But it is not always easy to get down to brass rocks as quickly as our good friends on the Appropriations Committee would like us to do.

I have the utmost admiration for their accomplishments in endeavoring to reduce the over-all cost of government with a corresponding reduction in bureaucratic personnel. Without such reductions we cannot hope to fulfill another campaign obligation widely demanded by citizens of whatever creed, religion, or political complexion of this country.

Also, Mr. Chairman, I am in complete sympathy with the expressed desire of this committee and their philosophy, with which I am fully in agreement, that private industry should once again assume its share of financial responsibility for the services heretofore supported by the Government—by the New Deal. But there must be a transition period and that is why I support these amendments.

In the fisheries industry, you have in practical fact, the farmers of the sea who produce per man today more solid food than even our loyal farmers of the soil. Statistics bear that out. The individual fisherman, whether he works on his own or under contract to some large fisheries, is just as much an individualist as the tiller of the soil. It is extremely difficult to bring him into any contributing organization which in turn can sponsor and financially prosecute him successfully. Such services are presently given by the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Market News Service, in the statistical reports, in the research and biological service and laboratory experiments. Individualists that they are, however, I think most of them would prefer to belong to a personally contributed-to organization not sponsored by the Government and by the taxpayers of the Nation, to carry on these activities.

To take the full cut that our Appropriations Committee has recommended this time, is, I think, too severe a blow on the entire industry and which may result in complete chaos; and, indeed, telegrams from responsible people in the industry indicate that that will be the case.

The industry has indicated to me that they are ready and willing as soon as they are able, to assume their just responsibilities in these matters, but I respectfully submit to you that they cannot do that over night and hence, I request that this committee restore to the bill a reasonable proportion of the cut suggested by the committee and give the industry a chance to gradually assume

the responsibilities—to the end that sooner or later, and I hope sooner, they may take the statistical and experimental and research responsibilities of the Fish and Wildlife Service over into their own control free from the tentacles of Washington bureaucracy. I hope the amendment passes.

(Mr. SEELY-BROWN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES]. This amendment makes possible the continuance of certain important research programs as well as the distribution of certain market reports so essential for the entire fishing industry. I urge the adoption of this amendment.

(Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, I compliment the gentleman on the fight he has made for this amendment, with which I have been associated. We have been fighting this thing since 9 o'clock this morning, and I am glad that the committee and the Republican leadership has finally agreed to go along with us.

I endorse what he said in the general debate yesterday, which, in part, was as follows:

The fishing industry does not seek aid and support of the Government. It historically has stood on its own feet; it has sought no subsidies, no crop insurance, no parity. It has sought none of the Government aids that have been extended to agriculture and to other industries. It has carried its own responsibilities and intends to continue to do so, but the fishing industry does expect the Federal Government to carry its own responsibilities. It has a right to expect proper and adequate Government services.

It seeks these services to be in a position to fairly compete with foreign nations, the majority of which are heavily subsidized by government aids of various kinds.

I call attention that page 653 of the hearings will show the comparatively small expense that the fishing industry has required, and I quote:

Mr. JONES. I know that there are services rendered to the commercial fisheries who make a profit from these natural resources, and they get the primary direct benefit of your service that results in profit to them. Do you think that they should rightfully pay more of their share of the actual cost of the service? Are there any such items that you would care to discuss, from your experience as Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service?

Mr. DAY. Assistance to the commercial fishermen leads to their making a living and a profit, just as the services of the Government in agriculture assist the farmer in making a profit.

The chart we have on the wall here shows that better than anything I could say. Your fisherman contributes to the food supply each year 47,000 pounds per man; your farmer contributes 34,500 pounds. The Federal Government's expense to assist the fisherman is \$14.45 and the expense to assist the farmer is \$121.44.

For each ton of fishery products the Government spends 82 cents, and for each ton of agricultural product, \$7.04. So the Government does assist the fishing industry the

same as it does agriculture and attempts to do a better job.

(Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, I am very much concerned with the cuts that the committee has made in the amount requested by the Interior Department for the commercial fisheries and the Fishery Market News Service.

These two departments are essential to the fishing industry upon which much of our economy in New England depends. At a time when this industry is under heavy competition from foreign countries it is most important that these essential services be maintained.

I therefore ask this Committee to grant to these two services the amounts originally requested by the Department of the Interior.

(Mrs. SMITH of Maine asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. Chairman, a telegram received from Richard E. Reed, commissioner of Maine sea and shore fisheries, indicates the deep concern of our people over the reduction of the appropriation for the Commercial Fisheries Division of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the telegram just received from Mr. Reed:

AUGUSTA, MAINE, April 24, 1947.
HON. MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.:

Maine's \$50,000,000 a year commercial fishing industry is stunned by pending legislation which would cut appropriations for the Commercial Fisheries Division of the Fish and Wildlife Service from \$401,000 to \$75,000 annually. It is inconceivable that the leaders of our great country will permit such drastic disregard of one of America's greatest natural resources. The action, if adopted, will wreck the constructive work that this agency has so successfully been executing and which is so seriously needed. It will mean a complete reorganization of and subsequent lessening of the efficiency of the Maine Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries which is closely allied with the Fish and Wildlife Service on a number of conservation, propagation, and marketing projects. The theory of the Appropriations Committee that industry should pay its own way in the field of research and development may be the right approach to good Government but until a similar attitude is taken toward agriculture and other vote-getting pork barrels why does the good American and unfortunately disorganized fishing industry have to be completely ignored by its elected Representatives of Congress? The comparatively paltry \$400,000 is lying around everywhere in the world on piles of horribly wasted potatoes, racket-ridden sales of surplus war goods, and other fancy squanderings of the taxpayers' dollars. Such false economy in a multi-billion-dollar Government budget must deserve reconsideration.

RICHARD E. REED,
Commissioner, Sea and Shore Fisheries.

(Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

The proposed cut will be disastrous not only to the fisheries interests in my district, but to consumers all over the country.

I recognize the necessity for economy but the 80-percent cut made in this appropriation is far too drastic. My colleague, the Honorable MARGARET CHASE SMITH has already read to you a telegram from the Sea and Shore Fisheries Commissioner of Maine.

The amendment will restore \$150,000 in all to the Commercial Fisheries Division of the Fish and Wildlife Service and put the appropriation on the level of the prewar budget of 1941.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I think perhaps I should have a word to say about the purposes of this amendment. This amendment reinstates in the bill a sum of money for the maintenance of the commercial fisheries statistical organization in the Fish and Wildlife Service and also the fishery market news service. These items have been cut 80 percent, perhaps the most drastic cut of any item in the whole bill.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. On the assurance of the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries stating that he will hold hearings on legislation so the fishing industry will underwrite the cost of this service, the committee accepts the amendment.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I assure the gentleman that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will set such a hearing in the very near future, and I am supported in that by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. TOLLEFSON].

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, the request for commercial fisheries was originally for about \$400,000. It was cut to \$75,000. This amendment brings it back to \$200,000. The other appropriation for Fishery News Service was about \$140,000. They cut that down to \$75,000. This amendment brings it back to \$100,000.

It is not difficult to understand the surprise and shock felt by the Nation's fishing industry as a whole relative to the action taken in cutting these funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service and amounting in some instances up to nearly 80 percent. For this reduction in appropriations will not only terminate virtually all the statistical surveys, research and numerous other services vital to commercial fisheries, but most important of all is the fact that this action comes at a time when the industry is now struggling to meet the competition, the fisheries of many foreign countries.

The need for tax reduction and the elimination of waste and needless expenditures is realized by most of us and we are mindful of the party's pledge to cut our cost of Government. That pledge we are carrying out, but it should not completely wipe out services rendered to an industry whose activities are so vital to the health and welfare of the

entire Nation. For when we speak of the fisheries industry, we deal with the question of food, employment, and health. Therefore, any elimination of funds for providing surveys, research work and data essential to its operation to that industry, affects the Nation and reduced appropriations to such a point in this bill must be considered as ill advised. In these days of scientific research, it is impossible to believe that we are planning to end virtually all economic research and services for the commercial fisheries. I fully realize the great responsibility of the committee reporting this bill. I do believe, however, that an increase should be made in this item.

In its recommendations, the committee feels that the fishing industries should carry the cost of such services, but those of us who are close to the industry realize full well that the burden being carried is already extremely heavy and that the future is most uncertain due to the terrific competition under reciprocal trade agreements. May I remind the House that while the Reciprocal Trade Conference is being conducted in Geneva, many foreign countries are pleading for the reduction of protective tariffs that already are so low that little or no protection is afforded the American fishing industry. And let me remind you also that the fishing industries in many of these foreign countries are subsidized by their respective governments.

The two divisions within Fish and Wildlife Service most directly concerned with and of the utmost vital importance to the fishing industry of the country are: First, the Division of Commercial Fisheries; second, the Fishery Market News Service.

As I have stated previously, I subscribe to our party's pledge to reduce taxes and to effect every economy possible. I wish to emphasize, however, the extreme importance of these two services to the fishing industry. It would be disastrous to the industry for this Government not to continue to provide them.

It is my most studied conviction that the cuts in the appropriation bill on these items in the Fish and Wildlife Service are altogether too severe, and it may be well for us to consider the prewar 1942 budget as a base to determine what services should be retained rather than to wipe out these activities altogether, as it is intended to do by these drastic reductions.

In 1942 the appropriation for Division of Commercial Fisheries was \$186,940. Since that time the average increase in wages totaled about 45 percent.

The appropriation for the Fishery Market News Service in 1942 was \$86,220, with a 45-percent increase in wages in that division. I am, therefore, offering an amendment to the bill so that sufficient appropriations will be available that will be somewhat on the level of 1942.

FEDERAL AGENCIES INTERESTED IN FISHERIES

Department of Agriculture: Marketing Service, purchase of fish.

Department of Commerce: Production data.

Department of Justice: Alien fishermen.

Department of Labor: Wages, hours, and other labor conditions.

Department of State: International fishery matters and alien fishermen.

Federal Security Agency: Fish in nutrition, food and drug administration, social-security benefits to fishermen and fishery workers.

Interstate Commerce Commission: Rail rates and transportation facilities.

Navy Department: Acquisition of fishing vessels, restriction on fishing—Coast Guard, consumption of fishery goods, aids to navigation, bombing ranges.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Loans to fishery industry.

Tariff Commission: Tariff rates.

Treasury Department: Customs.

War Department: Acquisition of fishing vessels, fishery data, consumption of fishery foods, navigation, bombing ranges.

Federal Trade Commission: Trade practices.

(Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, the House Appropriation Committee has submitted its report, which reduces by approximately 80 percent the Government funds necessary to conduct one of the major functions of the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of the Interior. The Committee on Appropriations has cut the requirements for maintaining the Commercial Fisheries Division from \$401,000 granted in 1946-47 to \$75,000 in 1947-48. The Fishery Market News Service has been cut from \$141,600 to \$75,000. The almost absolute elimination of these two functions, probably the two most important in the entire Fish and Wildlife Service, will set the industry back 50 years. It means the cessation of all field activities in the laboratories located in Seattle, Wash., Boston, Mass., Alaska, Puerto Rico, and four mobile trailer laboratories. It also means the closing of all fisheries sources of statistical information in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, California, Oregon, and Washington. It will terminate the economic research needed to maintain a vigorous and prosperous industry able to meet foreign competition and virtually eliminate the only source of statistical information on fisheries.

Something should be done immediately to avert the inevitable and drastic consequences sure to follow unless sound and logical reasoning is employed in determining the minimum amounts necessary to continue this vitally important Government service.

Such a drastic curtailment of Government funds at a time when the industry is beset with serious threats through foreign importations strikes a body blow that can and will prove fatal to the oldest industry in America.

The fishing industry, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, to the Great Lakes, to the Pacific coast, to the Territory of Alaska, relies on the Commercial Fisheries Division of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior for vital information relative to the pro-

duction, processing, and distribution of fish and fish products. Fishery statistics, Market News reports, the results of technological surveys are vital in the industry's daily life and of tremendous importance in the normal everyday conduct of its business.

Fish and Wildlife is one of the few Federal agencies whose appropriations were not increased during the war. Its trained men and technologists were transferred to the war created Office of Coordinator of Fisheries to expedite the most important war undertaking on the home front, that of providing constant supplies of scarce protein foods. Normal fisheries functions were suspended. Immediately following VJ-day the coordinator's offices were voluntarily closed down, and its staff resumed peacetime fishery work, 4 years behind in its schedule.

How any committee of American legislators could suggest for adoption such a severe program of retrenchment at a time when our natural resources must be exploited to full productive capacity is beyond my understanding and leaves me stunned. Other governments, particularly our good neighbor to the north, Canada, have provided subsidies to foster the growth and expansion of their fisheries resources. They recognize the tremendous dollar potential lying dormant off the coast and are recruiting the will, determination, and money of its citizenry to put these resources to national use.

The fishing industry of America does not seek Government aid, it does not look for its annual piece of fat back from the brine barrel to justify its existence. But it does expect this Government to assume its responsibility to protect, preserve, and develop one of its greatest God-given natural resources, its American fishing industry.

The New England, New York, and Pennsylvania area of the United States pays a very substantial part of the income taxes assessed by the Treasury Department. This section of America contains the greatest edible fish producing and distributing area in our country. Yet in proportion to the financial aid so benevolently showered upon the farmers of America this section of the fisheries industry falls far short of receiving the share of Federal financial aid to which it is entitled.

I have been informed that the House Committee on Appropriations has based its computations as to current needs upon the amounts of money awarded this division in 1938. How fallacious, is this premise. If this be true, how silly it would be to determine the current needs of our Army and Navy divisions on the basis of 1938 appropriations. Wages, costs of materials, operating expenses have risen substantially since those post depression days so that any estimate based upon 1938 conditions must of necessity be false. We should plan for the future, leave the past to the historians. We should help this industry to grow, expand—not cut the heart out of it as does this drastic, unreasonable budgetary restriction levied against the fishing industry.

Gentlemen, this committee is trifling with a \$4,500,000,000 industry—Wall Street Journal. That represents a sizable tax figure in the records of our Internal Revenue Division of the Treasury Department. From the standpoint of national income all of us in Congress must consider that figure when discussing budget restrictions.

Cautious mutterings heard throughout America indicate an ominous fear of a major business depression in the offing. Up to this moment, it is only a ghost, an ethereal threat, yet such foolhardy action as crippling 80 percent of the potentials of a tried and true Government agency can very well be a serious factor in creating a major depression.

This is indeed a dictatorial approach toward solving our budgetary problems. The idea that you can so freely and so arbitrarily cripple by sections the industrial life of America to justify a party policy—smacks smartly of the very thing we sought to eradicate forever in the recent World War.

Let me tell you what statistics and market news means to the modern fishing industry and its complex problems. Just last week the National Fisheries Institute, which is the only trade association representing the ownership part of the industry from boat owners to distributors, met in convention at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and launched a national advertising program for fishery products. This program is designed to increase the per capita consumption of fish and shellfish. It will cost the industry no less than half a million dollars for the institutional advertising alone. If you wipe out, as you are doing now, the divisions of the Fish and Wildlife Service which compile the figures showing production and consumption of fishery products, then you have knocked the props from under the domestic industry fostering this advertising program. The reason is, that after spending more than half a million dollars, it will not know if any results have been accomplished because there would be no one to keep score. For example, the present per capita consumption of fishery products in the United States is about 13 pounds—arrived at through figures compiled by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Take away the production figures at ports of entry and the figures showing the movement of fishery products throughout the United States, and I will guarantee you that you will not even know where to spend advertising dollars, let alone know what the per capita consumption is after spending a half million dollars at random.

According to the subcommittee's report, the industry should compile and pay for its own statistics and market news reports. Let me tell you how asinine this reasoning is. First of all, your Government has to have some sort of figures which disclose the size of an industry and whether it is faring well or badly. A government not interested enough to furnish itself and the industry this service surely cannot claim to be much of a democracy. In the case of the commercial fisheries, the Fish and Wildlife Service is the Government agency responsible for the accounting of its size and pros-

perity or lack of prosperity. If the Government now abandons the stations where it supplies the statistics for this industry, there will be no one to take them over. It is only sound reasoning that the widely dispersed fisheries cannot take over the physical properties now occupied by the Government. The cost itself would be prohibitive and it would not be practical. Competition in the fisheries, the same as in other industries, would smother out fairness and uniform applicability.

Much talk has been going on concerning what other governments have done for their commercial fisheries, particularly what we did in building a fishing fleet for Russia during the war. Yes, we spent something like \$21,000,000 in lend-lease funds during the war on her fishing fleet to make it possible for Russia to feed her peoples, not realizing, of course, that our own Government at the end of the war would let her own industry down by eliminating vital services to it. Germany built new and modern fillet plants in Norway that are at present being utilized by the Norwegians. Yes; and in order to feed our Army, Navy, and allies we helped build freezers in Iceland—that country has now 62 of them. They are in the frozen-fish business to stay. Nobody ever thought when these facilities were built that they would be used to shorten the life of our own domestic industry because we have always been alert enough to look after ourselves—that is, we were until this new and dreaded virus got into the veins of the subcommittees on appropriations for the Department of Interior. A virus that would kill off the lifeblood of our industry, literally cut it off at the roots. Without competent statistics, we have nothing, not even a basis for taxation and it is through taxes that every government must operate.

In conclusion, let me make this pertinent observation: If this Committee on Appropriations is bent on making a will leaving this industry to Russia or to Canada or Iceland, it will have to use some set of figures, some statistics to determine its value. Ironically enough, it must rely upon the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior to furnish the yardstick.

(Mr. HERTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, I fully subscribe to the text and purpose of the amendments offered by my colleague from Massachusetts, and sincerely hope those amendments will be adopted. They are of vital importance to our great fishing industry.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BATES) there were—ayes 198, noes 2.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Ohio: On page 70, line 20, strike out "\$5,960,320" and insert "\$6,110,320."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLATNIK: On page 54, line 10, strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,500,000."

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, this amendment increases by \$500,000 the allotment to mining experiment stations. This is of particular concern to my State and my district and to the Nation, because of the implication it has on the research work necessary to develop taconite, a low-grade iron ore, to replace the rapidly dwindling high-grade ore supply. I call your attention to an article appearing in the April 19, 1947, issue of Business Week, a very comprehensive article which warns us of the coming crisis in the disappearance of our high-grade iron ore. In Labrador, at a point 350 miles north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, there are newly discovered high-grade ore fields which will soon compete with our own production at home. It is my hope that we continue the work already begun in the State of Minnesota in the United States Bureau of Mines experimental station at the University of Minnesota and under State auspices to carry out the work of developing taconite. In our low-grade ore, taconite, we feel we have the answer to meet the challenge of our depletion of high-grade open-pit ores. Very substantial gains have already been made in research and development work, coupled with amazing developments in technological advance, we are approaching the point where large scale utilization of taconite can be a reality. But we need help in further badly needed research and experimentation. We feel that it is the legitimate responsibility of the United States Government through its Bureau of Mines to carry out this work. I ask your support of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLATNIK) there were—ayes 86, noes 178.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania: On page 81, strike out lines 1 through 7 inclusive.

Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, in this appropriation bill the previous appropriation for the anthracite laboratory is rescinded. This amendment restores the appropriation as Congress originally granted it.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the provisions that were stricken out by the Keating amendment struck out money in the bill for the fiscal year 1948 which would set the laboratory where the Bureau of Mines engineers said it ought to go. If the so-called Jenkins amendment is adopted, the laboratory for the anthracite coal industry will go where an advisory committee says it ought to go. We think the committee provisions were wise, and we will ask

for a separate vote on the Keating amendment when the bill is reported back to the House. I hope the House will support us in overthrowing the Keating amendment. I hope this amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. JENKINS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania) there were—ayes 88, noes 168.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and do so for the purpose of announcing the program for next week. I have discussed this with the distinguished minority leader as well as with the minority whip.

On Monday, we have District day. It is expected that the so-called daylight savings bill, S. 736, will be called up and disposed of. Then we will continue the consideration of the foreign relief bill under the 5-minute rule, general debate on that bill having been concluded. It is expected that the bill will continue on Tuesday, although it may be concluded Monday. Also on Tuesday, we hope to call up House Resolution 173 introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER].

On Wednesday, we propose to call up H. R. 3203, having to do with the extension of rent control.

On Thursday, which is May 1, we will have a joint session under the previous order to hear the President of Mexico. We will also conclude the consideration of the bill, H. R. 3203, if it is not finished by Wednesday. Also, on Thursday, we propose to take up H. R. 2780, which has to do with temporary housing under the Lanham Act.

On Friday, we propose to call up the deficiency appropriation bill.

Saturday is undetermined.

Further, it is expected that the conference report on the so-called portal-to-portal pay bill will be ready for action next week and we shall take it up, of course, at any time that it is ready.

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, recently we had a very serious mine disaster and it brought to the attention of the country again the danger of coal mines and coal mining. A great deal has been said in the press and over the radio about the cut in this appropriation for the Department of the Interior, which includes appropriations for the mines and the services to the mining industry and to the miners. I want to ask Mr. JONES, the chairman of the committee in charge of this bill, a question or two. I see the bill provides and it is stated in the report there is allowed \$1,148,000 for the purpose of operating mine rescue cars and stations and in making a study of explosives. This report says that is \$103,500 more than was carried for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. Is that correct?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. That is correct.

Mr. ROBSION. One other point. Of course, it is important to have frequent and efficient inspections and investigations of coal mines. This bill provides \$1,625,000 and the report says it is \$100,000 in excess of the current year's requirements. Is that correct?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. That is correct.

Mr. ROBSION. With provision for 202 mine inspectors. The number provided for has not been filled. Is that correct?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. At the time of the hearings they had not all been hired.

Mr. ROBSION. Is there any complaint from any source that the sums provided in this bill are not adequate for these services, looking to the safety and protection of the miners and mines?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. There certainly could not be any complaint. We gave them the full budget estimate on both of these items.

Mr. ROBSION. I thank the chairman. We have heard over the radio, and seen statements in the press, that Congress had not provided sufficient funds to protect adequately the safety of the miners and the mines. The last Congress, controlled by the Democrats, were heavy spenders. They provided the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The bill before us was considered and voted out by the committee controlled by the Republicans and they provided \$203,500 more for the coming fiscal year than the Democrats did for the current fiscal year, to care for the safety of the miners and mines.

The Truman administration has not appointed all of the 202 coal-mine inspectors provided for the current fiscal year. If it is necessary to use the money available to hire additional inspectors this should be done. Mr. John L. Lewis blames the late great mine disaster in Illinois on Mr. Krug, Secretary of the Interior. Let us bear in mind the Republicans did not name Secretary Krug and neither do they have the say in naming the mine inspectors and other officers looking after the safety of miners or mines.

Coal mines are dangerous even after the greatest care is observed to protect the health and lives of the miners. Neither effort nor money should be spared to protect the health and lives of the miners.

Millions of Americans do not know how dangerous coal mines are. It was decided some years ago by representatives of many nations, including our own, that prisoners of war could be forced to work by their captors if the work was not extra hazardous to health and life, but the representatives decided that prisoners of war could not be forced to work on the inside of coal mines because it was extra hazardous and dangerous. It is the duty of State and Federal officials to make mines as safe as is reasonably possible to lessen these dangers.

Of course, other large sums are provided in this bill for the benefit of miners and the mining industry.

The Democrats and others claim 47-percent cut of budget on other items. That is not unusual. The departments and bureaus are not modest in making demands. This bill makes available for

fiscal year beginning July 1, \$156,538,513.

President Truman issued a freeze order August 2, 1946, stating that not more than \$85,000,000 should be expended by the Department of the Interior for present fiscal year and a like sum for year beginning July 1, 1947, and yet Secretary Krug, of Interior, lets out a big squawk that Republicans are ruining the country when we provide in this bill \$156,538,513. Mr. Krug cannot spend this sum judiciously.

The Republican Congress will provide all funds necessary for the efficient operation of this Government, including the the Department of the Interior. We insist, however, that the people's tax money must not be wasted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

(Mr. ROBSION asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks immediately following the remarks made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MICHENER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a separate vote is requested on the Keating amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendments? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote has been requested.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEATING: On page 50, strike out lines 13 to 21, inclusive.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the House divided and there were—ayes 134, noes 118.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. KIRWAN. In its present form; yes.

The SPEAKER. Is any Member absolutely opposed to the bill? [After a pause.] The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KIRWAN moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

On page 5, beginning with line 16, strike out the remainder of the page and down to and including line 9, on page 6, and insert the following:

"Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: To enable the Bonneville Power Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him pursuant to law, including the construction of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system; marketing of electric power and energy; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); purchase of 30 in the fiscal year 1948 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of 1 in the fiscal year 1948 and maintenance and operation of aircraft; \$20,278,000, to be available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$4,700,000 shall be available in the fiscal year 1948 for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system, marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses connected therewith, including \$29,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia."

On page 39, after line 22, insert the following:

"GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

"For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately available, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reimbursable except as otherwise provided by law:

"Central Valley project, California, \$13,100,000.

"Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$7,185,000.

"Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation of construction and for other purposes authorized by the Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 14), \$16,065,000."

On page 40, beginning with line 17, strike out the remainder of the page to and including line 3 on page 41, and insert the following:

"Missouri River Basin (reimbursable except as otherwise provided by law): For the partial accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to section 9 of the act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534) and section 18 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (Public Law 526) (including the construction of transmission lines and the purchase of power)

and for continuing investigations on the general plan of development, \$23,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended, either independently or through or in cooperation with existing Federal and State agencies."

On page 67, line 4, strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$401,000."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 140, nays 197, answered "present" 1, not voting 93, as follows:

[Roll No. 40]

YEAS—140

Abernethy	Gorski	Marcantonio
Albert	Gossett	Meade, Md.
Allen, La.	Granger	Miller, Calif.
Almond	Grant, Ala.	Monroney
Andrews, Ala.	Gregory	Morgan
Angell	Hardy	Morris
Bates, Ky.	Harless, Ariz.	Murdock
Battle	Harris	O'Brien
Beckworth	Hart	O'Toole
Blatnik	Havenner	Pace
Bloom	Hays	Passman
Boggs, La.	Hedrick	Peden
Brooks	Hendricks	Peterson
Brown, Ga.	Hobbs	Phillips
Bryson	Hollfield	Pickett
Burleson	Huber	Poage
Camp	Hull	Poulson
Cannon	Jackson, Wash.	Price, Fla.
Carroll	Jarman	Price, Ill.
Chapman	Johnson, Calif.	Prlest
Chelf	Johnson, Tex.	Rabin
Colmer	Jones, Ala.	Rains
Combs	Jones, N. C.	Ranklin
Cooley	Karsten, Mo.	Rayburn
Cooper	Kee	Redden
Crosser	Kefauver	Richards
Curtis	Kelley	Riley
Davis, Ga.	Kennedy	Rogers, Fla.
Davis, Tenn.	Kilday	Rooney
Delaney	King	Russell
D'Ewart	Kirwan	Sadowski
Dingell	Lane	Sikes
Donohue	Lanham	Smathers
Dorn	Larcade	Spence
Douglas	Lea	Stigler
Elliott	Lemke	Teague
Engle, Calif.	Lesinski	Thomason
Evins	Lucas	Trimble
Fallon	Lusk	Walter
Feighan	Lyle	Welch
Fernandez	McCormack	Wheeler
Fisher	McMillan, S. C.	Whitten
Flannagan	Madden	Whittington
Folger	Mahon	Williams
Forand	Manasco	Winstead
Gary	Mansfield,	Worley
Gordon	Mont.	Zimmerman

NAYS—197

Allen, Calif.	Butler	Ellis
Andersen,	Byrnes, Wis.	Ellsworth
H. Carl	Carson	Elsaesser
Anderson, Calif.	Case, N. J.	Engel, Mich.
Arnold	Case, S. Dak.	Fenton
Auchincloss	Chadwick	Fletcher
Bakewell	Chenoweth	Foot
Banta	Chiperfield	Fulton
Barrett	Church	Gamble
Bates, Mass.	Clevenger	Gathings
Beall	Coffin	Gavin
Bender	Cole, Kans.	Gearhart
Bennett, Mich.	Cole, Mo.	Gillette
Bennett, Mo.	Corbett	Gillie
Bishop	Cotton	Goff
Blackney	Cravens	Goodwin
Boggs, Del.	Crawford	Graham
Boykin	Crow	Grant, Ind.
Bradley, Calif.	Cunningham	Griffiths
Bradley, Mich.	Dawson, Utah	Gross
Bramblett	Devitt	Gwynn, N. Y.
Brehm	Dirksen	Gwynne, Iowa
Brophy	Dolliver	Hagen
Buffett	Dondero	Hale
Burke	Doughton	Hall,
Busbey	Durham	Leonard W.

Halleck	McMahon	Sadlak
Hand	McMillen, Ill.	Sanborn
Harness, Ind.	MacKinnon	Sarbacher
Harrison	Maloney	Schwabe, Okla.
Herter	Martin, Iowa	Scoblick
Heseltun	Mathews	Scott, Hardie
Hess	Meade, Ky.	Scott,
Hill	Morrow	Hugh D., Jr.
Hinshaw	Meyer	Scrivner
Hoever	Michener	Seely-Brown
Hoffman	Miller, Conn.	Simpson, Ill.
Holmes	Miller, Md.	Simpson, Pa.
Howell	Miller, Nebr.	Smith, Kans.
Javits	Mills	Smith, Ohio
Jenison	Muhlenberg	Smith, Va.
Jenkins, Ohio	Mundt	Snyder
Jenkins, Pa.	Murray, Wis.	Springer
Jennings	Nixon	Stanley
Jensen	Nodar	Stefan
Johnson, Ill.	Norblad	Stevenson
Jones, Ohio	O'Hara	Stockman
Jonkman	O'Konski	Stratton
Judd	Owens	Taber
Kean	Patterson	Talle
Kearney	Phillips, Calif.	Tibbott
Keating	Phillips, Tenn.	Tollefson
Keefe	Potts	Twyman
Kerr	Ramey	Vall
Kersten, Wis.	Reed, Ill.	Van Zandt
Killburn	Reed, N. Y.	Vorys
Knutson	Rees	Vursell
Kunkel	Reeves	Wadsworth
Latham	Rich	Welchel
LeCompte	Riehlman	Wigglesworth
LeFevre	Rizley	Wilson, Ind.
Lodge	Robertson	Willson, Tex.
Love	Robison	Wolcott
McConnell	Rockwell	Wolverton
McCowan	Rogers, Mass.	Woodruff
McGarvey	Rohrbough	Youngblood
McGregor	Ross	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Horan

NOT VOTING—93

Allen, Ill.	Eaton	Morrison
Andresen,	Eberhart	Morton
August H.	Elston	Murray, Tenn.
Andrews, N. Y.	Fellows	Norrell
Arends	Fogarty	Norrell
Barden	Fuller	Patman
Bell	Gallagher	Pfeifer
Bland	Gerlach	Ploeser
Bolton	Gifford	Plumley
Bonner	Gore	Powell
Brown, Ohio	Hall,	Preston
Buchanan	Edwin Arthur	Rayfield
Buck	Hartley	Rivers
Buckley	Hébert	Sabath
Bulwinkle	Heffernan	St. George
Byrne, N. Y.	Hope	Sasser
Canfield	Jackson, Calif.	Schwabe, Mo.
Celler	Johnson, Ind.	Shafer
Clark	Johnson, Okla.	Sheppard
Clason	Jones, Wash.	Short
Clements	Kearns	Smith, Maine
Clippinger	Keogh	Smith, Wis.
Cole, N. Y.	Klein	Somers
Coudert	Landis	Sundstrom
Courtney	Lewis	Taylor
Cox	Lynch	Thomas, N. J.
Dague	McDonough	Thomas, Tex.
D'Alesandro	McDowell	Towe
Dawson, Ill.	Macy	Vinson
Deane	Mansfield, Tex.	West
Domengeaux	Mason	Wood
Dewry	Mitchell	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. D'Alesandro for, with Mr. Hartley against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Towe against.

Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Kearns against.

Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Arends against.

Mr. Domengeaux for, with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey against.

Mr. Heffernan for, with Mr. Jackson of California against.

Mr. Klein for, with Mr. Coudert against.

Mr. Rayfield for, with Mr. Sundstrom against.

Mr. Courtney for, with Mr. Landis against.

Mr. Powell for, with Mr. McDowell against.

Mr. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Canfield against.

Mr. Byrne of New York for, with Mrs. Smith of Maine against.

Mr. Wood for, with Mr. Gerlach against.
Mr. Lynch for, with Mrs. St. George against.
Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Dague against.
Mr. Buchanan for, with Mr. Mitchell against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Allen of Illinois against.

Mr. Deane for, with Mr. Ploeser against.

Mr. Dawson of Illinois for, with Mr. Plumley against.

Mr. Drewry for, with Mr. Gallagher against.

Mr. Eberhart for, with Mr. Macy against.

Mrs. Norton for, with Mr. Eaton against.

Mr. Fogarty for, with Mr. Fuller against.

Mr. Preston for, with Mr. Brown of Ohio against.

Mr. Somers for, with Mr. Schwabe of Missouri against.

Mr. Cox for, with Mr. Johnson of Indiana, against.

Mr. Sabath for, with Mr. Bonner against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Fellows with Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma.

Mr. Gifford with Mr. Rivers.

Mr. Short with Mr. Barden.

Mr. Shafer with Mr. Beil.

Mr. Clason with Mr. Clark.

Mr. Hope with Mr. Clements.

Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall with Mr. Norrell.

Mr. Buck with Mr. Sheppard.

Mr. Clippinger with Mr. Thomas of Texas.

Mr. Boiton with Mr. Vinson.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 307, nays 30, not voting 94, as follows:

[Roll No. 41]

YEAS—307

Abernethy	Chapman	Gamble
Albert	Chelf	Gary
Allen, Calif.	Chenoweth	Gathings
Allen, La.	Chiperfield	Gavin
Almond	Church	Gearhart
Andersen,	Clevenger	Gillette
H. Carl	Coffin	Gillie
Anderson, Calif.	Cole, Kans.	Goff
Andresen,	Cole, Mo.	Goodwin
August H.	Colmer	Gossett
Andrews, Ala.	Combs	Graham
Arnold	Cooley	Granger
Auchincloss	Cooper	Grant, Ala.
Bakewell	Corbett	Grant, Ind.
Banta	Cotton	Gregory
Barrett	Cravens	Griffiths
Bates, Ky.	Crawford	Gross
Bates, Mass.	Crosser	Gwynn, N. Y.
Battle	Crow	Gwynne, Iowa
Beall	Cunningham	Hagen
Beckworth	Curtis	Hale
Bender	Davis, Ga.	Hall,
Bennett, Mich.	Davis, Tenn.	Leonard W.
Bennett, Mo.	Dawson, Utah	Halleck
Bishop	Devitt	Hand
Blackney	D'Ewart	Hardy
Boggs, Del.	Dirksen	Harless, Ariz.
Boggs, La.	Dolliver	Harness, Ind.
Boykin	Dondero	Harris
Bradley, Calif.	Donohue	Harrison
Bradley, Mich.	Dorn	Hart
Bramblett	Doughton	Hays
Brehm	Durham	Hedrick
Brooks	Ellott	Hendricks
Brophy	Ellis	Herter
Brown, Ga.	Ellsworth	Heseltun
Bryson	Elsaesser	Hess
Buffett	Engel, Mich.	Hill
Burke	Engle, Calif.	Hinshaw
Burleson	Evins	Hobbs
Busbey	Fallon	Hoever
Butler	Felgha	Hoffman
Byrnes, Wis.	Fenton	Holmes
Camp	Fisher	Horan
Cannon	Flannagan	Howell
Carroll	Fletcher	Hull
Carson	Folger	Jackson, Wash.
Case, N. J.	Foot	Jarman
Case, S. Dak.	Forand	Javits
Chadwick	Fulton	Jenison

Jenkins, Ohio	Morrow	Sadiak
Jenkins, Pa.	Meyer	Sanborn
Jennings	Michener	Sarbacher
Jensen	Miller, Conn.	Schwabe, Okla.
Johnson, Calif.	Miller, Md.	Scoblick
Johnson, Ill.	Miller, Nebr.	Scott, Hardie
Johnson, Tex.	Mills	Scott,
Jones, Ala.	Monroney	Hugh D., Jr.
Jones, N. C.	Morgan	Scribner
Jones, Ohio	Morris	Seely-Brown
Junkman	Muhlenberg	Sikes
Judd	Mundt	Simpson, Ill.
Kean	Murdock	Simpson, Pa.
Kearney	Murray, Wis.	Smathers
Keating	Nixon	Smith, Kans.
Keefe	Nodar	Smith, Va.
Kefauver	Norblad	Snyder
Kelley	O'Brien	Spence
Kennedy	O'Hara	Springer
Kerr	Owens	Stanley
Kersten, Wis.	Pace	Stefan
Kilburn	Passman	Stevenson
Kilday	Patterson	Stigler
Knutson	Peden	Stockman
Kunkel	Peterson	Stratton
Lane	Philbin	Taber
Lanham	Phillips, Calif.	Talle
Latham	Phillips, Tenn.	Teague
Lca	Pickett	Thomason
LeCompte	Poage	Tibbott
LeFevre	Potts	Tollefson
Lodge	Poulson	Trimble
Love	Price, Fla.	Twyman
Lucas	Priest	Vail
Lusk	Rains	Van Zandt
Lyle	Ramey	Vorys
McConnell	Rankin	Vursell
McCormack	Reed, Ill.	Wadsworth
McCowan	Reed, N. Y.	Walter
McGarvey	Rees	Weichel
McGregor	Reeves	Wheeler
McMahon	Rich	Whitten
McMillan, S. C.	Richards	Whittington
McMillen, Ill.	Riehlman	Wigglesworth
MacKinnon	Riley	Williams
Mahon	Rizley	Wilson, Ind.
Maloney	Robertson	Wilson, Tex.
Manasco	Robison	Winstead
Mansfield,	Rockwell	Wolcott
Mont.	Rogers, Fla.	Wolverton
Martin, Iowa	Rogers, Mass.	Woodruff
Mathews	Rohrbough	Worley
Meade, Ky.	Ross	Youngblood
Meade, Md.	Russell	Zimmerman

NAYS—30

Angell	Holifield	Miller, Calif.
Blatnik	Huber	O'Konski
Bloom	Karsten, Mo.	O'Toole
Delaney	Kee	Price, Ill.
Dingell	King	Rabin
Douglas	Kirwan	Redden
Fernandez	Lemke	Rooney
Gordon	Lesinski	Sadowski
Gorski	Madden	Smith, Ohio
Havenner	Marcantonio	Welch

NOT VOTING—94

Allen, Ill.	Elston	Morton
Andrews, N. Y.	Fellows	Murray, Tenn.
Arends	Fogarty	Norrell
Barden	Fuller	Norton
Bell	Gallagher	Patman
Bland	Gerlach	Pfeifer
Bolton	Gifford	Ploeser
Bonner	Gore	Plumley
Brown, Ohio	Hall	Powell
Buchanan	Edwin Arthur	Preston
Buck	Hartley	Rayburn
Buckley	Hébert	Rayfiel
Bulwinkle	Heffernan	Rivers
Byrne, N. Y.	Hope	Sabath
Canfield	Jackson, Calif.	St. George
Celler	Johnson, Ind.	Sasser
Clark	Johnson, Okla.	Schwabe, Mo.
Clason	Jones, Wash.	Shafer
Clem	Kearns	Sheppard
Clipp	Keogh	Short
Cole, N. Y.	Klein	Smith, Maine
Coudert	Landis	Smith, Wis.
Courtney	Larcade	Somers
Cox	Lewis	Sundstrom
Dague	Lynch	Taylor
D'Alesandro	McDonough	Thomas, N. J.
Dawson, Ill.	McDowell	Thomas, Tex.
Deane	Macy	Towe
Domengeaux	Mansfield, Tex.	Vinson
Drewry	Mason	West
Eaton	Mitchell	Wood
Eberhart	Morrison	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. D'Alesandro for, with Mr. Domengeaux against.

Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Courtney for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Byrne of New York against.

Mr. Deane for, with Mr. Rayfiel against.

Mr. Drewry for, with Mr. Klein against.

Mr. Allen of Illinois for, with Mr. Celler against.

Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Powell against.

Mr. Gerlach for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Wood against.

Mrs. St. George for, with Mr. Lynch against.

Mr. Kearns for, with Mr. Buchanan against.

Mr. McDowell for, with Mr. Dawson of Illinois against.

Mr. Canfield for, with Mr. Eberhart against.

Mrs. Smith of Maine for, with Mr. Somers against.

Mr. Dague for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Schwabe of Missouri for, with Mr. Klein against.

Mr. Sundstrom for, with Mrs. Norton against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Coudert with Mr. Preston.

Mrs. Bolton with Mr. Bonner.

Mr. Hartley with Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma.

Mr. Jackson of California with Mr. Fogarty.

Mr. Landis with Mr. Cox.

Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Rivers.

Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Sabath.

Mr. Clippinger with Mr. Thomas of Texas.

Mr. Brown of Ohio with Mr. Vinson.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana with Mr. Barden.

Mr. Gifford with Mr. Patman.

Mr. Fuller with Mr. West.

Mr. Eaton with Mr. Clark.

Mr. Clason with Mr. Clements.

Mr. Buck with Mr. Bulwinkle.

Mr. Elston with Mr. Bell.

Mr. Cole of New York with Mr. Sheppard.

Mr. Hope with Mr. Bland.

Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall with Mr. Norrell.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, ENGEL of Michigan, STEFAN, CASE of South Dakota, KEEFE, CANNON, KERR, and MAHON.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and also to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and to include newspaper articles.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. C. B. J. Molitor before the Ways and Means Committee on April 24, 1947.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include testimony offered before the Committee on Ways and Means by Mr. Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I ask unanimous consent to file a report on the bill H. R. 1203.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three separate instances in the Appendix and include excerpts in each case.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein a report on the Newburyport plan.

Mr. MacKINNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

PERMISSION TO COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY TO FILE REPORT

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on the bill (H. R. 3203) relative to maximum rents on housing accommodations, to repeal certain provisions of Public Law 388, Seventy-ninth Congress and for other purposes, reported out of the Banking and Currency Committee yesterday, and that any member of the committee desiring to file minority views may likewise have the same permission.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an editorial from the Washington Evening Star and in the other an editorial from the Milwaukee Journal.

Mr. MILLER of California (at the request of Mr. ROONEY) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the remarks I made in the Committee today copy of a statement made by me before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations and to have my re-

marks under the heading "The Montana Power Co. Does Not Want to Starve the Hungry Horse; It Wants to Kill Him."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to extend parts of his remarks which previously appeared in the RECORD on June 7 and June 12, 1946, and on December 12, 1944.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER, BOARD OF VISITORS, UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

APRIL 24, 1947.

Hon JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.,

Speaker, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Hon. WILLIAM W. BRADLEY, of California, has informed me that it is impossible for him to serve as a member of the 1947 Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy and has submitted to me his resignation as a member of the Board.

Pursuant to the provision of Public Law 38, Seventy-fifth Congress, as amended, I have appointed Hon. JOHN J. ALLEN, JR., of California, a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard Academy to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

Very sincerely yours,

FRED BRADLEY,
Chairman.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri (at the request of Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma), through Tuesday, April 29, 1947, on account of death in family.

To Mr. VINSON, for 2 weeks, beginning April 28, 1947, on account of official business.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, May 5, immediately after the reading of the Journal, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'Konski] may be permitted to address the House for 1 hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in committee today and include certain tables.

Mr. KNUTSON (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short article.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 547. An act to provide for annual and sick leave for rural letter carriers.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on April 24, 1947, present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution to restore the name of Hoover Dam.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 28, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

597. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for inactive-duty training pay for the Organized Reserve Corps, to provide uniform standards for inactive-duty training pay for all Reserve components of the armed forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

598. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting report of the proposed transfer of a vessel to the Puget Sound Naval Academy, of Winslow, Wash.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

599. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 17, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration on a review of report on the Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam and the mouth of the Ohio River, with a view to providing flood protection in the reach between the mouth of Kaskaskia River and the Fort Chartres and Ivy Landing drainage and levee district, with particular reference to the town of Prairie du Rocher, in Randolph County, Ill., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on September 18, 1944 (H. Doc. No. 222); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with one illustration.

600. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 17, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of report on the Arkansas River, Kans., Okla., and Ark., with respect to the need for improved flood protection in Cardens Bottom Drainage District No. 2, Yell County, Ark., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on October 8, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 221); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

601. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 24, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Queen Creek, Ariz., authorized by the Flood Control Acts approved on June 22, 1936, and

on June 28, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 220); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

602. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a revised estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 involving a decrease of \$3,675,000 for the Housing Expediter (H. Doc. No. 219); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

603. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

604. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated December 2, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of report on Chagrin River, Ohio, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on October 8, 1942; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 199. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 2780, a bill to amend section 502 (a) of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes" (Rept. No. 305). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ALBERT: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 2229. A bill to amend the act of June 25, 1938, relating to the appointment of postmasters under civil service; without amendment (Rept. No. 306). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ROBSON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3214. A bill to revise, codify, and enact into law title 28 of the United States Code, entitled "Judicial Code and Judiciary"; without amendment (Rept. No. 308). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 174. A bill to amend section 26, title I, chapter 1, of the act entitled "An act making further provisions for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 321), as amended by the act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 588); with amendments (Rept. No. 309). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 2353. A bill to authorize the patenting of certain public lands to the State of Montana or to the Board of County Commissioners of Hill County, Mont., for public-park purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 310). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 2455. A bill to establish within the Department of the Interior a National Minerals Resources Division, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 311). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 2573. A bill to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to produce and sell copies of aerial or other photographs and mosaics, and photographic or photostatic reproductions of records, on a reimbursement of appropriations basis; without amendment (Rept. No. 312). Re-

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3123

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1948. namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

9 Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter
10 in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other per-
11 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,

1 including temporary services as authorized by section 15
 2 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at
 3 rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem,
 4 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
 5 shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed
 6 or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any
 7 legislation pending before the Congress: *Provided further*,
 8 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
 9 Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary.

10 WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

11 War Agency Liquidation: For expenses necessary for
 12 liquidating the Solid Fuels Administration for War provided
 13 for in Executive Order 9332, including personal services in
 14 the District of Columbia; and printing and binding; \$60,000.

15 OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

16 For personal services in the District of Columbia and in
 17 the field, \$200,000.

18 DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

19 For personal services in the District of Columbia,
 20 \$140,000.

21 OIL AND GAS DIVISION

22 Oil and Gas Division: For necessary expenses of ad-
 23 ministering and enforcing the provisions of the Act of
 24 February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A);
 25 and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration

1 for War; including not to exceed \$15,000 for personal
2 services in the District of Columbia; and printing and bind-
3 ing; \$124,000.

4 SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

5 For necessary expenses of administering and carry-
6 ing out directly and in cooperation with other agencies
7 a soil and moisture conservation program on lands under
8 the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in ac-
9 cordance with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935
10 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Num-
11 bered IV, including \$100,000 for departmental personal
12 services including such services in the District of Columbia;
13 printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment
14 and supplies; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, and
15 hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, \$1,500,000:
16 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for
17 meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance and the pro-
18 curement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and
19 equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under
20 the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

21 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

22 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-
23 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except
24 as otherwise provided), including teletype rentals and serv-
25 ice; streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses,

1 including not exceeding \$10,000 for inspections and investi-
2 gations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at
3 meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the
4 Department, and any request from appropriate authority
5 in such branch in connection therewith shall be immediately
6 complied with by administrative authority in the Depart-
7 ment; \$10,000, exclusively for the payment of claims under
8 part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946
9 (Public Law 601) ; hire of aircraft; expense of taking testi-
10 mony and preparing the same in connection with disbarment
11 proceedings instituted against persons charged with improper
12 practices before the Department, its bureaus and offices;
13 expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for con-
14 tract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for
15 newspapers; printing and binding, \$215,000; and, in addi-
16 tion thereto, sums transferred from other appropriations to
17 this for stationery supplies as follows: Bureau of Land Man-
18 agement, \$9,000; Geological Survey, \$19,500; National
19 Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any
20 unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to
21 the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000.

22 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the
23 Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of the
24 Interior, as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$185,000.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including personal services in the District of Columbia, hire of passenger motor vehicles, printing and binding and payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$12,000.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: To enable the Bonneville Power Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him pursuant to law, including the construction of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system; marketing of electric power and energy; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); purchase of fourteen in the fiscal year 1948 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and maintenance and operation of aircraft; \$6,907,800, to be available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$2,500,000 shall be available in the fiscal year 1948 for

1 operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission
2 system, marketing of electric power and energy, and adminis-
3 trative expenses connected therewith, including \$12,000 for
4 personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
5 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
6 work performed on a force account basis.

7 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

8 Operation and maintenance: For operation and main-
9 tenance of the southwestern power transmission system,
10 marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative
11 expenses connected therewith; including hire of passenger
12 motor vehicles, and printing and binding; \$125,000: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That not exceeding \$12,000 of appropriations to the
14 Southwestern Power Administration contained in this Act
15 shall be available for personal services in the District of
16 Columbia.

17 Construction: For construction and acquisition of trans-
18 mission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and
19 administrative expenses connected therewith; including pur-
20 chase of ten, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; for tem-
21 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
22 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceed-
23 ing \$50 per diem for individuals; and printing and binding;
24 \$1,246,000, which amount, together with the unexpended
25 balance of the appropriation for this purpose contained in the

1 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby
2 continued available until expended.

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses not other-
5 wise provided for in carrying out the provisions of the public
6 land and other laws administered by the Bureau of Land
7 Management, including personal services in the District of
8 Columbia; one clerk authorized by the President to sign
9 land patents; printing and binding, advertising, preparation
10 and production of maps and official plats of survey, and for
11 hearings and other proceedings, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That
12 not exceeding \$91,000 of this appropriation shall be avail-
13 able for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of the
14 Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A).

15 Management, protection, and disposal of public lands:
16 For the administration of the public lands and their re-
17 sources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Man-
18 agement, including their protection, use, maintenance, im-
19 provement, development, and disposal; the employment of
20 necessary personnel, travel expenses, hearings, investigations,
21 examination and classification of lands; preparation of maps
22 and reports; surveys and resurveys of public lands, including
23 fragmentary surveys and such other surveys and examinations
24 as may be required; the prevention, presuppression or emer-
25 gency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the

1 jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; contract
2 reporting services, purchase of twenty-five passenger motor
3 vehicles; the payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while
4 actually employed and for payment of necessary travel ex-
5 penses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory com-
6 mittees of local stockmen, \$35,500; and the maintenance and
7 alteration of necessary buildings; \$1,888,000, of which not
8 to exceed \$310,000 shall be available for the administration
9 of district land offices, and not exceeding \$373,000 for carry-
10 ing out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as
11 amended (43 U. S. C. 8A): *Provided*, That this appro-
12 priation shall be available for expenses of warehouse mainte-
13 nance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies,
14 materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to
15 projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Man-
16 agement, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value
17 of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and
18 handling) to be reimbursed to the appropriation for "Man-
19 agement, protection, and disposal of public lands, Bureau of
20 Land Management," current at the time additional supplies,
21 materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation
22 chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials,
23 or equipment: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may
24 be expended for surveys of lands other than those under the
25 jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and in such

1 cases this appropriation shall be reimbursed from the appli-
2 cable appropriation, fund or special deposit.

3 Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands
4 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in
5 the United States and Alaska, \$40,000, which amount shall
6 also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding
7 year, pursuant to the acts of September 20, 1922 (16
8 U. S. C. 594) and June 28, 1934, as amended.

9 Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and
10 maintenance of range improvements on the public lands pur-
11 suant to the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of
12 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315i and j), in
13 addition to contributions under section 9 of the Act of June
14 28, 1934, including the purchase of one passenger motor
15 vehicle, \$253,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder
16 shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received under
17 the provisions of said Act during the fiscal years 1947 and
18 1948.

19 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
20 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For
21 expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of title I
22 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including
23 fire protection and patrol, through cooperative agreements
24 with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and

1 including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$425,000:
2 *Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from
3 the 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act
4 approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated
5 the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section
6 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund
7 designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund."

8 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from
9 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of
10 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands
11 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of
12 making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*,
13 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate
14 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section
15 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

16 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south
17 half of Red River: For payment of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the
18 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-
19 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923 (30
20 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of Oklahoma
21 in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing
22 under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same
23 manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved
24 February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$3,500: *Provided*,
25 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate

1 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section
2 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

3 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or
4 privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of
5 the Act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-1), \$7,500:
6 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed
7 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-
8 ance with 43 U. S. C. 315m-4.

9 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land
10 Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of
11 public lands, Bureau of Land Management", "Range im-
12 provements", and "Fire fighting", shall be available for
13 the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

14 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

15 Salaries and expenses, general administration: For ex-
16 penses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau
17 of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal services
18 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of office
19 equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor;
20 purchase of office furniture and equipment in addition to that
21 which may be purchased from the appropriation for contin-
22 gent expenses of the Department; printing and binding,
23 including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
24 articles published in periodicals and journals, \$750,000.

25 Salaries and expenses, district offices: For necessary

1 expenses of district offices for the administration and super-
2 vision of Indian Service activities, including printing and
3 binding, \$700,000.

4 Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For
5 necessary expenses of reservation administration, including
6 the maintenance of law and order among Indians, and pay
7 of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty
8 provisions, \$2,000,000.

9 Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to pro-
10 vide for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation
11 of health, development of resources, and relief of destitution
12 of the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment
13 of school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or erec-
14 tion of range cabins; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance,
15 and operation of vessels; and for the administration of the
16 Alaska native service, \$3,250,000.

17 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
18 advertising, inspection, storage, printing and binding, and
19 all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and
20 supplies for the Indian Service and for payment of railroad,
21 pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such goods and
22 supplies, \$660,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
23 priation shall be used in payment for any services except
24 bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the
25 service is performed.

1 Maintenance of buildings and utilities: For expenses
2 necessary to maintain buildings in the Indian Service, includ-
3 ing the lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500
4 for any one building), repair and improvement of buildings;
5 the installation, repair, and improvement of utility systems,
6 \$665,000.

7 Education of Indians: For the support and education
8 of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other
9 educational purposes, including educational facilities author-
10 ized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses
11 of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; support
12 and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient, or
13 physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid in
14 advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending
15 vocational or higher educational institutions under such regu-
16 lations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and binding
17 (including illustrations); the support of an arts and crafts
18 building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums at
19 Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana, and
20 on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; \$8,000,000: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That payment of tuition and care of Indian pupils
22 may be made from date of admission.

23 Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the
24 conservation of health among Indians, transportation of
25 patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanitoria;

1 returning to their former homes and interring the remains
2 of deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical
3 research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and
4 venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, includ-
5 ing cooperation with State and other organizations engaged
6 in similar work and payment of travel expenses and per
7 diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services
8 are donated by such organizations, and printing and bind-
9 ing, \$6,830,570.

10 Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including
11 general support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care
12 of Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children,
13 and payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other
14 expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$488,910:
15 *Provided*, That payment for the care of Indians may be
16 made from the date of service.

17 Management, Indian forest and range resources: For
18 the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife
19 resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than
20 the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including the
21 payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to
22 the arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting
23 forest or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in viola-
24 tion of law on Indian lands; the establishment of cooper-
25 ative sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act of

1 March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583) ; and the development,
2 repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock
3 water facilities, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the United
4 States shall be reimbursed for expenditures made from
5 this appropriation for expenses incident to the sale of timber
6 to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated by the
7 Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933 (25 U. S. C.
8 413).

9 Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression
10 or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or
11 threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000: *Provided*, That
12 appropriations herein made for the Indian Service shall be
13 available upon the approval of the Secretary for fire-suppres-
14 sion or emergency prevention purposes: *Provided further*,
15 That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall
16 be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

17 Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of
18 agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including
19 agricultural experiments and demonstrations and main-
20 tenance of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to
21 Indians; the operation and maintenance of a sheep breeding
22 station on the Navajo Reservation; the expenses of Indian
23 fairs, including premiums for exhibits; and the control and
24 eradication of fever ticks and contagious diseases among live-
25 stock of Indians, \$853,000.

1 Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acquisition
2 of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface rights
3 to lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, in
4 accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934
5 (25 U. S. C. 465), \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of
6 the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
7 of land within the States of Arizona, Colorado, Montana,
8 New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming outside of
9 the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided*
10 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
11 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
12 Nevada and Oregon either inside or outside the boundaries
13 of existing reservations.

14 Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the devel-
15 opment, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian
16 Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act
17 of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including
18 expenses of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and
19 binding, and other necessary expenses, \$34,800, of which
20 not to exceed \$12,000 shall be available for personal services
21 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this
22 appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate
23 exceeding \$8,180 per annum.

24 Irrigation: For the maintenance, operation, repair, and
25 improvement of irrigation and power systems for Indian

1 reservations and allotments; payment of operation and main-
 2 tenance assessments on Indian lands and within non-Indian
 3 irrigation districts; payment of reclamation charges; purchase
 4 of water and water rights; including the purchase or rental
 5 of equipment, tools and appliances; drainage and protection
 6 of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water
 7 rights; and for all other necessary expenses, \$337,833, reim-
 8 bursable in accordance with existing law.

9 Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the
 10 construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation
 11 systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of
 12 equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-of-
 13 way; the development of domestic and stock water and water
 14 for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights, ditches,
 15 and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage and pro-
 16 tection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of
 17 water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for irriga-
 18 tion farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable on a
 19 per acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

20 Arizona: Colorado River, \$400,000; Navajo, Arizona
 21 and New Mexico, \$150,000; Salt River, \$50,000;

22 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,000;

23 Montana: Fort Belknap, \$6,250; Fort Peck, \$34,000;

24 Tongue River, \$9,750;

1 Oregon: Klamath, \$7,500;

2 Wyoming: Wind River, \$15,000:

3 Miscellaneous small projects, \$92,500;

4 For surveys and investigations, \$100,000;

5 In all, \$875,000, reimbursable in accordance with law,

6 and to remain available until completion of the projects:

7 *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used inter-

8 changeably in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian

9 Affairs, but not more than 10 per centum of any specific

10 amount shall be transferred to any other amount, and no

11 appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 per centum.

12 Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For

13 the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service

14 buildings and utilities, including the purchase of land and

15 the acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of

16 furniture, furnishings, and equipment; private architectural

17 and engineering services; and water explorations; as follows:

18 Alaska: Schools, hospitals, dock repairs, and quarters,

19 \$160,000;

20 Fort Belknap, Montana: Water improvements, \$10,-

21 000;

22 Haskell Institute, Kansas: Replacement of boiler, repairs

23 and improvements to heating system, \$18,000;

24 Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico: Mexican Springs

1 or Coyote Canon day school conversion, \$150,000; Toadlena
2 school development, \$200,000;

3 Red Lake, Minnesota: School, \$46,000;

4 Shawnee Sanatorium, Oklahoma: Water improvements,
5 \$27,000;

6 United Pueblos, New Mexico: Improvements to heating
7 system, \$11,000;

8 Various locations: Employees' quarters, \$300,000;
9 major repairs and improvements, \$500,000;

10 For surveys and plans and administrative expenses,
11 engineering service and water explorations, including per-
12 sonal services in the District of Columbia and printing and
13 binding, \$150,000;

14 In all, \$1,572,000, to remain available until completion
15 of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum
16 of the amount of any specific authorization may be trans-
17 ferred, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian
18 Affairs, to the amount of any other specific authorization,
19 but no limitation shall be increased more than 10 per
20 centum by any such transfer.

21 Roads: For construction, improvement, repair, and
22 maintenance of Indian reservation roads under the provisions
23 of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a) and the
24 Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), \$3,000,000,

1 to remain available until expended, of which amount not
2 to exceed \$9,000 may be expended for departmental personal
3 services.

4 Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, Navajo Reservation: For
5 maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Ship-
6 rock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico,
7 and that portion of the State highway in New Mexico
8 between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock, Arizona,
9 serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable,
10 as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 207).

11 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For
12 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of
13 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

14 Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For
15 permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles
16 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

17 Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For
18 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,
19 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for
20 permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article
21 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of
22 June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support
23 of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and
24 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty
25 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for edu-

1 cation (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article
2 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent
3 annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January
4 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320;
5 in all, \$10,520.

6 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For per-
7 manent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,
8 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

9 Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservations: For payment
10 of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as
11 authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895), as
12 amended, \$150,000.

13 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds. For pay-
14 ment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in
15 trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various
16 Act of Congress, \$1,722,000.

17 Proceeds from power: Not to exceed the amount of
18 power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of
19 each of the power projects shall be available for the pur-
20 poses authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946
21 (Public Law 647), in connection with the respective projects
22 from which such revenues are derived.

23 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS.

24 Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds):
25 For expenses of administering the affairs and property of

1 Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, \$294,800,
2 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
3 the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed \$50,000 for
4 any one tribe.

5 Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds) :
6 For general support of Indians and administration of Indian
7 property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency,
8 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
9 the Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$150,000 of which
10 not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses
11 of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and
12 employed under a contract approved by the Secretary, and
13 for relief, including cash grants.

14 Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers,
15 Wisconsin (tribal funds) : For general support of Indians
16 and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction
17 of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from funds
18 held by the United States in trust for the Menominee Tribe
19 of Indians, Wisconsin, \$135,000, including \$30,000 for
20 relief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash
21 grants; scholarships (not to exceed \$1,000) ; and
22 \$5,200 for the compensation and expenses of an attorney
23 or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract
24 approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed
25 \$9,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menomi-

1 nee Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses
2 of the chairman, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee
3 general council and members of the Menominee advisory
4 council and tribal delegates when engaged on business of the
5 tribe at rates to be determined by the Menominee general
6 council and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

7 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
8 Oklahoma (tribal funds) : For the support of the Osage
9 Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil
10 and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,
11 including pay of the superintendent of the agency, a curator
12 for the Osage Museum, which employee shall be an Osage
13 Indian, appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal
14 Council, and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal offi-
15 cers, including the employment of a tribal attorney at the
16 rate of \$4,500 per annum to be appointed with the approval
17 of the Osage Tribal Council under a contract to be entered
18 into between said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Coun-
19 cil, which contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the
20 Interior; not to exceed \$1,500 for the education of unallotted
21 Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding
22 School, Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allot-
23 tees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees,
24 and printing, \$202,000, payable from funds held by the
25 United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in

1 Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appro-
2 priated \$7,500 is hereby made available for travel and other
3 expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business
4 committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on
5 business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not
6 to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to
7 exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned auto-
8 mobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by
9 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

10 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-
11 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may
12 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-
13 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-
14 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law
15 to individual members of the respective tribes, and for salaries
16 and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw
17 Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee
18 for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of
19 \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief, and said
20 mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one
21 attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes em-
22 ployed under contract approved by the President under
23 existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-
24 named officials shall be determined and limited by the Com-
25 missioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

1 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
2 funds) : For travel and other expenses of members of tribal
3 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,
4 when engaged on business of the tribes, including supplies
5 and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of sub-
6 sistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of person-
7 ally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved
8 in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, except that
9 the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Wyoming may not
10 exceed \$8 per diem and when in the District of Columbia
11 or Chicago, Illinois, \$10 per diem as heretofore provided,
12 \$35,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit
13 of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no
14 part of this appropriation, or of any other appropriation con-
15 tained in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members
16 of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organ-
17 izations, when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois,
18 for more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall
19 in writing approve a longer period.

20 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds) : For the relief
21 of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the
22 purchase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household
23 goods; medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all other
24 necessary expenses, \$112,000, payable from funds on

1 deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned:
2 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made with-
3 out regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended,
4 or to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

5 Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds) :
6 For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by
7 various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by
8 the Secretary of the Interior, \$33,580, payable from
9 funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the
10 credit of the particular Indian tribe concerned.

11 Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds) : For the
12 purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands
13 and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto,
14 \$124,000, payable from funds held in trust for the particular
15 tribe concerned, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That title to any lands or improvements so purchased
17 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
18 the tribe for which purchased: *Provided further*, That no
19 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of
20 non-Indian owned land or water rights within the States of
21 Nevada and Oregon either inside or outside the boundaries
22 of existing Indian reservations.

23 Industrial assistance (tribal funds) : For advances to
24 individual members of the tribes for the construction of
25 homes and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, ma-

1 chinery, tools, implements, building material, and other
2 equipment and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled,
3 or indigent Indians for their support and burial, and Indians
4 having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development
5 and cultivation thereof, \$250,000, payable from tribal funds
6 as follows: Colville, Washington, \$150,000; Menominee,
7 Wisconsin, \$100,000; and the unexpended balances of
8 funds available under this head in the Interior Department
9 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 are hereby
10 continued available during the fiscal year 1948 for the
11 purposes for which they were appropriated: *Provided*.
12 That advances may be made to worthy Indian youth
13 to enable them to take educational courses, including
14 courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agricul-
15 ture, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities,
16 or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reim-
17 bursed in not to exceed eight years under such regulations as
18 the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all
19 moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year 1948 shall be cred-
20 ited to the respective appropriations and be available for the
21 purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds
22 available under this paragraph may be used for the establish-
23 ment and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by
24 Indian tribes and approved under regulations prescribed by
25 the Secretary: *Provided further*, That enterprises operated

1 under the authority contained in the foregoing proviso shall
2 be governed by the regulations established for the making
3 of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the
4 Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470) : *Provided*
5 *further*, That the unexpended balances of prior approprià-
6 tions under this head for any tribe, including reimbursements
7 to such appropriations and the appropriations made herein,
8 may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use
9 under regulations established for the making of loans from
10 the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18,
11 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470) .

12 Pima cropping operations (tribal funds) : For contin-
13 uing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of
14 the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not to
15 exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these opera-
16 tions and deposited into the Treasury of the United States
17 to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby
18 made available for payment of irrigation operation and
19 maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands
20 of said Pima Indians.

21 Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds) : For
22 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range
23 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, payable
24 from funds held by the United States in trust for the respec-
25 tive tribes interested.

1 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For the sup-
2 port of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,
3 including care of Indian children of school age attending
4 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for
5 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and
6 education of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped,
7 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may
8 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school
9 revenues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25
10 U. S. C. 155), not more than \$512,000: *Provided*, That
11 payment may be made from the date of admission for such
12 tuition and care of Indian pupils.

13 Vehicles: Not to exceed \$450,000 of applicable appro-
14 priations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall
15 be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of
16 passenger motor vehicles for the use of employees in the
17 Indian field service, and the transportation of Indian school
18 pupils, and applicable appropriations may be used for the
19 purchase of not to exceed two hundred and five passenger
20 motor vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the trans-
21 portation of Indian school pupils.

22 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or
23 storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000
24 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of
25 Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administration,

1 the Alaska native service, and conservation of health among
2 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,
3 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, live-
4 stock, or other property of those activities of the Bureau
5 of Indian Affairs above referred to which may be
6 destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm:
7 *Provided*, That any diversions of appropriations made here-
8 under shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

9 Appropriations herein made for reservation admin-
10 istration, education of Indians, and conservation of health
11 among Indians shall be available for the purchase of sup-
12 plies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in and distri-
13 bution from central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for
14 the maintenance and operation of such warehouses, garages,
15 and shops, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for
16 services rendered or supplies furnished by such warehouses,
17 garages, or shops to any activity of the Bureau of Indian
18 Affairs.

19 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian
20 Affairs shall be available for travel expenses and the pur-
21 chase of ice for official use of employees.

22 The following appropriations herein made for the Bu-
23 reau of Indian Affairs shall be available for hire, mainte-
24 nance, and operation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forest
25 and range resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires";

1 "Alaska native service"; and "Salaries and expenses, reser-
2 vation administration".

3 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

4 Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this
5 Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for all
6 expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and
7 Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as
8 the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expendi-
9 tures are authorized, including personal services in the
10 District of Columbia; disseminating useful information,
11 photographing and making photographic prints, and com-
12 pleting and distributing material, including recordings; exam-
13 ination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of
14 overcollections and deposits for other purposes; lithograph-
15 ing; engraving; printing and binding (not to exceed
16 \$239,000) ; purchase of four hundred in fiscal year 1948,
17 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition (not to
18 exceed five in fiscal year 1948 from any disposal agency of
19 the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds) ,
20 hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; services
21 as authorized by Section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
22 (Public Law 600) ; for payment of claims for damage to
23 or loss of property, personal injury, or death, arising out of
24 the survey, construction, operation or maintenance of works
25 by the Bureau of Reclamation; payment for official telephone

1 service in the field hereafter incurred in case of official
2 telephones installed in private houses when authorized un-
3 der regulations established by the Secretary; payment of
4 rewards, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for
5 information leading to the apprehension and conviction of
6 persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or destruction of
7 public property: *Provided*, That no part of any sum provided
8 for in this Act for operation and maintenance of any project
9 or division of a project by the Bureau of Reclamation shall
10 be used for the irrigation of any lands within the boundaries
11 of an irrigation district which has contracted with the Bu-
12 reau of Reclamation and is in arrears for more than twelve
13 months in the payment of any charges due the United States,
14 and no part of any sum provided for in this Act for such
15 purpose shall be used for the irrigation of any lands which
16 have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and are
17 in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of
18 any charges due from said lands to the United States.

19 The following sums are appropriated out of the special
20 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the
21 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein
22 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-
23 diately:

24 GENERAL OFFICES

25 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices) : For

1 expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1948, including
2 personal services in the District of Columbia, in the ad-
3 ministration and performance by other than project offices
4 of Bureau of Reclamation functions, \$3,000,000, to be
5 available for the purposes, among others, specified under the
6 head "Operation and maintenance administration", Bureau
7 of Reclamation, in the Department of the Interior Appro-
8 priation Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expenditures for
9 operation and maintenance administration to the same extent
10 as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That in addition
11 to the foregoing amount there may be transferred to this
12 appropriation from other appropriations made to the Bureau
13 of Reclamation not to exceed \$6,500,000 for work to be
14 performed for the benefit of specific projects: *Provided*
15 *further*, That not exceeding \$150,000 of funds available
16 for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for
17 salaries and expenses in connection with informational work;

18 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

19 General investigations: For engineering and economic
20 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and
21 surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to recon-
22 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments
23 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and
24 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies

1 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in
 2 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,
 3 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power
 4 Commission, \$125,000, which may be used to execute de-
 5 tailed surveys, and to prepare construction plans and speci-
 6 fications: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
 7 shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive
 8 plan or project report the estimates for which are not based
 9 upon current prices and costs;

10 CONSTRUCTION

11 Construction: For construction and continuation of con-
 12 struction of the following projects in not to exceed the fol-
 13 lowing amounts, all to be reimbursable except as otherwise
 14 provided by law, to remain available until expended for
 15 carrying out projects (including the construction of trans-
 16 mission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress:

17 Gila project, Arizona, \$1,000,000;

18 Davis dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$6,200,000;

19 Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities,
 20 \$690,000; irrigation facilities, \$5,134,980; power facili-
 21 ties, Shasta power plant, \$427,800, Keswick Dam, \$100,-
 22 740, Keswick power plant, \$218,040; transmission lines,
 23 Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, two hundred
 24 and thirty kilovolt, \$256,680, Contra Costa Canal exten-
 25 sion, sixty-nine kilovolt, \$71,760; in all, \$6,900,000;

- 1 King River project, California, \$100,000;
- 2 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$6,815,-
- 3 000; Pine River project, Colorado, \$175,000;
- 4 Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$897,000;
- 5 Anderson Ranch Dam, \$3,874,000;
- 6 Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho, \$500,000;
- 7 Palisades project, Idaho, \$876,000;
- 8 Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$1,550,000;
- 9 Carlsbad project, New Mexico, \$21,000;
- 10 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$755,000;
- 11 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,626,000, of which \$100,-
- 12 000 shall be available toward emergency rehabilitation of
- 13 the works of the Arnold Irrigation District, to be repaid in
- 14 full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the
- 15 Interior;
- 16 Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$1,800,000;
- 17 Ogden River project, Utah, \$30,000;
- 18 Provo River project, Utah, \$1,000,000;
- 19 Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation
- 20 of construction and for other purposes authorized by the
- 21 Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.
- 22 14), \$11,435,000;
- 23 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Power division, \$443,000;
- 24 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
- 25 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to

1 exceed \$700,000 from power and other revenues shall be
2 available for operation and maintenance;

3 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and
4 maintenance, \$130,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
5 \$32,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the
6 operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

7 Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed
8 \$800,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
9 operation and maintenance of the power system;

10 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-
11 ceed \$130,000 from power revenues shall be available for
12 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

13 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
14 \$185,000;

15 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and mainte-
16 nance, reserved works, \$75,000: *Provided*, That not to
17 exceed \$196,000 from the power revenues shall be available
18 for the operation of the commercial system;

19 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-
20 ceed \$130,000 from the power revenues shall be available
21 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;
22 and not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to
23 the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section
24 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501),
25 shall be available for payment on behalf of the Northport

1 irrigation district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for
2 carriage of water;

3 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed
4 \$220,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
5 operation and maintenance of the power system;

6 Deschutes project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-
7 nance, \$50,000;

8 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-
9 nance, \$260,000;

10 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and
11 maintenance, \$200,000: *Provided*, That revenues received
12 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall
13 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it
14 becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or
15 other reasons within the terms of such leases;

16 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed
17 \$1,300,000 from power revenues shall be available for
18 operation, maintenance, and replacements, including opera-
19 tion and maintenance of camp and other facilities turned
20 over by construction contractors, and similar facilities and
21 the furnishing of services related thereto;

22 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-
23 tenance, \$300,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000
24 from power revenues shall be available for operation and
25 maintenance of the power system;

1 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$200,000
2 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
3 and maintenance of the power system;

4 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
5 tenance, \$89,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$48,300
6 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
7 and maintenance of the commercial system;

8 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and mainte-
9 nance, \$50,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$79,400 from
10 the power revenues shall be available for the operation and
11 maintenance of the commercial system;

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of
14 this Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the
15 United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year
16 1948, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein
17 under the reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum
18 herein appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expendi-
19 tures or obligations incurred for all of such projects for the
20 fiscal year 1948 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation
21 fund for the fiscal year;

22 Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the
23 foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects
24 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the
25 reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per

1 centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any
2 one of said projects, except that should existing works or
3 the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered
4 by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient
5 to make necessary emergency repairs shall become avail-
6 able for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation
7 from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

8 Total, from reclamation fund, \$50,461,000.

9 FORT PECK PROJECT

10 Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-
11 mission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be
12 required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by
13 the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$1,250,000,
14 to be immediately available and to remain available until
15 expended.

16 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

17 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable except as otherwise
18 provided by law): For the partial accomplishment of the
19 works to be undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior,
20 pursuant to section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944
21 (Public Law 534) and section 18 of the Flood Control Act
22 of 1946 (Public Law 526) (including the construction of
23 transmission lines and the purchase of power) and for con-
24 tinuing investigations on the general plan of development,
25 \$9,786,600, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,

1 That this appropriation shall be expended, either inde-
2 pendently or through or in cooperation with existing Federal
3 and State agencies.

4 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

5 Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance,
6 and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities,
7 of the Boulder Canyon project, \$1,500,000, payable from
8 the Colorado River dam fund.

9 ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

10 Boulder Canyon project: For continuation of con-
11 struction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in
12 the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon,
13 to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and
14 incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-
15 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from
16 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,
17 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property
18 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations,
19 as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved
20 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$400,000, to
21 be immediately available and to remain available until
22 advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

23 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For
24 continuation of construction of a diversion dam, and main
25 canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and

1 drainage systems) located entirely within the United States
2 connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella
3 Valleys in California; to acquire by proceedings in eminent
4 domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other
5 property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental
6 operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act,
7 approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A); to
8 be immediately available, and to remain available until
9 advanced to the Colorado River dam fund, \$3,245,000.

10 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

11 Colorado River development fund (expenditure account) :
12 For investigations of projects for the utilization of waters of
13 the Colorado River system in the four States of the upper
14 division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon
15 Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat.
16 774), \$250,000 from the Colorado River development fund
17 (holding account), the unobligated balance of said amount
18 at the end of the fiscal year to revert to the fund: *Provided*,
19 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
20 the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report
21 the estimates for which are not based upon current prices
22 and costs.

23 COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

24 For operating and maintaining the Colorado River

1 front work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and Cali-
2 fornia; constructing, improving, extending, operating, and
3 maintaining protection and drainage works and systems
4 along the Colorado River; controlling said river and im-
5 proving, modifying, straightening, and rectifying the chan-
6 nel thereof; and conducting investigations and studies in
7 connection therewith; as authorized by Public Law 469,
8 approved June 28, 1946; \$1,000,000, to remain available
9 until expended.

10 No part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Reclama-
11 tion contained in this Act shall be available for work per-
12 formed on a force-account basis.

13 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

14 For salaries and expenses necessary for the Geological
15 Survey, including personal services in the District of Colum-
16 bia; purchase of one hundred and forty-six and hire of
17 passenger motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation
18 of aircraft; and exchange of unserviceable passenger and
19 freight vehicles as part payment for new freight vehicles; as
20 follows:

21 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the
22 District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$232,340;

23 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the
24 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,
25 \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$475,000 may be ex-

1 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
2 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
3 pended in cooperation with States or municipalities except
4 upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of
5 the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount
6 as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its
7 share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the
8 Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of
9 the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$400,000 of
10 this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with
11 States or municipalities;

12 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United
13 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,
14 \$1,690,000 of which not to exceed \$450,000 may be ex-
15 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

16 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the
17 mineral resources of Alaska, \$250,000, of which not to
18 exceed \$85,000 may be expended for personal services in
19 the District of Columbia;

20 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining
21 the water supply of the United States, its Territories and
22 possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian
23 wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, \$2,578,-
24 680, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended
25 for acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to exceed

1 \$250,000 may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
2 trict of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-
3 tion shall be expended in cooperation with States or munici-
4 palities except upon the basis of the State or municipality
5 bearing all of the expense incident thereto, in excess of such
6 an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to per-
7 form its share of general water resource investigations,
8 such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding
9 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided*
10 *further*, That \$1,570,000 of this amount shall be available
11 only for such cooperation with States or municipalities:
12 *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in
13 this paragraph shall be used for cooperative or non-
14 cooperative ground water activities: *Provided further*, That
15 not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation shall be avail-
16 able for payment of the compensation and expenses of the
17 person appointed by the President pursuant to Public Law
18 34, Seventy-ninth Congress, to participate as the represen-
19 tative of the United States in the negotiation of a compact
20 between the States of Colorado and Kansas relative to the
21 division of the waters of the Arkansas River and its
22 tributaries;

23 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-
24 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water
25 resources as required by the public land laws and for related

1 administrative operations; for the preparation and publica-
2 tion of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps
3 and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits
4 and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for
5 performance of work for the Federal Power Commission,
6 \$139,000, of which not to exceed \$35,000 may be expended
7 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

8 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and
9 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
10 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
11 \$120,000; for preparation of illustrations, \$32,000; and for
12 engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps,
13 \$237,000; in all, \$389,000;

14 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions
15 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October
16 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.
17 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),
18 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of min-
19 erals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum
20 reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every
21 expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment,
22 travel, and the construction, maintenance, and repair of
23 necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,
24 \$434,210, of which not to exceed \$65,000 may be expended
25 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

1 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
2 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
3 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies;
4 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury
5 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year
6 1948 out of reimbursements received from cooperating
7 agencies;

8 During the fiscal year 1948 the head of any depart-
9 ment or independent establishment of the Government hav-
10 ing funds available for scientific and technical investigations
11 within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-
12 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the
13 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,
14 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same
15 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein
16 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per cen-
17 tum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey
18 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but
19 no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum
20 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in
21 the annual Budget;

22 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,
23 \$9,113,230.

24 BUREAU OF MINES

25 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for

1 the general administration of the Bureau of Mines, includ-
2 ing \$93,000 for personal services in the District of Colum-
3 bia, and \$65,000 for printing and binding, including the
4 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles
5 published in periodicals and journals, \$162,500.

6 Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investiga-
7 tion of mine accidents: For expenses necessary for the
8 investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-
9 aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine
10 safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to
11 the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and
12 coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety
13 of miners, the possible improvement of conditions under
14 which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives
15 and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical
16 studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other
17 investigations pertinent to the mining industry; including
18 the construction of temporary buildings; equipment and
19 supplies; travel expenses of employees in attendance at
20 meetings and conferences held for the purpose of promoting
21 safety and health in the mining and allied industries;
22 and not to exceed \$92,000 for personal services in the
23 District of Columbia, \$1,148,000, of which not to exceed
24 \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of

1 trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid con-
2 tests.

3 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For expenses
4 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the duties
5 imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (55 Stat. 177) ;
6 including not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in
7 the District of Columbia; purchase in the District of Co-
8 lumbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery
9 and supplies; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-
10 propelled trucks and other motor vehicles for official use
11 and in transporting employees between their homes and
12 temporary locations where they may be employed and
13 expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and con-
14 ferences held for promoting safety and health in the coal-
15 mining industry; \$1,625,000.

16 Testing fuel: For expenses necessary to conduct in-
17 quiries and scientific and technologic investigations con-
18 cerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of
19 mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels
20 belonging to or for the use of the United States, with
21 a view to their most efficient utilization; to recom-
22 mend to various departments such changes in selec-
23 tion and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and,
24 upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to
25 investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or pro-

posed for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of the United States in the District of Columbia; \$302,285, of which not to exceed \$80,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Anthracite investigations: For expenses necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of anthracite coals; including items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$7,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$105,000.

Synthetic liquid fuels: For expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, necessary to carry into effect the Act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-325), including construction and acquirement of camp and laboratory buildings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia (not exceeding \$100,000); purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; and purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these

1 funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the
2 proposed plants and related facilities and communities that
3 provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged
4 in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for
5 transportation to and from schools of pupils who are de-
6 pendants of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant
7 to agreements approved by the Secretary, the transportation
8 equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled
9 with that of school districts and other local or Federal
10 agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation
11 and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are dependents
12 of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of
13 economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be
14 shared.

15 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-
16 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,
17 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,
18 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions
19 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,
20 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; includ-
21 ing all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, and not to
22 exceed \$30,000 for personal services in the District of
23 Columbia, \$360,090: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
24 priation may be expended for an investigation in behalf
25 of any private party.

1 Investigation and development of domestic mineral
2 deposits, except fuels: For expenses necessary to enable the
3 Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally
4 mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner
5 on private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States
6 and its possessions, including surface and subsurface investi-
7 gations, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and
8 repair of necessary camp buildings, core storage facilities,
9 mining structures and appurtenances, the lease of lands or
10 buildings; and not to exceed \$30,000 for personal services
11 in the District of Columbia, \$800,000: *Provided*, That the
12 Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this
13 appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equip-
14 ment, and other contributions from public or private sources
15 and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,
16 Federal, State, or private.

17 Coal investigations: For expenses necessary to enable
18 the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in
19 the United States and its possessions; including purchase of
20 one passenger motor vehicle; and items otherwise properly
21 chargeable to the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, De-
22 partment of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$5,000 for
23 personal services in the District of Columbia; \$57,000:
24 *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is author-
25 ized to carry on such investigations in cooperation with other

1 agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That
2 the said Director is hereby authorized and directed to make
3 suitable arrangements with owners of private property upon
4 which exploration or development work is performed for
5 payment by such owners of a reasonable percentage, as
6 determined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the total value
7 of the minerals thereafter produced from such property.

8 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investi-
9 gations and dissemination of information concerning the
10 mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum
11 and natural gas, and for every expense incident thereto, in-
12 cluding purchase of five passenger motor vehicles; purchase,
13 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items
14 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
15 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$579,000,
16 of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for per-
17 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

18 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-
19 chase of four passenger motor vehicles, and other expenses
20 in connection with the establishment, maintenance, and
21 operation of mining experiment stations, as provided in the
22 Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), \$1,000,000, of
23 which not to exceed \$37,000 may be expended for personal
24 services in the District of Columbia.

25 Metallurgical research and pilot plants: For expenses

1 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct
2 laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to
3 establish methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral
4 resources in the United States and its possessions, including
5 the lease of lands or buildings; research on and development
6 of processes for production and utilization of metals and non-
7 metallic minerals; construction of buildings to house labora-
8 tories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; and other items
9 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
10 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to
11 exceed \$25,000 for personal services in the District of
12 Columbia; \$600,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the
13 Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation,
14 is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other
15 contributions from public or private sources and to prosecute
16 projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State,
17 or private.

18 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
19 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pitts-
20 burgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal serv-
21 ices, and other expenses requisite for and incident thereto,
22 including not to exceed \$8,500 for additions and improve-
23 ments, \$150,000.

24 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations,
25 and the dissemination of information concerning the eco-

1 nomic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical,
2 and other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample
3 supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products
4 of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports
5 relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks,
6 consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities
7 and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports
8 of the mineral resources of the United States, including
9 special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equip-
10 ment; stationery and supplies; and other necessary expenses
11 not included in the foregoing, \$555,000, of which not to
12 exceed \$480,000 may be expended for personal services
13 in the District of Columbia.

14 Helium utilization and research: For expenses neces-
15 sary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic inves-
16 tigations concerning resources, production, repurification,
17 storage, and utilization of helium, independently or in
18 cooperation with other agencies, public or private; including
19 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and other items
20 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contin-
21 gent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$90,000,
22 including not to exceed \$9,000 for personal services in the
23 District of Columbia.

24 Helium production and investigations: The sums made
25 available for the fiscal year 1948 in the Acts making ap-

1 appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for the
2 acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be
3 transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1947, for
4 operation and maintenance of the plants for the production
5 of helium for military and naval purposes, including purchase
6 of eight passenger motor vehicles; the purchase in the Dis-
7 trict of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly
8 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-
9 partment of the Interior" (not exceeding \$5,000); and
10 \$46,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia:
11 *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended,
12 shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation, or
13 to the appropriation for development and operation of helium
14 properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of
15 September 1, 1937 (50 (U. S. C. 164) : *Provided further*,
16 That funds available for the production of helium and the
17 development of helium properties may be utilized to provide
18 transportation between helium plants and related facilities and
19 communities that provide adequate living accommodations of
20 persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium
21 plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils
22 who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further*, That
23 pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the trans-
24 portation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be
25 pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal

1 agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in oper-
2 ation and maintenance of helium plants, pupils who are
3 dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the
4 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equip-
5 ment may be shared.

6 During the fiscal year 1948 the head of any depart-
7 ment or independent establishment of the Government
8 having funds available for scientific investigations within the
9 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the
10 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums
11 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may
12 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
13 as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

14 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical
15 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,
16 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the
17 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be
18 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the
19 Bureau of Mines.

20 The Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the fiscal
21 year 1948, to sell directly or through any Government
22 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product
23 that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from
24 funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds

1 of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscel-
2 laneous receipts.

3 The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau
4 of Mines shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and
5 operation of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations and
6 investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and development
7 of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metallurgi-
8 cal research and pilot plants".

9 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal
11 services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the gen-
12 eral administration of the National Park Service, including
13 \$62,500 for printing and binding, \$711,248.

14 Regional offices: For expenses of regional offices, \$659,-
15 407.

16 National parks: For administration, protection, main-
17 tenance, and improvement of national parks, including neces-
18 sary protection of the area of federally owned land in the
19 custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean
20 Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National
21 Park, Washington, \$3,350,000.

22 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
23 administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and
24 preservation of national monuments, historical parks, me-

1 monials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and ceme-
2 teries, including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way ease-
3 ments across privately owned railroad lands necessary for
4 supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monu-
5 ment, and the maintenance of structures on the former Cape
6 Hatteras Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hat-
7 teras National Seashore Recreational Area project, \$1,496,-
8 000.

9 Recreational areas: For administration, protection, main-
10 tenance, and improvement, pursuant to cooperative agree-
11 ments, of areas devoted to recreational use which are under
12 the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies, \$197,000.

13 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For
14 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,
15 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of
16 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National
17 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,
18 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or
19 emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered
20 by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such
21 areas, including lands in process of condemnation for na-
22 tional park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with
23 such sums as may be necessary to be transferred upon
24 the approval of the Secretary from the foregoing appro-
25 priations for the National Park Service, any such diversions

1 of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual
2 Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to
3 the various areas administered by the National Park Service
4 as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made
5 by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expendi-
6 ture has been incurred.

7 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in
8 one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That
9 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available
10 interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be
11 reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

12 Investigation and purchase of water rights: For the
13 investigation and establishment of water rights, including
14 the acquisition thereof or of lands or interests in lands or
15 rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights neces-
16 sary or beneficial in the administration and public use of
17 areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service,
18 to remain available until expended, \$15,000.

19 Travel Bureau: For expenses necessary in carrying out
20 the Act of July 19, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 18), including per-
21 sonal services in the District of Columbia; participation by
22 the Travel Bureau in international expositions and confer-
23 ences dealing with travel; and printing and binding;
24 \$75,000.

25 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,

1 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational dem-
2 onstration areas, \$30,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For
4 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of
5 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memo-
6 rial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the District of
7 Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion, Battle-
8 ground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Park, Chesapeake
9 and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District of Columbia,
10 and other Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29,
11 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances
12 in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 27,
13 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United States
14 park police force, purchase of revolvers and ammunition,
15 purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police, guards,
16 and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem employees
17 at rates of pay approved by the Secretary not exceeding
18 current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia,
19 stenographic reporting service, carfare, and newspapers (not
20 to exceed \$100), \$770,000.

21 For investigations and studies of the recreational re-
22 sources and the archeological remains in the river basins of
23 the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), includ-
24 ing reports, recommendations, and plans, in cooperation with
25 the United States Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of

1 Reclamation pursuant to the provisions of cooperative agree-
2 ments, and including personal services in the District of
3 Columbia, \$121,000.

4 Acquisition of lands: For the acquisition of privately
5 owned lands or interests therein, including expenses inci-
6 dental thereto, \$200,000, to remain available until ex-
7 pended, of which \$30,000 shall be for lands necessary to
8 the establishment of the George Washington Carver National
9 Monument, Missouri, authorized by the Act of July 14,
10 1943 (Public Law 148); and \$170,000 shall be for lands
11 located within the authorized boundaries of established areas
12 under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, of which
13 \$130,000 shall be available only for lands within the Fred-
14 ericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial
15 and Gettysburg National Military Parks; Joshua Tree Na-
16 tional Monument; and Glacier, Grand Canyon, Great
17 Smoky Mountains, Kings Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Mount
18 Rainier, Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Yosemite, and
19 Zion National Parks.

20 For the construction, reconstruction, improvement, re-
21 pair, and maintenance of roads, trails, utilities, and buildings
22 without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended
23 (16 U. S. C. 451), including personal services in the Dis-
24 trict of Columbia, \$2,650,000, to remain available until
25 expended, of which \$1,750,000 shall be for roads and trails

1 as authorized by section 10a of the Act of December 20,
2 1944 (Public Law 521), and the maintenance of road sec-
3 tions specifically authorized by the Act of August 7, 1946
4 (Public Law 633); and \$900,000 for the construction and
5 repair of buildings and utilities not otherwise provided for,
6 including completion of the acquisition of rights-of-way and
7 construction of a water supply line partly outside of the
8 boundaries of Mesa Verde National Park as authorized by
9 said Act of August 7, 1946.

10 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,
11 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-
12 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available for
13 the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity; for the
14 services of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit
15 scientific and historical societies engaged in educational work
16 in the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may
17 designate; for travel expenses of employees attending Gov-
18 ernment camps for training in forest-fire prevention and sup-
19 pression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National
20 Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal
21 schools for training in building fire prevention and suppres-
22 sion; for necessary local transportation and subsistence
23 in kind of persons selected for employment or as cooperators,
24 serving without other compensation while attending fire-
25 protection training camps; and for official telephone service

1 in the field in the case of official telephones installed in private
2 houses when authorized under regulations established by the
3 Secretary.

4 Appropriations available to the National Park Service
5 shall be available for the purchase of forty, and hire of pas-
6 senger motor vehicles.

7 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary in conducting investigations and
10 carrying out the work of the Service, including cooperation
11 with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with farm
12 bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

13 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
14 trative purposes, including personal services in the District of
15 Columbia, \$246,470, of which sum \$30,000 shall be avail-
16 able for printing and binding, including the purchase of
17 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in
18 periodicals and journals and the publication of bulletins
19 which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of
20 the different sections of the country, an equal proportion
21 of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out
22 under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
23 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they may direct.

24 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,
25 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-

1 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary build-
2 ings and other structures; propagation and distribution of
3 food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recom-
4 mendation, and application of means, including the construc-
5 tion of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum
6 survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection,
7 and transportation of specimens and other expenses inci-
8 dental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium.
9 \$1,344,850.

10 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For oper-
11 ation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of
12 Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of
13 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and
14 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-
15 tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for
16 fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-
17 structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-
18 mission, \$36,300.

19 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations
20 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and
21 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,
22 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from
23 such resources, including not to exceed \$20,000 to investi-
24 gate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great
25 Lakes as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946,

1 Public Law 672; and maintenance, repair, improvement,
2 equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological
3 stations, \$725,000.

4 Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of
5 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-
6 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-
7 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants
8 and products thereof, including investigation, study and re-
9 search with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and
10 the development of methods and procedures which should be
11 employed in improving the quality and appearance of packed
12 sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement,
13 equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels; and en-
14 forcing the applicable provisions of the Act authorizing asso-
15 ciations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C. 521) ;
16 including contract stenographic reporting services, \$200,000.

17 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,
18 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, informa-
19 tion on the fishery industry, market supply and demand,
20 commercial movement, location, disposition, and market
21 prices of fishery products, \$100,000.

22 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and
23 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,
24 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of
25 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,

1 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence
2 of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic
3 reporting service, \$850,000.

4 Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of
5 Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944
6 (16 U. S. C. 631i), \$69,300.

7 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:
8 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act
9 of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-855, 901-915), \$22,400.

10 Biological investigations: For biological investigations
11 of the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and migration
12 of animals, including the resources thereof, and plants, and
13 the preparation of maps of the life zones; for investigations
14 of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section
15 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d);
16 for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, inde-
17 pendently or in cooperation with other agencies or indi-
18 viduals, in developing and applying methods for the control
19 of damage to agricultural and horticultural crops by birds, and
20 for investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory
21 of Alaska, \$241,000.

22 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For
23 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-
24 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-
25 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other

1 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other
2 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law
3 (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the
4 purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs,
5 additions, and installations in and about the grounds and
6 buildings of the game-management supply depot and labora-
7 tory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation,
8 and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from
9 said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions
10 of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667),
11 \$750,000.

12 Protection of Migratory birds: For the enforcement of
13 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,
14 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the
15 convention between the United States and the United Mexi-
16 can States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with
17 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-
18 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act
19 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-668d);
20 for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved
21 March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and
22 for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May
23 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investi-
24 gations, \$350,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be
25 expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose

1 of securing information concerning violations of the laws
2 for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made
3 available.

4 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement
5 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.
6 192-211), \$175,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may
7 be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose
8 of securing information in connection with and for the prose-
9 cution of violators of the law for the enforcement of which
10 this appropriation is made available.

11 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the
12 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and
13 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game
14 introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under super-
15 vision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including construction
16 of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals, landings,
17 roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulk-
18 heads, repair of damage to public roads within reservation
19 areas occasioned by authorized operations of the Fish and
20 Wildlife Service, and other improvements necessary for eco-
21 nomical administration; for the purchase, capture, and trans-
22 portation of game for national reservations; and for the main-
23 tenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
24 Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$900,000.

25 River basin studies: For investigations and studies to

1 determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of pro-
2 posed developments of river basins of the United States
3 (except the Missouri River Basin), and for the preparation
4 of reports thereon in accordance with the Act of March 10,
5 1934 (16 U. S. C. 661-666), as amended, \$100,000.

6 In all, salaries and expenses, \$6,110,320.

7 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

8 For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March
9 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount
10 equal to the sum received during the fiscal year 1948 from
11 the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly
12 and to remain available until expended; and in addition
13 thereto an amount equal to the unobligated balance on June
14 30, 1947, of the total of the proceeds received from the sale
15 of stamps prior to July 1, 1947, also to remain available until
16 expended and to be available for the payment of obligations
17 chargeable against appropriations heretofore made.

18 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

19 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September
20 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), an amount
21 equal to the sum credited during the fiscal year 1947 to the
22 special fund created by said Act: *Provided*, That not exceed-
23 ing 20 per centum of the amount allocated to any State shall
24 be available for the construction of improvements.

25 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$5,960,320, and in

1 addition thereto, funds made available under the Migratory
2 Bird Conservation Fund and the fund for Federal Aid
3 in Wildlife Restoration, of which amounts not to exceed
4 \$1,028,100 may be expended for departmental personal
5 services, including such services in the District of Colum-
6 bia. Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife
7 Service shall be available for the purchase of one hundred
8 passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation
9 of aircraft; the installation and operation of telephones in
10 Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters occu-
11 pied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service; providing
12 by purchase, construction, or otherwise, facilities incident to
13 such public recreational uses of wildlife refuges as are not
14 inconsistent with the primary purposes of such refuges; news-
15 papers (not to exceed \$100) plans and specifications for
16 vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation
17 thereof without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as
18 amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; and rations for officers and crews
19 of vessels; and for the expenditure from appropriations avail-
20 able for the purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each
21 option to purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for
22 the cost of supplies and materials and the transportation and
23 handling thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to
24 be established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
25 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the

1 time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued,
2 or at the time such reimbursements are received. Not to
3 exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses
4 of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available inter-
5 changeably for expenditure on the objects included within
6 the general expenses of said Service, but no more than 5
7 per centum shall be added to any one item or appropriation.

8 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

9 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

10 For necessary expenses of the offices of the Governor
11 and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and
12 Secretary; printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and
13 preservation of Governor's house and grounds, \$60,000, to
14 be expended under the direction of the Governor.

15 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,
16 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
17 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
18 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
19 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

20 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons
21 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation
22 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation,
23 burial, and other expenses, \$334,700: *Provided*, That
24 authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appro-
25 priation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon,

1 or to other contracting institution or institutions, for the care
2 and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the
3 fiscal year 1948: *Provided further*, That so much of
4 this sum as may be required shall be available for all neces-
5 sary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and
6 in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to
7 their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary
8 shall as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence
9 or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the
10 time they became insane, and the commitment papers for
11 any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a state-
12 ment by the committing authority as to the legal residence
13 of such person.

14 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
15 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$130,000,
16 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures
17 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
18 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
19 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

20 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
21 tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory
22 of Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the Act
23 approved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), includ-
24 ing surveys and plans for new road construction; services
25 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946

1 (Public Law 600), for the preparation of plans and speci-
2 fications for buildings; and printing and binding, \$3,750,000.

3 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction
4 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, \$250,000.

5 The Alaska Railroad: In addition to all amounts
6 received by the Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year
7 1948, there is hereby appropriated \$4,000,000 which shall
8 be available, and continue available until expended, for
9 expenses necessary for the authorized work of the Alaska
10 Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improve-
11 ments of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of
12 river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its
13 tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-
14 going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrange-
15 ment with other branches of the Government service, for the
16 purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation
17 of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for
18 the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting
19 territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; maintenance and
20 operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for
21 the accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National
22 Park; payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of
23 compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of
24 the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be re-
25 imbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed

1 \$6,575 of this fund shall be available for personal services in
2 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1948, and no
3 one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one
4 assistant general manager at not to exceed \$9,000 per annum,
5 shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than
6 \$8,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of
7 such fund shall be available for printing and binding:
8 *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount herein ap-
9 propriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized
10 to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional
11 work, materials and equipment not exceeding a total of
12 \$15,000,000: *Provided further*, That in the operation of the
13 facilities of the Alaska Railroad, the War Department or any
14 other agency of the United States Government having title
15 thereto is authorized to transfer regardless of present location
16 and without charge to the Alaska Railroad, materials, road-
17 way and bridge maintenance, and other necessary equipment,
18 locomotives and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery,
19 supplies, rolling stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its
20 needs and which may be certified by the Department of the
21 Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or
22 operation of the Alaska Railroad: *Provided further*, That the
23 authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property
24 to the Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to

1 veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus
2 property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

3 The following appropriations herein made shall be
4 available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of air-
5 craft: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary,
6 Territory of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of
7 roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska"; "Reconstruction and
8 improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska"; and "Alaska
9 Railroad appropriated fund".

10 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

11 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
12 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary
13 \$7,342, and the private secretary to the Governor, \$4,996;
14 for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor;
15 and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$25,300, to be expended
16 by the Governor.

17 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

18 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident
19 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.
20 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), printing
21 and binding; repair, preservation and care of Federal build-
22 ings and furniture, purchase of water, and other necessary
23 miscellaneous expenses, purchase of two passenger motor
24 vehicles, and not to exceed \$6,000 for personal services,

1 household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity
2 necessary in the operation of Government House at Saint
3 Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix, \$216,100,
4 to be expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

5 For necessary expenses of the agricultural station in
6 the Virgin Islands, \$46,300, to be expended by and under the
7 direction of the Governor.

8 Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying
9 the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of
10 Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current
11 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1948,
12 \$140,000, to be paid in monthly installments.

13 GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made shall be available
15 for the purchase of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton
16 or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station wagons without such
17 vehicles being considered as passenger motor vehicles.

18 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
19 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year
20 1948 in the field service of the Department for periods of
21 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
22 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

23 SEC. 4. Appropriations herein made for the following
24 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-
25 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of

1 members of societies or associations concerned with their
2 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the
3 Secretary, \$600; Oil and Gas Division, \$100; Bureau of
4 Land Management, \$300; Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$1,000;
5 Bureau of Reclamation, \$6,000; Geological Survey, \$2,000;
6 Bureau of Mines, \$2,000; National Park Service, \$1,000;
7 Fish and Wildlife Service, \$1,750; and soil and moisture
8 conservation operations (all bureaus), \$500.

9 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in
10 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
11 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
12 the United States or who is a member of an organization
13 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
14 against the Government of the United States, or who
15 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
16 the overthrow of the Government of the United States, by
17 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
18 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that
19 the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
20 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
21 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
22 organization of Government employees that asserts the
23 right to strike against the Government of the United States,
24 or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
25 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the

1 Government of the United States by force or violence:
2 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
3 against the Government of the United States or who is a
4 member of an organization of Government employees that
5 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
6 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
7 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
8 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
9 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any
10 appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony
11 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
12 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
13 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
14 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
15 existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency,
16 caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons
17 may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days
18 and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity
19 of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

20 SEC. 6. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of
22 wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance
23 of any new administrative function or the enforcement or
24 issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the estab-
25 lishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as de-

1 scribed in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated
2 March 15, 1943.

3 SEC. 7. Limitations on amounts to be expended for per-
4 sonal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply
5 to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of Decem-
6 ber 21, 1944 (Public Law 525).

7 SEC. 8. No part of any appropriation contained in this
8 Act shall be used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses
9 of any regional, field, or other office or committee for which
10 approval has not been given by the Congress prior to the
11 establishment of such activity.

12 TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSION

13 The appropriation in the sum of \$450,000 for construc-
14 tion and equipment of an Anthracite Research Laboratory,
15 contained in the "Interior Department Appropriation Act,
16 1947", under the heading "Bureau of Mines", is hereby
17 carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury
18 immediately upon the approval of this Act.

19 This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department
20 Appropriation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives April 25, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 2, 1947
For actions of May 1, 1947
80th-1st, No. 82

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....1,6,8,17,18,19	Government, cafeterias.....16	Minerals.....7,12
Daylight saving time.....15	Housing.....9	Organization, execu- tive.....2,20
Electrification.....6	Labor.....3,10	Paper shortage.....5
Electrification, rural...14	Lands.....7	Personnel.....4,13
Flood control.....11	Lands, reclamation.....6	Research.....2
	Marketing.....2	

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate cleared and President approved 1st deficiency appropriation bill. Received President's reorganization plan transferring ARA functions to Secretary and abolishing Presidential approval of determinations on marketing orders. House Rules Committee cleared 2nd deficiency appropriation bill. House passed bill to remove certain housing materials controls.

SENATE

1. **FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947.** Agreed to conference report on this bill, H.R. 2849 (p. 4489). The President approved the bill later in the day.
2. **REORGANIZATION PLANS.** Both Houses received from the President reorganization plans 1 and 2, which would become effective July 1, 1947 (H. Docs. 230 and 231) (pp. 4488-9, 4510-3). Plan 1 provides for the following transfers: Bureaus of Animal Industry, Dairy Industry, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Office of Experiment Stations, and Agricultural Research Center to the Secretary; abolishes Presidential approval of determinations made by the Secretary on agricultural marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; functions under Federal Credit Union Act to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; certain functions of the War Assets Administration to the Surplus Property Administration; Alien Property Custodian functions to the Attorney General; and Office of Contract Settlement to the Treasury. This plan was referred to the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committees. Plan 2 provides for the transfer of the U.S. Employment Service to the Labor Department; the functions of the Wage Hours Division Administrator to the Secretary of Labor; and directs the Secretary of Labor to prescribe standards, regulations, and procedures to be followed by the contracting agencies in the administration of the eight-hour laws, the Davis-Bacon and Copeland Acts. This plan was referred to the S. Labor and Public Welfare and the H. Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committees.
3. **LABOR.** Continued debate on S. 1126, the labor-management bill (pp. 4479-4500, 4502, 4506-7).
4. **PERSONNEL.** Sen. Byrd, Va., submitted the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures on Federal civilian personnel for the months

of Feb. and Mar., 1947 (pp. 4475-7).

5. PAPER SHORTAGE. Sen. Capehart, Ind., submitted an interim report of the Small Business Committee on newsprint supply and distribution (S.Rept. 150) (pp. 4477-8).
6. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Taylor, Idaho, spoke on the effect of the reduction in Interior Department appropriations on reclamation, electrification, and other projects in the West (pp. 4502-6).
7. LANDS; MINERALS. Sen. McCarran, Nev., inserted a Nev. Legislature memorial opposing the recommendation of the Secretary of Interior that all federally owned mineral land be kept in permanent Federal ownership (p. 4474).

HOUSE

8. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill, H.R. 3245, which includes FPMC and pay-cost items (pp. 4510, 4545).
9. HOUSING AND RENT CONTROL. Passed, 204-45, with amendments H.R. 3023, to remove certain controls over housing materials and to continue rent control (pp. 4517-42).
10. LABOR. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H.R. 2157, the portal-to-portal pay bill (pp. 4501-2, 4513-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the War Department a report on the preliminary survey of the Andascoggin River in Me. and N.H. (p. 4545).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. MINERALS. S. 1204, by Sen. Watkins, Utah, to authorize the expenditure of the unexpended balances remaining after July 1, 1947, in the appropriation provided for the payment of premiums for the production of and exploration for ores of copper, lead, and/or zinc. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4478).
13. PERSONNEL; SALARIES. H.R. 3281, H.R. 3285, H.R. 3286, H.R. 3289, H.R. 3292, and H.R. 3293, by Reps. Celler (N.Y.), Douglas (Calif.), Holifield (Calif.), Huber (Ohio), Kelley (Pa.), and Price (Ill.), respectively, to provide additional compensation for employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 4545.) Remarks of Rep. Holifield on his bill (pp. 4542-4).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Young, N.Dak., inserted his speech supporting the REA program (pp. A2129-31).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

15. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. S. 736, authorizes the D.C. Commissioners to establish daylight-saving time in D.C. during 1947. Approved Apr. 30 (Public Law 45, 80th Cong.).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY G.P.O.

16. GOVERNMENT CAFETERIAS. Pursuant to S. Res. 42, Pt. 6, Cafeterias in Government

mittee on Printing which succeeds to the jurisdiction of the old Committee on Printing, with the request that some resolution of the Senate be suggested which will permanently prevent this practice.

EXEMPTION OF EMPLOYERS FROM LIABILITY FOR PORTAL-TO-PORTAL WAGES IN CERTAIN CASES—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report on House bill 2157, the so-called portal-to-portal bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. DONNELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield for that purpose?

Mr. WILEY. I yield for that purpose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hatch	O'Connor
Baldwin	Hawkes	O'Daniel
Ball	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Hickenlooper	Overton
Brewster	Hill	Pepper
Bricker	Hoey	Reed
Bridges	Holland	Revercomb
Buck	Ives	Robertson, Va.
Bushfield	Jenner	Robertson, Wyo.
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Cain	Kem	Smith
Capehart	Kilgore	Sparkman
Capper	Knowland	Stewart
Chavez	Langer	Taft
Connally	Lodge	Taylor
Cooper	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McCarthy	Thye
Downey	McClellan	Tydings
Dworshak	McFarland	Umstead
Eastland	McGrath	Vandenberg
Ecton	McKellar	Watkins
Ellender	McMahon	Wherry
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wiley
Flanders	Malone	Williams
Fulbright	Millikin	Wilson
George	Moore	Young
Green	Murray	
Gurney	Myers	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate only a few minutes in regard to this matter.

I preface my remarks by stating for the information of the Senate that the conference report which we now have under consideration was printed in the RECORD for April 29, where it appears on pages 4334 to 4336, inclusive.

At this time I wish to present a brief summation of what has been accomplished by the conference committee as embodied in the report.

Mr. President, the conference committee adopted in its report the provisions of both the House and Senate versions of House bill 2157, in substance, with respect to past claims. In other words, the conference report in relation to past claims, adopts the theory of both

the Senate and the House versions of the bill.

The conference report also adopts generally the Senate rule with respect to future claims.

It bans representative actions, as provided in the Senate amendment.

It contains a 2-year statute of limitations, with modifications as noted in the statement which I put into the RECORD yesterday.

It permits reliance on past and future administrative rulings.

It permits a court in its discretion to award less than the liquidated damages which now are mandatory under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

It relieves from liability employers who were exempt under an "area of production" regulation for acts or omissions occurring prior to December 26, 1946.

Mr. President, it should be clearly understood that the conference report in no way repeals the minimum wage requirements and the overtime compensation requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In relation to past claims, if the action is brought with 120 days after the date of enactment, the applicable State statute of limitations will apply. If the action is not brought within 120 days, then the 2-year statute of limitations applies, or the shorter State statute, if it is shorter than 2 years.

With respect to future claims, a 2-year over-all Federal statute of limitations will be applicable, thus doing away with the applicability of any State statute in the future.

Mr. President, that is all I have to say in regard to the conference report, except to compliment the conferees, who worked like yeomen, night and day, until finally their minds met and agreement was reached on what I consider to be a constructive piece of legislation, which will result in advancing the economic health of this Nation.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, at this time I should like to make a brief statement to the Senate, as one of the conferees.

Of course, I desire to concur in the statement which has been made by the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee, namely, that the members of the conference committee worked most diligently on the two measures which were before them. I was privileged to be one of those conferees. I regret that in the final analysis, I could not bring myself to sign the conference report. I may say that the defects of the conference report of which I complain are no different than those of which some of us complained when the bill was before the Senate for general discussion prior to its passage.

I reiterate that I think it is a grave mistake for the Congress of the United States to write into the provisions of this measure limitations upon labor laws which heretofore have worked admirably for the welfare of those in whose behalf they were enacted.

Inasmuch as both the House and Senate versions of the portal-to-portal bill incorporated the Walsh-Healey Act and

the Bacon-Davis Act, there was the belief on the part of the conferees that they lacked authority to eliminate them from the conference report. With that interpretation of the authority of the conference committee, I do not agree. I think it was within the province of the conference committee to recommend to the Senate that inasmuch as no portal-to-portal cases had been brought under those acts, there was no necessity, so far as the proposed legislation was concerned, to incorporate them in this final draft.

Mr. President, I regret that the impression has gone abroad to the country that those of us who are sincerely in opposition to the enactment of this legislation in its present form do not desire to see the injustices and the inequities of portal-to-portal suits corrected. I, for one, would be most happy to vote for a measure which would ban portal-to-portal suits, without any limitation or exception whatsoever. But I wish to call the attention of the Senate and of the country to the fact that this measure goes far beyond the field of portal-to-portal legislation. To those who speak of the relief it will bring to industry by banning some \$5,000,000,000 or \$6,000,000,000 worth of claims, I desire to point out that the measure now before the Senate, to my way of thinking, merely extends to industry an invitation to pass its own financial obligation on to the Government of the United States, for the conference report provides that where any issue whatsoever remains to a portal-to-portal suit, any issue whatsoever between the parties—and I cannot conceive but that in every one of the suits which we are attempting to outlaw there will remain some question as to whether there was a contract, whether there was a custom, or whether there was a practice—if such question remains in the minds of the parties, the suits are not outlawed, and may be compromised and settled.

This means that any employer can buy the good will of his employees at the expense of the Treasury of the United States, because all he has to do is to say to them, "I recognize that there is an issue between us, and my taxes were so high while these obligations were accumulated that I will make a settlement with you, and I will collect 70 or 75 or 85 percent back from the Government." In the case of the billions upon billions of dollars which were expended in war contracts, where the obligation of the Government is to pay 100 percent of the cost, why should not the contracting party use this law for the building of good will among his employees by saying, "Certainly; I will settle this portal-to-portal suit with you, because it will not cost me one red cent?"

There is that danger. There is the further danger, in the application of the rule that is here written, that one may rely upon good faith, not good faith of an order of the Administrator who has charge of the enforcement of the law, but good-faith reliance upon any ruling or any practice or custom or any letter which might have been written at any time, and to anybody, by any agency of the United States, regardless of whether

or not such agency had anything to do with the enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Reliance upon that sort of a custom or practice is sufficient to justify a violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act by an employer who can come forward and point to some mythical letter or some mythical custom upon which probably he relied. I think there is danger in that sort of looseness in the legislation we are writing.

Mr. President, I do not care to prolong the debate. As I said in the beginning, these arguments have already been made, but I did want to reiterate them upon the floor of the Senate, in order that Senators might know that the errors and the fallacies are still present, and there is grave danger that we have done mortal harm to the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, and the Bacon-Davis Act, and that today, by the adoption of this conference report, we take a terrible backward step in the field of labor legislation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the conference report was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. COOPER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Missouri that the vote by which the conference report was agreed to be reconsidered.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BALL subsequently said: Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri very briefly about the conference report adopted a few moments ago.

I am concerned with the good-faith defense provisions of the conference report. I know of one particular case, for instance, in which an employer had one ruling from the administrator of the act, and a different ruling from the Interstate Commerce Commission. He relied on the one which said he was not covered by the Wages and Hours Act, but he did not have very much faith in it, because, as he was working under a War Department contract, he got the War Department to indemnify him for any possible suit for damages. So he was not relying in very good faith on the particular ruling he had.

Mr. DONNELL. From which department?

Mr. BALL. I believe it was from the Administrator. I am wondering whether this good-faith provision would go so far in that particular case, where the employer obviously did not rely on the interpretation very heavily, as to prevent the employees from recovering.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I assume the Senator is speaking of the Northwest Airlines case in Minnesota.

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. DONNELL. That matter has been considered by the committees of both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

It is very difficult, of course, to decide a particular lawsuit upon the floor of the Senate, and I would not undertake to say with certainty the outcome of that case, on the facts submitted by the distinguished Senator from Minnesota. I will state that unless the employer pleads and proves that the act or omission complained of was in good faith, and in conformity with and in reliance on an administrative regulation, order, ruling, approval, or interpretation of an agency of the United States, or an administrative practice or enforcement policy of any such agency with respect to the class of employers to which he belonged, he is not protected.

In the case which the Senator cites, in which there were conflicting rulings, one department ruling one way, another ruling the other way, I think it is impossible to state with absolute certainty as to whether a court would hold that the employer was relying in good faith upon the one ruling or the other. I think that is a matter which might well require the determination of a court. I think that is as near an answer as I can give the distinguished Senator, on the facts.

Mr. BALL. I thank the Senator, and I am inclined to agree with him that it is up to the court to decide finally. But it would appear to me that when the employer, in the particular case cited, went to the length of getting the War Department, under which he was a contractor, to indemnify him in case his reliance did not prove very good, it did not indicate that he had very much faith in the ruling on which he was relying.

Mr. DONNELL. I will say, Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, that reliance in good faith is an essential part of the defense, and unless the employer can show a good-faith reliance in conformity with and in reliance on the administrative regulation, and so forth, he is not protected. Does that answer the Senator?

Mr. BALL. Yes; I think that answers what I had in mind.

LABOR RELATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1126) to amend the National Labor Relations Act, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes affecting commerce, to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers, and for other purposes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I believe that Members of the Senate will agree with me that there has been ample debate upon the pending amendment, designated as the Ball amendment. I have consulted with several of those who are interested in the amendment, and I am quite satisfied that all feel favorable to setting a time certain for a vote upon this one amendment, and any amendment thereto. Therefore, Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask that the clerk read a suggested unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska submits a unanimous-consent request which the clerk will report.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That on the calendar day of Friday, May 2, 1947, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., the Senate proceed without further debate to vote upon any amendment that may be pending, or that may thereafter be offered to the amendment, as modified, proposed to Senate bill 1126, the Federal Labor Relations Act, 1947, by Mr. BALL, for himself, Mr. BYRD, Mr. GEORGE, and Mr. SMITH, inserting on page 14, line 6, after the word "coerce", the following:

"(A) Employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 7: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not impair the right of a labor organization to prescribe its own rules with respect to the acquisition or retention of membership therein; or (B)."

Then upon the said amendment as modified or amended, if any amendment be made thereto.

Ordered further, That on said day the time intervening between the meeting of the Senate and the said hour of 2 o'clock be equally divided between the proponents and opponents of the said amendment, as modified, to be controlled, respectively, by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. PEPPER. It is my understanding, Mr. President, that the unanimous-consent agreement proposed relates only to the pending amendment which is mentioned in the unanimous-consent proposal, and to any amendment to that amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Florida is correct. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

REDUCTION IN INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—EFFECT ON THE WEST

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I should like to address myself to the matter of the Department of the Interior appropriation bill as reported to the House by the House Committee on Appropriations and as passed by the House.

I feel that this is a matter of sufficient urgency to warrant its discussion at this moment. Yesterday afternoon, immediately before the vote on the motion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] to recommit the labor bill, the able Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], chairman of the Republican policy committee, took the time to discuss this question and to yield the floor to other Republican Senators to express themselves on the point he had raised. The Senator from Ohio refused to accede to the request of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] to yield to him or to other Democratic Senators on the ground that they would have ample time to answer the Republican statements during the later progress of the debate on the labor bill. So, while I hesitate to intrude this subject at this point, I feel that the able Senator from Ohio has left me no alternative.

It is my belief that the House action in cutting the Interior Department budget recommendations of the President by more than 40 percent represents an invitation to mass desecration of the West and its resources.

From the nature of the pending proposal, I should judge that this action represents the policies of the Republican Party.

I should like to call attention to just what this so-called economy action means to the West—yes; and to the Nation.

It is the story of the sabotage of the West. It is a story of a wave of false economy being sponsored by the majority party in Congress which will hasten depression and retard the development of our great region by many, many years.

Mr. Julius A. Krug, the Secretary of the Interior, had this to say about the proposed cuts:

The proposed budget reductions in my opinion would cause a tremendous set-back in the Nation's economy. That set-back might be enough to set off a major depression.

Mr. Krug went further. He said:

You can't hope to head off foreign "isms" if we cannot maintain a sound economy in this country.

The Appropriations Committee of the House did no careful job of pruning. Its action gives no evidence of its members having carefully considered each item and the effect of each reduction in appropriation. The members could easily have thrown a wad of gum at a wall chart with the pledge "where the wad sticks—that is where we will cut." The minor increases made by the House were made on a similar basis. That was political expediency rather than economic justification. The two may have coincided, but that was not the fault of the House.

It was only the threat of outright revolt by many western Representatives which brought about those restorations of funds. It was a political deal to prevent those westerners from following their consciences and voting to recommit the entire bill for revision. They went through that budget with a meat ax. They chopped it off just slightly below the head.

Here are some of the effects of the House action, wherein the amount of money available to the Department of the Interior was cut \$135,000,000.

In the first place the amount of money available for construction work on projects in western States was hacked by 57 percent—from \$132,000,000 to \$57,000,000.

And what does that mean?

It means, for example, that the Palisades project on the South Fork of the Snake River in Idaho was cut from \$2,629,000 to \$876,000. That is just one-third of the amount of money for Palisades that the President requested.

At that annual rate of expenditure it would take 33 years to complete the Palisades project. Of course, the Bureau of Reclamation had planned to complete the big reclamation dam in 5 years. But at this rate of construction it will take 33 years. It is a good long-term project, that way. A young man could begin work on the dam now and spend his whole life on just that one job. He would never run out of work. It would not help the farmers very much who need supplemental water. But it would

be a nice sinecure for some politician who is interested only in making the work last.

There is not much economy in that type of operation. Over those 33 years the people would be paying many times the rental on heavy equipment. And they would be keeping a force of administrators and bookkeepers at work a lot longer than under the Democratic plan of building the dam in 5 years. But then it makes a nice showing on the 1948 budget. Why worry about real economy. Let us make the bookkeeping for 1948 look good.

The Bureau of Reclamation item for investigation of the feasibility of additional projects was practically wiped out. The President recommended \$5,000,000. The money allowed by the House is \$125,000. That is just 2 percent of the current level of expenditure for such investigations. What does it matter if we do not plan intelligently for the future development of now arid lands? Let us wait for an emergency and do our planning then. No need to look to the future. Why try to build a better State, better region, and better Nation for ourselves and our children?

The Bureau of Reclamation has told me that with only such funds as these for investigation the work would virtually cease. The highly trained technical staffs will disintegrate. The Bureau of Reclamation will be crippled for many years—even if appropriations are restored to higher levels next year, or the year after next.

The House Appropriations Committee heard a very logical presentation of the needs for the extension of Bonneville Power Administration electrical transmission lines into northern Idaho. But apparently arguments as to the soundness of that expenditure from a strictly business standpoint failed to impress the majority of the House Appropriations Committee.

The appropriations bill which was written and pushed through the House completely ignores the recommendation by the President that funds be appropriated for the power line. Not one dime is appropriated to the Bonneville Power Administration with which to build the power line into the Idaho Panhandle. Not only was that money completely hatcheted out of the appropriation, but the House also cut out funds recommended by the President for investigation and planning of a further extension of Bonneville Power transmission lines into southern Idaho.

If that money had been available a start would have been made toward bringing cheap power into southern Idaho for processing farm products in new industrial plants. And most important of all, the power would have been brought to the largest phosphate deposits in the United States, in southeastern Idaho. With that cheap power near the phosphate rock it would have been possible to manufacture adequate amounts of phosphate fertilizer for use on our western farms. The raw materials and the power would have been there. Farm cooperatives such as those sponsored by the Grange and other farm organizations could have manufactured phosphate for

their members. Private corporations could have entered the field, building new pay rolls and solving the fertilizer shortage. We would not need to depend on fertilizer factories in Germany which some Senators have described as dangerous because of the possibility they could be quickly converted into munitions plants. But that did not impress the House Appropriations Committee. The money was stricken out of the budget in the name of economy, as if a power line such as that one would not have paid its way many times over; as if the new taxable wealth created would not have yielded many more dollars to the United States Treasury, and as if the increased well-being of the people of the West would not have offset any momentary out-of-pocket cost even if there would be such cost, which there would not be.

The President recommended a budget of \$20,278,000 for the Bonneville Power Administration. The House cut the figure to \$6,907,800.

Included in the President's recommendation was four million seven hundred thousand for operation and maintenance of the transmission system. That was cut to two and one-half million. Included in the President's recommendation was \$15,578,000 for construction of new transmission lines. That was cut to \$4,407,000.

Perhaps this can be defended in the name of economy. Yes, perhaps it can. It is the same kind of economy as would be practiced by a storekeeper who purchased a fine stock of merchandise and then kept it boxed up in the basement of his store because he wanted to save the money he otherwise would have spent in buying attractive display tables and in making the stock available to his customers. That storekeeper would not move much merchandise.

Neither will the great power dams, present and prospective, sell much power to the people for whom it is being produced if the means to transmit that power to the place where it may be used is cut off.

All of our reclamation laws from time immemorial have carried clauses requiring that public power must first be offered to public agencies, to reclamation districts, to REA's, to public utility districts, to municipalities and so on. That is a very fine clause but it has not meant very much to the people of my State and to the people of the West in a great many places.

The reason it has not meant much is that it is impossible for a small municipality, a small rural electric cooperative, or other such agency, to take a bucket to Bonneville Dam and carry back a pailful of electricity. Electricity is usable only when it is available, not at the dam, but at the point of consumption.

None of these small agencies can finance, alone, the construction of a huge transmission line. Therefore, few of them can buy public power in Idaho. Those few that do buy public power must buy it under an exchange agreement with private power companies. That is, it must be carried over private power company lines at greatly increased cost.

The committee did allow some money for building power lines, not in Idaho, however. But even on those lines for which they did appropriate funds they cut out all money for substations to deliver the power to local users. They said those substations should be built by the consumers. Can you not see, Mr. President, a small REA building a huge substation to get its little bit of power from the high line? Of course, the committee knows that except for the Federal Government, no one but a rich private power company could build such a substation.

The committee's action is a deliberate effort to nullify the long-established policy of the Congress with regard to the sale of public power. It effectively prohibits most of the public power distributing agencies of my State from obtaining Columbia River power—just as effectively as if it had repealed the law, but without repealing the law.

It is not as if the requested funds were in the form of a gift. That money is no gift. Neither is it running expense. It is a loan which is repaid in cash, and which is repaid many times over by the taxes on the new wealth created.

There is an interesting tie-up in connection with this choking off of public power development. The development of power by these big multiple-purpose projects becomes increasingly necessary for reclamation development. Costs are rising, not only because of the inflationary period which we are undergoing, but because most of the easy projects have been built. The more expensive ones are left. The only reason they are feasible economically for the farmer is that power sales may be used to help defray the cost, and thus lessen the payments of the individual reclaimed landowner.

Thus, by tossing a monkey wrench into the orderly development of the power features of the program, these so-called economizers are going to increase the cost to reclamation farm owners so much that soon it will be impossible to make enough money off the land to meet the high payments, and the House committee, whose action has been endorsed by most of the majority party Members of the House, realizes this.

The committee makes an interesting statement in the report on the bill. I quote from the committee report:

The committee has requested the Commissioner of Reclamation to have increased construction costs of irrigation facilities reflected in new or amendatory repayment contracts for projects under construction or where work has not started.

Future appropriations for projects in Colorado, California, the Missouri Basin, and elsewhere will depend on the willingness of prospective beneficiaries to assume additional repayment obligations.

That innocent-sounding language covers a multitude of sins. It means, I would judge, that the sanctity of contracts, which some of the Senators on the other side of the aisle defend so righteously in other matters, is of little matter when it is the Government dealing with a small irrigation farmer.

It means nothing, apparently, that the United States of America has entered

into a solemn covenant with these water users as to the size of the payments they must make in return for irrigation water. There must be "new or amendatory repayment contracts," in the words of the committee.

Those "new or amendatory repayment contracts" may well push the cost of the water higher than the recognized ability to pay out of the products of that land. When that happens the farmer either will have to give up his land or go broke, and the responsibility will rest upon those who framed this policy.

There is an alternative. Those increased costs must be met and the people of the West want to meet them. They do not want a Government dole or hand-out. Those increased costs can be met by full development of the power resources of the rivers. But that development will not come when short-sighted policies such as those involved in the bill are followed by the Congress.

I know the farmers of southern Idaho who have signed repayment contracts for water from Anderson Ranch Dam will be very deeply interested in that portion of the bill. I know their reaction will be violent, and justifiably so. Costs of Anderson Ranch Dam have exceeded the original estimates, and the Bureau of Reclamation had plans for working out those increased costs through power revenues.

The Columbia Basin report of the Bureau of Reclamation has a sound suggestion to the Congress in this regard. It contemplates the pooling of power revenues of all the dams on the river or in the basin to establish a set cost for irrigation development.

In the development of irrigation and power projects we all know that the most accessible and easily irrigated lands were developed first. As time went on the more expensive projects were developed. The first projects required merely the building of diversion canals. Later came the construction of small dams. Then the larger dams such as Arrowrock, American Falls, and so on, were built by the Federal Government because they were too big to be built by small groups of farmers. Now we have skimmed off the cream, so to speak, and the projects remaining become more and more expensive.

If those projects had to be repaid out of irrigation repayment revenues alone, most of the projects which we are pushing could not be built. The cost per acre of land irrigated would be more than the production of that land could pay back.

That is where power comes into the picture. The power developed by irrigation projects can be sold and the money used to help defray the cost, thus lowering the cost to the farmer water users. That has been done to some extent on our projects already.

But irrigation dams on the upper Snake River and its tributaries, for example, will not develop much power. The location of these dams for the best irrigation use is such that there is not a steep enough fall nor a sufficient head of water to generate huge amounts of power. On the other hand, the dams

projected in Hell's Canyon of the Snake, on the Snake below Lewiston and on the Columbia can generate terrific amounts of power.

Therefore the Bureau of Reclamation makes this suggestion to the States and to Congress in its Columbia-Basin report—and I think it is a good one:

Its plan is to pool all of the repayable costs on all of the irrigation and power projects of the Columbia Basin and add up the amount into one big total for the whole basin.

Then it would do the same thing with revenues. It would set up the amount of money which an acre of new irrigated land could repay. On these upstream projects that amount probably would be far less than the cost. In other words, the project could not be built because it would not pay out if all of the repayment had to come from the irrigated land.

But the Bureau of Reclamation would add up the amount which could be repaid by the water users from their land and to that it would add the revenue from all of the power projects of the Columbia Basin. Thus those big power dams in Hell's Canyon on the Snake, the big navigation dams projected on the Snake below Lewiston, and the big dams on the Columbia River itself would all generate power whose revenues would assist in paying for irrigation projects.

That solution evidently does not meet with the approval of the majority-party members who framed this Interior Department appropriations report and who passed this bill in the House of Representatives. They are so interested in preserving the private domain of the private power companies in the West that they will allow the irrigation farmers to go broke before they will see any additional development of public power.

That is their decision. Then let the record be clear. Let the people know of this action. And let the people express themselves on whether they favor such policies in 1948. Let them be heard on whether that is what they voted for in 1946.

Some eastern and midwestern Members of Congress have had much to say about Federal subsidies for the West. They feel that reclamation and public power projects in the West represent an imposition on the people of the Midwest and East. They profess to think it is some kind of a pork-barrel grab.

I should like to call the attention of these Members to an interesting bit of information. It is a Government compilation of all of the money spent by the Government on water conservation and control projects from 1824 to 1944. It shows that in the 17 western irrigation States only about \$851,000,000 of non-repayable Federal money has been spent. But in the rest of the United States \$3,300,000,000 of nonrepayable public-works funds have been spent for harbors, navigation, flood control, and the like. I am not complaining about those expenditures. I am simply drawing a comparison, because it is most favorable to the West. In the case of repayable Federal money, true, \$919,000,000 have been spent in the 17 irrigation States of the West. But that money will be re-

paid or has been repaid. All of the repayable money in all of the rest of the United States, however, totals only \$499,000,000. Thus it would seem the West is paying its way and the East is not.

As a matter of fact, in many Midwestern and Eastern States none of the money has been repaid. For example, in the State of Ohio \$150,000,000 have been spent for such projects by the Federal Government. I am glad they had the developments. But, Mr. President, this is the point. Not one dime of it has been repaid by the people of Ohio. It would seem that the people of the East and Midwest have little reason to look down their noses at us. They had better look down their noses at their own feet.

The bill gives evidence of being the work of plunderers like those who began the dissipation of our natural resources in the days before Theodore Roosevelt. Apparently the majority party members got their Roosevelts mixed up. They thought that reclamation, power development, preservation of natural resources, and so on, were initiated by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Of course, we all know what the leaders of the majority party in Congress think of his program. They have forgotten that these sound policies were given their first big impetus under President Teddy Roosevelt. I would wager that he would not recognize his party if he saw it today. Yes; we have turned back the clock to before the days of Teddy Roosevelt.

The over-all cut in appropriations for the Interior Department as passed by the House was about 47 percent under what the President recommended.

This was done in the name of economy, of course.

But the members of the majority party who initiated these cuts consistently refused funds for what they admitted were essential functions. They admitted that the Government was obligated to perform these functions. They admitted that a great many of them paid back dollar for dollar to the United States Treasury.

Let us take another look at the report of the House Appropriations Committee.

Time after time as funds were refused the committee said either that these functions should be performed by local taxing units—States, counties, or cities—or they should be performed by private enterprise.

The Indian Service is an example. The appropriation was cut about \$11,000,000—from forty-four million to thirty-three million. Much of this money was for education of Indians. Let me read what the committee had to say about education:

Much assistance could and should be given to the Federal Government by the States and municipalities. In denying all proposed increases and effecting a substantial reduction, this situation has been taken into consideration.

The committee, after cutting funds and telling the States that they must take over the job, has the audacity to recommend that the Government live up

to its treaty obligations and provide school facilities for all Navajo children of school age. The reason the Government has not been doing this has been lack of funds, of course.

I have the word of William Zimmerman, the Acting Commissioner of the Office of Indian Affairs, that these fund cuts will make it necessary to turn out of school about 5,500 Indian children in the West. As for the Navajos the committee said it wanted to start educating, not only will it be impossible, but 1,000 Navajo Indian children now attending school will be turned out and their schools closed.

I think this is particularly ironical. Our history books tell us that the white man treated the Indian pretty badly in the early days. The white man took the good land away from the Indians and pushed the redmen onto land less and less desirable. Finally they were pushed into the arid lands of the West, which were not even irrigated in those days.

For many years we have recognized that because our ancestors treated the Indians so badly we should try to make amends. Now the House committee changes all that, and even refuses to provide Indian boys and girls with ordinary education, which is supposed to be available to all in this great Nation of ours. The committee says that it is the obligation of our western States where the Indians were pushed in the early days to take care of them. The people in the Eastern and Middle Western States from which those Indians were ousted are supposed now in no way to share the obligation through payment of Federal taxation.

We of the West, of sparsely populated States such as Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona—States whose citizens are taxed to the limit of their capacity to pay in order to support present school facilities—are asked, in addition, to educate the Indians who are, by all rights, wards of the Federal Government, of all the people of the United States. It is a unique theory, and it is one to which I object strenuously both as an Idahoan and as an American.

The Republican majority in the committee has displayed the same kind of reasoning as it went through, item by item, the functions of the Interior Department in the West.

It cut out the statistical studies made to give consumers and the public basic information on the coal mining industry. It said the mine owners could provide that information.

It cut out funds for stream gaging by the Geological Survey. Of course such work is absolutely essential for the operation of an irrigation dam or a flood-control dam. But out went the funds, and consternation will reign if the bill goes through in that fashion.

The Federal Fish and Wildlife Service puts out market reports for the fishing industry much as the Agriculture Department does for the livestock, potato and grain industries. The money for that fish-market reporting is cut out. Who cares. Give the big speculators a boost. Gouge the little man by refusing to give him reliable information on where

he should sell his produce. Perhaps that is a taste of what will happen to the United States Department of Agriculture market reports when the Agriculture appropriation bill comes up.

Funds for wildlife restoration under the Pittman-Robertson Act were left entirely up in the air. The committee said they could have whatever income they make from their activities, but they will not know what that amount is for some time. I guess those committee members look upon wildlife restoration under the Pittman-Robertson Act as another kind of New Deal socialism.

Oh, yes, I must not forget the poor old Grazing Service, or rather what is left of it. It is now merged into the Bureau of Land Management. But the funds for grazing-land administration will be about half of the \$1,500,000 needed.

The committee said there would be no more money for Federal grazing-land administration until the Bureau increases the fee. The fee has just been increased from 5 to 8 cents, but the committee said that is not enough.

That is a curious recommendation, because I happen to recall why the fees have not been raised. It is because when C. L. Forsling, then Chief of the Grazing Service, proposed an increase to 15 cents per animal unit monthly in 1945 he was met by a great howl from the grazing-permit holders, which howl persuaded the Senate Public Lands Committee to recommend against the increase.

So the Federal grazing people find that by withholding the fee increase, as ordered by the Senate Committee, they are cut off from funds by the House. That is something for those grazing-permit holders who fought the increase to think about, too. The amount of money left for grazing administration is just about sufficient to maintain one district grazing office in each State. Hurry again for the despoilers. Let the Federal grazing lands become overgrazed dust bowls. Why worry about reseeding or preserving this great natural resource in Idaho or any other Western State? Cut the funds and economize. Yes; let us economize ourselves right out of the only real wealth we have in the West, our natural resources.

That same kind of reasoning went into the committee's action in cutting National Park Service funds. The Tri-State Yellowstone Park Civic Association—which includes a lot of civic-minded people in three States—Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana—has asked for funds to keep Yellowstone open for a longer season. Well, here is the answer of the majority party members of the House committee. I will read you their words:

It is estimated that an all-time high will be reached in the number of visitors to park areas during the travel year 1947. In recognition of this situation, the committee has recommended smaller reductions than in many other activities.

That is what the committee said. There are going to be more people in the parks, including Yellowstone, than ever before. So the committee says, "We

will not provide even as much money as the Park Service has been getting to take care of those huge crowds, police the parks, and keep open the facilities."

I have charged that much of this so-called Republican economy action is merely bookkeeping economy.

By that I mean that there are at least two classes of appropriations in our Federal budget. There are those appropriations which might be called running expenses, namely, money that is paid out, upon which no financial reimbursement is expected.

The other class is what might be termed capital investment.

Appropriations for reclamation dams, for power generation, and for transmission lines come under the heading of capital investment.

The money is loaned and is paid back. In making that capital investment new wealth is created far beyond the value of the installations themselves.

How can we justify as economy the cutting off of an investment which returns many times more money to the Federal Treasury and to the people than is expended?

It is entirely misleading to look upon such appropriations as out-of-pocket expense. It is merely bad bookkeeping that makes the Republican Party think it is accomplishing anything in the way of economy when it cuts to ribbons such appropriations.

On the contrary, instead of economizing, the Republicans are actually laying the groundwork for a new depression by failing to make proper provision for full employment in future years.

The United States News of April 7, 1947, which is a conservative business publication, carried an interesting article based, it said, on figures of Government statistical experts.

The figures estimated the physical needs of the United States if it is to assure work for all in this country by 1950.

The article starts out this way:

The job of assuring work for all, in the view of Government planners, is to be too much for the existing United States industrial machine by 1950. These planners figure that full employment will require greatly enlarged capacity in the basic industries that keep the United States plant operating—steel, electric power, oil production, lumber, and mining.

Then the figures are cited. It is shown that 252,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity will be needed in 1950 if our industrial machine is to employ all of the people who are employable at that time. That is an increase of 21,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours over present electric-power production.

That increased production can come from building the big reclamation and power dams on the Columbia and Snake Rivers, on the Missouri River, and on the Colorado River. But it cannot be done by starting in December of 1949. It takes years to build such projects. We have not a moment to lose. We cannot delay on these important projects on the ground that they are some sort of make-work projects to be taken up when times are bad and to be abandoned when times are temporarily good. This, Mr. President, is the building of a nation.

LABOR RELATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1126) to amend the National Labor Relations Act, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes affecting commerce, to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers, and for other purposes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if the Senator from Nebraska will yield to me, let me say that I see no reason why the Senate should take a recess at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to amendment, as modified, proposed by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL].

Mr. TAFT. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

During the calling of the roll,

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the roll be dispensed with, and that I be permitted to withdraw my suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to make an inquiry. The debate on the labor bill has been extended over several days. I am wondering why extraneous matters should be injected into the debate and brought before the Senate by various Senators, and why Members of the Senate should not be primarily concerned with completing debate on this critical issue.

I am in accord with the sentiments which have been expressed by the senior Senator from Ohio, namely, I think that while the country is demanding some action on the important legislation now pending before the Senate and upon other important legislative proposals, the Members of this body should be present at all sessions of the Senate to discharge their obligations and their duties. I do not know why the debate on the question now pending should be extended over weeks and weeks, while many other vital questions are awaiting action.

I shall not object to the request of the Senator from Ohio, but I think the Members of the Senate should be on the job.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, the request of the Senator from Ohio is not debatable.

Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and the order for the roll call is rescinded.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, let me say that I have very much the same feeling as that which has been expressed by the Senator from Idaho. The debate on the labor bill has now gone on for 6 full days. There have been long speeches, some of them dealing directly with the measure now before the Senate, and in some cases some of them dealing very indirectly with that measure.

It seems to me that the Senate should proceed to debate the pending issue and to decide the various questions which arise in connection with it, and I think the Senate should decide them promptly, as they arise.

We will obtain a vote on one amendment tomorrow under the unanimous-consent agreement; but it seems to me that the Senate will either have to hold a session every evening or else meet from 11 in the morning until 6 in the evening each day, in order that we may finally reach some decision on the questions involved in the proposed labor legislation. They are perfectly reasonable, simple questions, and they can be debated and disposed of in a short time.

Many other matters of great importance are awaiting action by the Senate, and many important measures are now on the calendar. So I do not think the Senate should indefinitely proceed to debate any one measure, even one so important as the bill which is now the unfinished business.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an observation?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. In partial reply to the comment made by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], giving somewhat of a lecture to Members of the Senate as to why they should be present, I should like to say that, so far as the Senator from Illinois is concerned, he has been busily engaged in listening to the expert testimony on the tax bill known as House bill 1, which now is the subject of hearings by the Finance Committee. Obviously it is impossible for a Senator to be in two places at the same time. I dare say that if the Senator from Idaho is interested in a reclamation project in the West and is a member of a committee dealing with it, and if the matter is of considerable importance, he will not be on the floor of the Senate all the time, but he will be trying to protect the interests of his section of the country, as it is his bounden duty to do.

I do not feel that the criticism which has been made is really just. It is rather difficult to keep Senators on the floor of the Senate all the time.

So far as I am concerned, the quorum call can go on; and if the Senator makes another speech on that matter, I shall suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I certainly did not intend to deliver a lecture to the Members of this distinguished body. I recognize that much important work is transacted in the various committees, and I have no desire to be critical of the acting minority leader or any other Member of the Senate.

I wish to assure my colleague from Illinois that I, too, am a member of an important committee of this body; and if he will check the records, he will find that the Appropriations Committee and the 12 subcommittees thereof hold daily hearings throughout the entire session, and that the members of the Appropriations Committee are required to discharge their duties the same as Senators who are members of committees which meet infrequently. I certainly had no intention of lecturing the Members of this body.

But, Mr. President, I reiterate that we have heard much about the necessity of having the Senate and the House transact business during the present critical and important session. We have considered the advisability of holding ses-

H. R. 3123

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 2 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BUSHFIELD to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 14, line 12, after the word "ing," insert the
- 2 following: "including not to exceed \$628,769 for the follow-
- 3 ing-named hospitals and sanatorium in the State of South
- 4 Dakota: Crow Creek Hospital, \$41,422; Pine Ridge Hos-
- 5 pitals, \$121,320; Rosebud Hospital, \$146,571; Cheyenne
- 6 River Hospital, \$70,912; Sioux Sanatorium, \$197,424; and
- 7 Sisseton Hospital, \$51,120,".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Bushfield to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

MAY 2 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

H. R. 3123

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 2 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BUSHFIELD to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 16, line 11, after the word "Washington" insert
- 2 the words "South Dakota".
- 3 On page 27, line 1, after the word "Nevada" insert a
- 4 comma and the words "South Dakota".

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BUSHEFIELD to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

May 2 (legislative day, April 21), 1947
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

H. R. 3123

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 2 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ECTON to the bill (H. R. 3123)
making appropriations for the Department of the Interior
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other
purposes, viz:

1 On page 16, line 10, strike out the word "Montana".

2 On page 16, line 15, after the word "Nevada", insert a
3 comma and the word "Montana".

4 On page 27, line 1, after the word "Nevada" insert

5 a comma and the word "Montana".

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Ecton to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

MAY 2 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed



80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3123

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 5 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILEY to the bill (H. R. 3123)
making appropriations for the Department of the Interior
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other
purposes, viz: On page 19, after line 4, insert the following:

- 1 Hunter School District, Sawyer County, Wisconsin:
- 2 \$80,000 to implement Public Law 667, Seventy-ninth
- 3 Congress.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3123

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Wiley to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

MAY 5 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

H. R. 3123

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 29 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BUSHFIELD to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 13, line 22, after the figure \$8,000,000 insert
- 2 the following: "of which amount not to exceed \$402,570,
- 3 shall be expended for the following nonreservation boarding
- 4 schools in the State of South Dakota: Pierre, South Dakota,
- 5 \$170,100; Flandreau, South Dakota, \$232,470".

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3123

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BUSHFIELD to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

MAY 29 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

bill; also, veterans' preference bill, conference reports, etc. (p. 7151).

SENATE

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 3123 (H. Rept. 278) (p. 7070).

The House version is 38% under 1947 and 45% under the 1948 Budget. The Senate committee version is 17 percent under 1947 and 27 percent under the 1948 Budget. The Senate committee recommended increases in most items. These increases included \$36,837,932 for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Excerpts from committee report:

Electrification. "The committee...reports that there is a definite need for a national public power policy. At present the Appropriations Committee has to consider requests from various Government departments for funds for the production and distribution of power and each department and agency has a different plan or system from the others. The issues involve the type of transmission systems, priorities of customers, interest charges, and rate structures; therefore, in the opinion of the committee a sound uniform and coordinated power policy should be written into law to guide the Congress and its committees in making appropriations and authorizations for projects which contain hydroelectric power incidental to water resource development. If the power is to aid the projects, it must be marketed to assure economic stability of the project. The desirability of an over-all policy is clear. This is a legislative matter, however, beyond the jurisdiction of this committee, but it agrees that there should be such legislation, particularly with respect to both the application of the interest component and the public power policy, and in the opinion of the committee this should be the subject of immediate legislative action."

"The hearings disclosed that the plans for constructing transmission lines specify wooden poles, and the committee is of the opinion that when the Government undertakes to construct such lines instead of temporary wooden poles, it should construct steel towers of the most permanent design."

Budget justifications. "The committee...ascertained that in connection with the 1948 estimates there was a misunderstanding between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of the Budget as to the procedure to be followed after the estimates had been approved by the Budget Bureau. When the Bureau of the Budget approves a total amount for a project and indicates its allocation of the total amount between the various phases of a project making up the total approved, the justification for the project should be submitted to the Appropriations Committee on that basis. In the event the Bureau of Reclamation differs with the allocations between phases of a project made by the Budget Bureau, it should take the matter up with the Budget Bureau, and the two agencies should arrive at a common agreement before the justification is presented to the Appropriations Committee."

Budget execution. "The committee directs the Department to improve the controls that are now set up to hold the allocations within appropriations to the activities fully sanctioned by the Congress. The committee desires the Department, particularly with respect to construction activities of all types, to work out with the Bureau of the Budget a system of monthly or quarterly reports to advise the Appropriations Committees of the status of funds allocated to the various activities."

can be evolved. The committee believes that the work of this Office is highly important to the committee and the Congress in seeking to establish proper control over expenditures in the various departments."

National Archives. "The bill includes...\$434,665 less than the budget estimate. The committee has disallowed all proposed increases...for the continuation of work on a history of the Government's war experiences...In this connection the committee wishes to express disapproval of the practice of starting projects of this type by the allocation of funds under section 601 of the Economy Act which may commit the Congress to provide additional funds to continue the work in a subsequent year...The committee is not in accord with the reorganization plan recently put into effect by this agency, including the reallocation of positions in the upper grades. It is believed that there should be a down-grading of personnel which would permit the appointment of additional personnel in the lower grades where there is greater need for personal services."

Maritime Commission. "The justifications...were submitted in great volume but with no regard for convenience or clarity and with errors which were pointed out by the committee...Every agency should consider it to be a first responsibility that its data be clear, concise, and accurate...Coupled with...was the astounding record as to the upgrading of personnel."

Minority Leader Rayburn reserved points of order on the bill (p. 7144).

Majority Leader Hallock announced that this bill will be debated Tues. and, if not finished by that time, Wed. and Thurs. (p. 7151).

2. MARKETING AGREEMENTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 452, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act in several respects (H. Rept. 588)(p. 7154).
3. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Continued debate on H. R. 3342, the foreign information and educational exchange bill (pp. 7107-44). Agreed, 304-28, to a motion to consider the bill in Committee of the Whole (pp. 7107-8). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to provide for a United States Information and Educational Advisory Commission to "formulate and present to the Secretary of State the policies to be followed and adhered to" under the bill, after agreeing to an amendment (by Rep. Murray, Wis.) to this amendment, requiring the inclusion of one farmer in this Commission (pp. 7138-9).
4. HOUSING; ROADS. Received the conference report on H. R. 3203, the rent-control and housing-decontrol bill (pp. 7144-51). The conferees eliminated the provision for \$10,000,000 to be made available for access roads to forests "without prejudice to the consideration of this matter as a separate legislative proposal" (p. 7146).
5. EMPLOYEES' LOYALTY. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported* H. R. 3813, on this subject (a revision of H. R. 3588). The "Daily Digest" states that the new bill "embodies several changes made by the committee to give greater protection to accused employees, one of which is the establishment of an independent review board which recommends action to be taken by Departments and agencies with respect to disloyal employees." (p. D378.)
(*Not available until actually reported.)
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 16 (p. 7154). Legislative program for this week, as announced by Majority Leader Hallock: Mon., consent calendar, Mundt bill, and wool bill; Tues., rent bill, private calendar, independent offices appropriation

Being empowered by all farmers at the meeting to inform you of our sentiment on this matter, and requesting that you as our Representative in Congress to do all in your power, to see that these funds are appropriated which will permit the Department of Agriculture to carry on a well-balanced program in the interest of national welfare, I send you this letter and remain,

DON EVERTSON,
Chairman of Meeting.

CONTINUATION OF REA PROJECTS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received from J. Herman Salley, president of the Western Kansas Development Association, Garden City, Kans., a telegram embodying a resolution adopted by that association urging adequate appropriations for the continuance of the present REA projects and the advancement of new projects. I ask unanimous consent to present the telegram and request that it be appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegram was received, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GARDEN CITY, KANS., June 10, 1947.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,

Washington, D. C.:

The directors of the Western Kansas Development Association, representing the 46 western counties of Kansas, in executive session on June 9, 1947, passed unanimously the following resolution: Be it

Resolved, That the Western Kansas Development Association favors adequate appropriations for the continuance of the present REA projects and the advancement of new projects, both line construction and power units wherever needed.

WESTERN KANSAS DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION,

J. HERMAN SALLEY, President.

PROTEST AGAINST REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for reference to the Committee on Appropriations and to have printed in the RECORD a letter which I have received from a citizen of my State of Wyoming, together with a clipping of a news story and an advertisement from the Goshen County (Wyo.) News.

There being no objection, the letter, together with the news story and advertisement, were received, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

YODER, WYO., May 27, 1947.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

United States Senator from Wyoming,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to enlist your wholehearted support in what farmers and ranchers of our community are saying about the Appropriations Committee recommendation of a 32-percent cut in agricultural appropriations. It has been anticipated that the farm program would be about the same as in years past, that farmers could get some financial assistance to do some of the most essential parts of improvement needed on the farms. The things we could not do during the war period, and now that help and material has become available we are cut in the appropriation, when it should have been raised by the amount of the anticipated cut. Now this is not a fooling gesture, according to our sign-up this spring.

We find that farmers want to do over 200 percent of their earning allowance. This clearly shows that farmers have a vital need for a good farm program. Commitments have been made. The State handbook outlining the farm program has been used for compliance. Alfalfa has been seeded, land-leveling has been done. All types of farming has been done in compliance with rules and regulations of the farm program.

Others who have made investments to do some of this work are facing ruin because of the Government's pledges to farmers which now seems to be in line of repudiation.

Well, we just can't believe that any public figure can or will wantonly destroy something which has been of such a tremendous benefit to the Nation during these turbulent times as our farm program has been. We are today drawing heavier on the resources of our soil than we ever have before through the better methods of farming, and we should do everything within our power to produce at a maximum rate at this time because of a world-wide shortage of food, and what have we or any nation?

What can get the respect and cooperation of a hungry people better than food? Yes; we want to do our share as farmers, but agricultural conservation must be the public's responsibility. There is no way for farmers to keep up the fertility of the soil by just doing a good job of farming. The soil must have rest, and it must have some of the vital elements put back into it to keep it producing for an ever-increasing population.

The farmers, of course, are the biggest gamblers in the world. They plant the crops in the best of faith, hoping the elements will be kind to them—give us all the rain we need. O Lord, we pray, and don't let the grasshoppers and beetles eat us up. Yes; we want to do our best, but so many times do we sow but never reap—in times of pestilence, the expenses and taxes, too. That means the next season to catch up. Then we have hope of owning that farm some day, and all of this on a soil-depleting farm.

Out of the terrible depression we had in agriculture in the thirties grew the agricultural conservation program. Sometimes it takes almost a national disaster before we are properly awakened and become sensible regarding our responsibilities. It is unfortunate that the cost of being adequately aroused is so great.

We believe that all of our citizens enjoying our high standards of living will agree that he has a share in preserving our national heritage—our soil—and every citizen owes it to himself soundness in national welfare.

We expect your very best effort in maintaining the best farm program as possible.

Yours truly,

JOHN H. HELZER.

[From the Goshen County News, Torrington, Wyo., of June 5, 1947]

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST PROPOSED SLASH IN FUND FOR AG PROGRAM

Goshen County's share of the farm program as handled through the AAA office here, is jeopardized by a bill now in Congress to slash the appropriation from \$300,000,000 to one-half, it was pointed out before the chamber of commerce last Thursday night by R. E. MacLeod, Holly, sugar superintendent, and A. E. Olson.

The organization then voted for a resolution against the curtailment. Mr. MacLeod stated that it is not a political question and that agriculture supports this county and communities here. He contended that present commitments set up earlier in the year for 1947 should not be cut off from funds in midstream. He said \$1,500,000 was handled

through the local office last year to aid the farmers and stockmen.

Mr. Olson said cutting funds would curtail farm acreages and food production. Any time you kick the props out from under farming it will be felt by everyone, he declared.

[From the Goshen County News, Torrington, Wyo., of June 5, 1947]

ECONOMY, TRUE OR FALSE

Businessman, professional man, laboring man, general public: Are you concerned regarding present action of Congress in dealing a death blow to our farm program?

Is this program of any value to you?

Are you deriving any personal benefits?

We, as farmers and ranchers, believe you do receive personal benefits. The entire economy of the Nation hinges on the prosperity of the farm and ranch. Each depression in the past was started by a collapse of farm prices. Through our present AAA farm program, with a guaranty of 90 percent of parity, farm prices cannot fall to a disastrous low level. Now what does this program and guaranty cost you as a taxpayer? Less than 1 percent of the entire appropriation bill is earmarked for AAA. With that 1 percent you are assured of an abundance of food and fiber, an assurance that the soil will not be depleted, and a guaranty against a general price collapse.

Through the efforts of the program our ever normal granary was full when war was declared, a fact which no doubt shortened the war and saved many lives.

Do you know that there is only 3 acres of farm land per capita in our Nation on which to grow our food and fiber? Can we afford to exploit this land?

During the war it was necessary to supply enormous quantities of food and it will be necessary for some time to come, which, of course, is a heavy drain on soil fertility.

What can get the respect and cooperation of a hungry people better than food? Yes, we want to do our share as farmers, but agricultural conservation must be the public's responsibility. To many people, it is still a new thought that land can wear out. Farmers have known it for as long as farming has been practiced, but even they have not realized that the land need not wear out if it is properly managed. For the first time in the 300 years since settlement began, there is no more virgin land in our United States ready to plow or clear. The future security of the American people depends, henceforth, upon how wisely and how carefully we use the land that we already have. But soil will wear out, and with terrible speed. It washes away and blows when it is stripped of its cover of plants. Once the plants are removed, erosion sets in and the best soil, on top, begins to wash downhill or blow away as dust. We have ruined or severely damaged 282,000,000 acres of land in this way, about 50,000,000 acres of cropland alone having become too depleted for further cultivation. There is no way of counting the losses caused by erosion. But the total, in terms of duststorms, floods, ruined farms and ranches, bankruptcy, and diminished wildlife has been enormous. It is estimated that current damage by erosion of land, navigable streams and reservoirs, highways, buildings, and other improvements cost the American people about \$840,000,000 annually.

We have two large areas in Goshen County that were heavily populated at one time and now are almost useless as farm land, with nobody living in the area. That condition would not have existed had the AAA program been in force at that time. When and where will a similar condition reoccur?

At a time when farm prices are at or near parity, farmers have money to maintain fertility; however, when farm prices are below parity they are forced to neglect soil fertility.

After due consideration of the foregoing statements, is it possible that we can consider a program of the immense importance to all of us to be so easily disposed of as we see and hear by our daily news service?

Is it possible that anyone can think that protection of our soil is but the concern of the farmer?

If we have ruined and severely damaged 282,000,000 acres of our good earth in the short time that we have been farming here, how long will it be before our descendants will be living in a second China, where population reduction is a necessity because of a lack of food? Many, many more questions like these could be asked, and yet we could receive but one answer, that we must, all of us, take an active part in the protection and conservation of our national heritage, our land and farms.

We have made a good beginning through AAA but there can be no let-down from here on. As the population increases, our soil must increase production, and only by the most diligent care can we keep up with the requirements of the Nation's food supply.

As a member of the UNO we cannot disregard the demand of all if its members and their requirements, therefore a greater incentive must be offered farmers to produce that which is needed most to effectuate the best relationship that we must have with the rest of the world.

If you are interested in doing your share to protect our Nation's heritage, our soil, write your Congressman and Senators today.

(This ad paid for by farmers and ranchers of Goshen County.)

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

H. R. 1344. A bill to admit the American-owned ferry *Crosline* to American registry and to permit its use in coastwise trade; without amendment (Rept. No. 273).

By Mr. MILLIKIN, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 468. A bill to amend section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code in respect of distributions by personal holding companies; without amendment (Rept. No. 274);

H. R. 2872. A bill to amend further section 4 of the Public Debt Act of 1941, as amended, and clarify its application, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 275); and

H. J. Res. 210. Joint resolution to extend the time for the release, free of estate and gift tax, of certain powers, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 276).

By Mr. WHERRY, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 3123. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 278).

By Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

S. 1421. A bill to provide for the appointment of one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 272).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 651. A bill for the relief of the estate of Robert W. Alexander; without amendment (Rept. No. 277); and

H. R. 925. A bill for the relief of Therese R. Cohen; without amendment (Rept. No. 271).

By Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 263. A bill to provide for the carrying of mail on star routes, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 279).

By Mr. CAIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 3737. A bill to provide revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 280).

By Mr. ECTON, from the Committee on Public Lands:

S. 483. A bill to relocate the boundaries and reduce the area of the Gila Federal reclamation project, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 281).

By Mr. McFARLAND, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

S. 816. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended; with amendments (Rept. No. 282).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. WHITE (by request):

S. 1436. A bill for the relief of Thomas D. Sherrard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOWNEY:

S. 1437. A bill to amend section 311 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, with respect to the shipment of distilled spirits and wines to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. McMAHON (by request):

S. 1438. A bill for the relief of Gaetanina Lombardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER (by request):

S. 1439. A bill to revise the method of issuing patents for public lands;

S. 1440. A bill to repeal that portion of section 203 of title 2 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, as designates the land herein described as available land within the meaning of that act, and to restore the land to its previous status under the control of the Territory of Hawaii; and

S. 1441. A bill to prescribe the measure of damages on account of trespass upon, unlawful use of, and unlawful enclosure of lands or resources owned or controlled by the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

S. 1442. A bill to amend sections 235 and 327 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1443. A bill authorizing the naturalization of Arthur Sonnenberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRIDGES:

S. 1444. A bill authorizing the sale without advertisement of national forest timber for use in the construction of homes for veterans of World War II; to the Committee on Appropriations.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 959. An act to amend section 3179 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 3791. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 3792. An act to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

SUPPORT FOR WOOL—PRINTING OF BILL SHOWING HOUSE AMENDMENTS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 814, a bill to provide support for wool, and for other purposes, be printed with amendments of the House of Representatives numbered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MARTIN AT NATIONAL CONVENTION OF YOUNG REPUBLICANS

[Mr. JENNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Youth Shapes America's Tomorrow," delivered by Senator MARTIN at the National Convention of the Young Republicans at Milwaukee, Wis., on June 6, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

FLAG DAY ADDRESS BY SENATOR JOHNSTON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

[Mr. SPARKMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a Flag Day address delivered by Senator JOHNSTON of South Carolina at Eastern High School, Washington, D. C., on June 13, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

NATIONAL LABOR LEGISLATION—STATEMENTS BY NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE AND SENATOR MURRAY

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD statements on national labor legislation, issued by the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and by himself, together with an article from the Washington Post of June 13, 1947, on the same subject, which appear in the Appendix.]

REORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH—EDITORIAL FROM THE BUFFALO NEWS

[Mr. LODGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "A Sensible Way To Economize," published in the Buffalo (N. Y.) News for May 10, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY PROJECT—EDITORIAL FROM THE MONTGOMERY (ALA.) ADVERTISER

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Build the St. Lawrence Seaway," from the Advertiser, of Montgomery, Ala., for May 29, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

DON'T SELL AMERICA SHORT—ARTICLE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Mr. President, the State of Wyoming is a State of great scenic beauty. It also possesses a vast potential oil supply for the Nation. Lovers of scenic beauty and wildlife have always objected to any development of the great natural resources, such as oil, minerals, lumber, and so forth. In this connection, Mr. President, there appears in the June issue of the American magazine a very interesting article by the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable J. A. Krug, from which I should like to quote a few lines:

No matter how great the problem or how diverse the views of those who would solve it, Americans have proved that a solution can be arrived at through democratic processes. Some time ago a group of oil men applied to the Department of the Interior for the privilege of sinking test oil wells in the vicinity of Jackson Hole, Wyo. * * *

We held a long series of conferences. Never were two groups more diametrically opposed.

Those groups, Mr. President, I may say, were the oilmen and the conservationists.

When the passion had subsided we thrashed the matter out to the satisfaction of every-

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

JUNE 13 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WHERRY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3123]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$161, 413, 513
Amount added by Senate (net).....	54, 116, 840
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	215, 530, 353
Amount of appropriations, 1947.....	258, 552, 086
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1948.....	296, 135, 420
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1948.....	80, 605, 067
Under the appropriations for 1947.....	43, 021, 733

Based on the foregoing comparative figures, the bill as passed by the House is 38 percent under the appropriations for the current fiscal year, and, as passed by the House, the bill is 45 percent under the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948. As recommended by the committee, the bill is 17 percent under the appropriations for the current fiscal year and is 27 percent under the 1948 budget estimates.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, AMOUNTS ALLOWED BY HOUSE, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE

The following table shows by offices and bureaus within the Department, the 1948 budget estimates, the amounts allowed by the House, and the amounts recommended by the committee:

Activity	Budget estimates, 1948	Amount in House bill for 1948	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+), decrease (-), House bill compared with estimates	Increase (+), decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with estimates	Increase (+), decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with House bill
Secretary's office.....	\$6, 286, 500	\$3, 424, 000	\$4, 313, 076	-\$2, 862, 500	-\$1, 973, 424	+\$889, 076
Commission of Fine Arts.....	12, 000	12, 000	12, 000			
Bonneville Power Administration.....	20, 278, 000	6, 907, 800	16, 222, 400	-13, 370, 200	-4, 055, 600	+9, 314, 600
Southwestern Power Administration.....	3, 925, 000	1, 371, 000	125, 000	-2, 554, 000	-3, 800, 000	-1, 246, 000
Bureau of Land Management.....	5, 007, 800	3, 619, 500	4, 078, 440	-1, 388, 300	-929, 360	+458, 940
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	45, 224, 520	33, 122, 133	37, 579, 100	-12, 102, 387	-7, 645, 420	+4, 456, 967
Bureau of Reclamation.....	145, 952, 200	67, 892, 600	104, 750, 532	-78, 059, 600	-41, 221, 668	+36, 837, 932
Geological Survey.....	18, 104, 900	9, 113, 230	10, 256, 340	-8, 991, 670	-7, 848, 560	+1, 143, 110
Bureau of Mines.....	16, 834, 000	10, 533, 875	12, 426, 850	-6, 300, 125	-4, 407, 150	+1, 892, 975
National Park Service.....	14, 555, 500	10, 304, 655	10, 168, 455	-4, 250, 845	-4, 387, 045	-136, 200
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	10, 338, 300	6, 110, 320	6, 615, 760	-4, 227, 980	-3, 722, 540	+505, 440
Territories.....	9, 616, 700	9, 002, 400	9, 002, 400	-614, 300	-614, 300	
Total.....	296, 135, 420	161, 413, 513	215, 530, 353	-134, 721, 907	-80, 605, 067	+54, 116, 840

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

INDIAN EDUCATION AND CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

Complaints have come to the committee that since the consolidation of the various items for Indian education under the appropriation for "Education of Indians" the Indian educational institutions in some States have not been receiving their proportionate allocation of funds appropriated by Congress.

The committee recommend that quarterly reports be made to the Appropriations Committees showing the obligations by activity under this appropriation and also the obligations by quarters for the various reservation, nonreservation, and day schools financed out of this appropriation.

The committee further recommend to the Department that in preparing the justifications for the fiscal year 1949, there should be set forth in the justification for the appropriation "Education of Indians" a table showing for each reservation, nonreservation, and day school, the actual obligations for the fiscal year 1947, the estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1948, and the estimate for the fiscal year 1949.

As in the case of allocations made to Indian educational institutions in the various States, the committee has received complaints that since the consolidation of the various items for Indian health purposes under the appropriation "Conservation of health," Indian hospitals and sanatoria in some States have not been receiving their proportionate allocation of funds appropriated by Congress.

The committee recommend that quarterly reports be made to the Appropriations Committees showing the obligations by activity under this appropriation and also the obligations by quarters for the various Indian hospitals and sanatoria financed out of this appropriation.

The committee further recommend to the Department that in preparing the justifications for the fiscal year 1949, there should be set forth in the justification for the appropriation "Conservation of health" a table showing for each hospital and sanatorium the actual

obligations for the fiscal year 1947, the estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1948, and the estimate for the fiscal year 1949.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

FUNDS RECOMMENDED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948

Including administration, general investigations, operation and maintenance, and all construction, the Budget estimates for the Bureau of Reclamation for the fiscal year 1948 total \$145,952,200. The bill as passed by the House proposed a total new appropriation of \$68,137,600, and the House committee in its report stated that there would be an unexpended balance for construction carried forward into the fiscal year 1948 amounting to \$85,826,767, making a total program of \$146,526,767.

The Senate committee recommend for all purposes for the Bureau of Reclamation for the fiscal year 1948 a total new appropriation of \$104,730,532. To this amount should be added \$56,244,357, which the committee in the course of its hearings ascertained to be the estimated unobligated balance of the \$85,826,767 unexpended balance referred to in the House report, giving a total program for the fiscal year 1948 under the bill as recommended by the committee of \$160,974,889. The total program of \$160,974,889, as recommended by the committee, is \$14,448,122 more than the total program of \$146,526,767 under the bill as passed by the House.

NEED FOR IMPROVED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND APPROPRIATION CONTROLS

In the course of its hearings, the committee experienced considerable difficulty and encountered unnecessary confusion in endeavoring to obtain accurate information from the Bureau of Reclamation as to the estimated unobligated balance that will be available for use in the fiscal year 1948. Based on information available in the early part of the hearings, the estimated unobligated balance available for use in the fiscal year 1948 was \$44,731,673. The committee called before it representatives of the Budget Bureau, and based on a resurvey of the current-year program of the Bureau of Reclamation, the committee was subsequently advised that the estimated unobligated balance available for use in the fiscal year 1948 is \$56,244,357.

The committee feel that the accounting and reporting system of the Bureau of Reclamation should be such as to make possible in a short time the accurate determination of the amount of funds obligated and the anticipated unobligated balance that will be available in an ensuing fiscal year. When the Bureau comes before the committee, and there has been a change in the estimated unobligated balance since its presentation to the House, the committee should be promptly and accurately advised without the confusion that was encountered by the committee in considering the reclamation program for the fiscal year 1948.

The committee directs the Department to improve the controls that are now set up to hold the allocations within appropriations to the activities fully sanctioned by the Congress. The committee desires the Department, particularly with respect to construction activities of all types, to work out with the Bureau of the Budget a system of monthly or quarterly reports to advise the Appropriations Committees of the status of funds allocated to the various activities.

JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES

The committee also ascertained that in connection with the 1948 estimates there was a misunderstanding between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of the Budget as to the procedure to be followed after the estimates had been approved by the Budget Bureau. When the Bureau of the Budget approves a total amount for a project and indicates its allocation of the total amount between the various phases of a project making up the total approved, the justification for the project should be submitted to the Appropriations Committees on that basis. In the event the Bureau of Reclamation differs with the allocations between phases of a project made by the Budget Bureau, it should take the matter up with the Budget Bureau, and the two agencies should arrive at a common agreement before the justification is presented to the Appropriations Committees.

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations were made for the current fiscal year out of the general fund for the following seven projects: Gila project, Arizona; Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada; Central Valley project, California; Kings River project, California; Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado; Hungry Horse project, Montana; and Columbia Basin project, Washington. The budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948 included these seven projects under the general fund. However, they were appropriated for by the House under the reclamation fund. Appropriations contained in the bill as passed by the House proposing appropriations from the reclamation fund total \$54,327,700, as follows:

Salaries and expenses.....	\$3, 000, 000
General investigations.....	125, 000
Construction projects.....	45, 997, 000
Operation and maintenance:	
Direct appropriation.....	1, 339, 000
Power revenue appropriation.....	3, 866, 700
Total from reclamation fund.....	54, 327, 700

The total estimated unappropriated money in the reclamation fund available during the fiscal year 1948 is \$46,648,000. Based on the bill as passed by the House, there would be a deficit of \$7,679,200 in the reclamation fund.

The committee recommend that the above seven projects be appropriated for out of the general fund and has accordingly deleted these items where they appear in the bill under the reclamation fund and has transferred them to follow the following paragraph which has been inserted in the bill in substantially the same form in which it appears in the current law:

GENERAL FUND CONSTRUCTION

For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately available, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, except as provided in the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732) Seventy-ninth Congress:

In the case of the Kings River project, California, the committee recommends that it be transferred to the general fund in the same amount as allowed by the House for it under the reclamation fund, namely, \$100,000. In the case of the other six projects, the committee

is recommending increases, and the amount of the increase in each instance is shown in the following table:

Project	Budget estimate	Amount allowed by House	Amount allowed by Senate committee	Senate figure compared with estimate, increase (+) decrease (-)	Senate figure compared with House figure, increase (+) decrease (-)
Gila project, Arizona-----	\$2,500,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,600,000	—\$900,000	+\$600,000
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada----	18,000,000	6,200,000	113,500,000	—4,500,000	+7,300,000
Central Valley project, California-----	20,000,000	6,900,000	10,016,288	—9,983,712	+3,116,288
Kings River project, California-----	100,000	100,000	100,000		
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado-----	14,000,000	6,815,000	10,471,908	—3,528,092	+3,656,908
Hungry Horse project, Montana-----	4,500,000	1,550,000	3,285,353	—1,214,647	+1,735,353
Columbia Basin project, Washington----	27,500,000	11,435,000	20,354,000	—7,146,000	+8,919,000
Total-----	86,600,000	34,000,000	59,327,549	—27,272,451	+25,327,549

¹ Together with a contract authorization of not to exceed \$1,503,000.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

The committee has not approved funds as requested for the Southwestern Power Administration, save in the amount of \$125,000 for administrative expenses in servicing contracts entered into and to be made prior to June 30, 1947.

One year ago an over-all program of transmission lines, steam stand-by plants and related facilities was presented contemplating total expenditure over the next few years of a sum in excess of \$200,000,000.

In the recent hearings, the program presented by the Administrator was so altered as to reduce the estimated cost of the work contemplated to approximately \$30,000,000.

Last year, the Congress made available the sum of \$7,500,000 for the construction of transmission lines and the recent hearings disclosed that much of the funds made available were not as yet obligated.

In acting on the request of the Administrator for funds for 1948 the House of Representatives rejected some of the items and it is the opinion of the Senate committee that for the present only sufficient funds should be provided to permit of the proper supervision of the work to be performed under the contracts entered into prior to June 30.

The hearings disclosed that the plans for constructing transmission lines specify wooden poles, and the committee is of the opinion that when the Government undertakes to construct such lines instead of temporary wooden poles, it should construct steel towers of the most permanent design.

The hearings further disclosed that there are only two hydroelectric projects in service in the area supervised by the Southwestern Power Administration. One of these projects is located at Norfork, Ark., and the other is located at Denison on the Red River between the States of Oklahoma and Texas.

NEED FOR NATIONAL PUBLIC POWER POLICY

The committee further reports that there is a definite need for a national public power policy.

At present the Appropriations Committee has to consider requests from various Government departments for funds for the production and distribution of power and each department and agency has a

different plan or system from the others. The issues involve the type of transmission systems, priorities of customers, interest charges, and rate structures; therefore, in the opinion of the committee a sound uniform and coordinated power policy should be written into law to guide the Congress and its committees in making appropriations and authorizations for projects which contain hydroelectric power incidental to water resource development. If the power is to aid the projects, it must be marketed to assure economic stability of the project.

The desirability of an over-all policy is clear. This is a legislative matter, however, beyond the jurisdiction of this committee, but it agrees that there should be such legislation, particularly with respect to both the application of the interest component and the public power policy, and in the opinion of the committee this should be the subject of immediate legislative action.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

Office of the Secretary:

Salaries-----\$103, 000

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary

For the current fiscal year \$1,472,337 has been appropriated for "Salaries, Office of the Secretary." The budget estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is in the amount of \$1,665,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$1,000,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased to \$1,103,000, which is \$369,337 under the amount available for the current fiscal year, and which is \$562,000 under the 1948 budget estimate.

In recommending an increase of \$103,000 over the House figure, and in recommending the deletion of the above proviso relating to the Division of Power, the committee expects that the Division of Power will be allocated a proportionate reduction under its 1948 estimate along with the other organization units under this appropriation, with the exception of the Division of Information on which the committee is recommending a limitation.

The committee recommend that the maximum per diem rate for temporary services be reduced from not to exceed \$50, as proposed by the House, to not to exceed \$35.

The committee recommend that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$42,500 of this appropriation may be used for the Division of Information or for publicity and public relations activities

Office of the Solicitor:

Salaries-----15, 460

For the current fiscal year, \$300,085 has been appropriated for "Office of the Solicitor." The 1948 estimate is \$307,800, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$200,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$15,460 to provide an appropriation of \$215,460. The amount proposed is \$84,625 under the appropriation for the current fiscal year and is \$92,340 under the 1948 estimate.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Office of the Secretary—Continued

Oil and Gas Division:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$200, 730
----------------------------	------------

For the current fiscal year, \$425,000 was appropriated for the Oil and Gas Division. The estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is \$463,900 divided as follows:

(a) Enforcement of the Connally	
"Hot Oil" Act-----	\$241, 915
(b) Coordinating, unifying, and other	
functions-----	221, 985
 Total-----	 463, 900

The House eliminated the \$221,985 for the coordinating, unifying and other functions of the Division and allowed an appropriation of \$124,000, which was earmarked for the enforcement of the Connally Hot Oil Act.

In recommending an increase of \$200,730 to provide a total appropriation of \$324,730 for the Oil and Gas Division, the committee has allocated the total appropriation as follows:

(a) Enforcement of the Connally	
Hot Oil Act-----	\$169, 340
(b) Coordinating, unifying and other	
functions-----	155, 390
 Total-----	 324, 730

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

Oil and Gas Division: For necessary expenses of administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including not to exceed \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; and printing and binding; \$124,000.

and that the following provision be inserted in lieu thereof:

Oil and Gas Division: For expenses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment of a director without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; and printing and binding; \$324,730.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Office of the Secretary—Continued

Division of Geography:

Salaries and expenses-----

\$12, 956

The amount recommended by the committee, \$12,956, is the same amount as is available for the current fiscal year. The Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is in the amount of \$90,000. The item was omitted in its entirety by the House.

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties imposed upon the Secretary by Executive Order 6680, dated April 17, 1934, relating to uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and office supplies, and printing and binding, \$12,956.

Soil and Moisture Conservation Operations-----

600, 000

For the current fiscal year, the appropriation is \$1,606,830. The 1948 estimate is \$3,000,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$1,500,000. In disallowing \$1,500,000 of the 1948 estimate, the House specifically eliminated all of the 1948 estimate, \$1,290,000, for transfer to the Bureau of Land Management. In proposing an increase of \$600,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$2,100,000, the committee does so with the understanding that the Department within the total amount allowed will make proportionate transfers to the several bureaus and offices receiving funds under this appropriation.

Contingent expenses-----

5, 430

Under this appropriation, \$250,760 is available for the current fiscal year. The 1948 estimate is \$314,900. The House allowed \$215,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$5,430 to provide a total appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 of \$220,430.

Total, Office of the Secretary-----

937, 576

Bonneville Power Administration:

Construction, operation, and maintenance-----

9, 314, 600

The 1947 appropriation is in the amount of \$12,470,000. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$20,278,000 direct appropriation and a contract authorization of \$6,000,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$6,907,800 and disallowed the full amount of the contract authorization, stating in its report that a substantial unexpended balance will be carried forward into the next fiscal year.

The committee ascertained in the course of its hearings that there will be no unobligated balance at the end of the current fiscal year. On page S9, part 2, of the committee's hearings, is a schedule of the estimated unliquidated obligations as of June 30, 1947.

The committee recommend that the House appropriation of \$6,907,800 be increased by \$9,314,600 to provide a total direct appropriation of \$16,222,400.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bonneville Power Administration—Continued

Construction, operation, and maintenance—Continued

The committee also recommend that the Administration be granted authorization to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for electrical equipment and materials on which delivery cannot be effected until 1949, such orders to be limited to major grid facilities within the specific shortage areas described below. In this connection the committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided, That in addition to this appropriation the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and equipment for power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$6,000,000.

The committee recommend that the limitation on the amount for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system, marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses connected therewith be increased from the House figure of \$2,500,000 to \$3,290,000 or an increase in this limitation of \$790,000. In arriving at the allowance of \$3,290,000 recommended for operation, maintenance and marketing expense, the committee has eliminated all questioned items listed on page 12 of the House report and has allowed the minimum amount considered necessary for economical system operation.

The committee recommend that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from the House figure of \$12,000 to \$24,000, or an increase in this limitation of \$12,000.

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work performed on a force account basis

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

: Provided further, That no part of any construction appropriation for the Bonneville Power Administration contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis, except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville Power Administrator

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That not exceeding \$21,500 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work

The hearings of the House and Senate committees on construction items in the Bonneville estimates indicates a number of major points of agreement between all power interests in the Bonneville Administration's service area, with disagreement on (a) use of construction funds, capital investment, for duplicating or so-called raiding facilities; (b) use of funds for facilities and activities outside of the immediate service area defined by power shortages; (c) use of funds for facilities or activities not warranted under conditions of power shortage.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bonneville Power Administration—Continued

Construction, operation, and maintenance—Continued

Therefore, the committee eliminated all items falling under categories (a), (b), and (c) above and withheld approval of other items which could be deferred without prejudice to power shortage areas. Because of existing commitments, allowances were included under customer service facilities to meet agreed energization dates for the Columbia Basin Electric Co-op and the Eastern Oregon Electric Co-op. These are provided in the table of allowances given below.

In arriving at the following allowances the committee recognizes that the submitted estimates were not sufficiently complete to fully take care of all the demonstrated power shortage conditions, especially those applying to the Portland-Eugene, Seattle, and Olympic areas. These are matters requiring the more detailed attention of the Department and the Bureau of the Budget so that the entire situation, with detailed line-by-line load and financial feasibility analyses can be submitted for the consideration of the Congress in another and more complete submission.

The break-down of the direct appropriation of \$16,222,400 and of the \$6,000,000 contract authorization approved by the committee is as follows:

Senate amendment item No. as given in justification	Item	Senate committee allowance	
		Appropriation	Contract authorization
	I. Transmission system facilities for which funds have been previously appropriated (continuing program):		
1.....	Grand Coulee-Snohomish No. 1.....	\$5,054,100	\$945,900
2.....	Snohomish-Arlington-Bellingham-Blaine.....	12,000	-----
3.....	Chehalis-Olympia.....	296,000	-----
4.....	McNary-LaGrande.....	0	180,000
5.....	Columbia substation additions.....	141,000	-----
6.....	Olympia-Shelton-Potlatch-Fairmont-Port Angeles.....	2,242,000	260,500
7.....	McNary-Pasco.....	164,000	-----
8.....	Olympia-Cosmopolis.....	561,000	-----
9.....	Hungry Horse-Kerr Dam.....	237,000	-----
	Subtotal.....	8,707,100	1,386,400
	II. Transmission system facilities for which funds have not been previously provided:		
10.....	Grand Coulee-Snohomish No. 2.....	0	0
11.....	Detroit-Eugene.....	144,400	422,600
12.....	Eugene-Reedsport.....	961,300	368,000
13.....	Goldendale-Detroit.....	-----	602,000
14.....	Reedsport-Coos Bay.....	79,000	-----
15.....	Eugene-Roseburg.....	0	0
16.....	Idaho Panhandle.....	0	489,000
17.....	Covington-Olympia.....	51,000	650,000
18.....	Olympia-Shelton No. 2.....	0	0
19.....	North Bonneville-Troutdale.....	29,600	352,000
20.....	Customers' service facilities.....	1,140,000	1,000,000
21.....	Other capital additions.....	1,270,000	730,000

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bonneville Power Administration—Continued

Construction, operation, and maintenance—Continued

Senate amendment item No. as given in justification	Item	Senate committee allowance	
		Appropriation	Contract authorization
	II. Transmission system facilities for which funds have not been previously provided—Continued		
22-----	General structures-----	\$100,000	\$0
23-----	Advance survey and design-----	100,000	0
24-----	Tools and equipment-----	350,000	-----
	Subtotal-----	4,225,300	4,613,600
25-----	Total construction program-----	12,932,400	6,000,000
26-----	Total operation and maintenance-----	3,290,000	-----
27-----	Grand total-----	16,222,400	6,000,000

Bureau of Land Management:

Salaries and expenses----- \$218,000

Under this appropriation, \$1,283,936 was made available for the current fiscal year. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$1,232,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$1,000,000, and provided in the bill that not exceeding \$91,000 of this amount be available for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A)—the Taylor Grazing Act. The committee recommend that the appropriation be increased by \$218,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,218,000 but does not recommend any change in the limitation of \$91,000 placed in the bill by the House on the amount to be available under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Management, protection, and disposal of public lands----- 196,640

For the current fiscal year, \$2,305,530 was made available under this appropriation. For the fiscal year 1948, the estimate is \$3,000,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$1,888,000, and provided in the bill that not exceeding \$373,000 of this amount be available for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act. The committee recommend that the appropriation be increased by \$196,640 to provide a total appropriation of \$2,084,640. The committee also recommend that the limitation of \$373,000 for expenditure under the Taylor Grazing Act be increased to \$398,000, the additional \$25,000 being specifically allowed for the continued operation of the Squaw Butte Station in Oregon, which is carried on in cooperation with the Oregon State Agricultural College, and which is engaged in carrying out investigations in actual range management for application to large areas in Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada. The remaining increase recommended by the committee is to be applied to activities under this appropriation other than administration of the Taylor Grazing Act, such as, surveying public lands, examination and classification of lands, protection and management of timber resources, and surveys and investigations in Alaska.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Land Management—Continued

Management, protection, and disposal of public lands—Con.

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

the payment of a salary of \$5 \$6 per diem while actually employed and for payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local stockmen.

Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon-----

\$44, 300

The current year appropriation is \$410,800. The estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is \$469,300. The House allowed an appropriation of \$425,000, and the committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$44,300 to provide a total appropriation of \$469,300 the full amount of the budget estimate. The timber-cutting program in this area is proceeding at an accelerated rate due to the demand for lumber, and during the current fiscal year, it is estimated that not less than \$2,500,000 in revenues will be received from this program. In view of the need for lumber, and in view of the revenue received from the timber-cutting program, the committee has recommended the full amount of the estimate for this appropriation.

Total, Bureau of Land Management-----

458, 940

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Alaska Native Service-----

400, 000

The appropriation under this heading for the current fiscal year is \$3,629,008. The estimate for 1948 is \$4,069,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$3,250,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$400,000 to provide a total during the ensuing fiscal year of \$3,650,000.

In recommending an increase of \$400,000 in this appropriation, the committee feels that the major part thereof should be applied to the education and health activities in Alaska, which are financed out of this appropriation.

Education of Indians-----

3, 500, 000

For the current fiscal year, \$11,139,700 has been made available under this appropriation. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$11,865,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$8,000,000, stating that much assistance could and should be given to the Federal Government by the States and municipalities, that some States were obligated to provide education to all citizens, and that in denying all proposed increases and effecting a substantial reduction under current year requirements, this situation was taken into consideration by the House Committee.

The effect of the House reduction under the Budget estimate is shown by the following table:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Education of Indians—Continued

Activity	Appropriated, 1947	Budget estimate, 1948	House bill, 1948	Decrease (restora- tion re- quested)
(1) Local supervision.....	\$280,319	\$272,110	\$223,728	\$48,382
(2) Nonresidential build- ings, schools (S. H. 496).....	3,249,208	3,882,794	992,250	2,890,544
(3) Residential buildings, schools.....	3,541,814	3,528,371	3,229,241	299,130
(4) Day schools.....	2,374,298	2,418,035	2,418,035	-----
(5) Contractual educa- tional service (S. H. 574).....	608,355	771,855	661,355	110,500
(6) Aids to public schools and to pupils in public schools (S. H. 500, 503, 575).....	801,210	956,210	449,766	506,444
(7) Museums.....	24,496	25,625	25,625	-----
(8) Apprentice training and higher educa- tion.....	10,000	10,000	-----	10,000
Total.....	10,899,700	11,865,000	8,000,000	3,865,000

The committee feel that this reduction is too drastic and propose that the amount be increased by \$3,500,000 to provide a total appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 of \$11,500,000, which is \$365,000 less than the budget estimate. The committee recommend that the reduction under the estimate be equitably prorated among the various States in which funds are used out of this appropriation for educational purposes.

Conservation of health.....

\$410, 000

The increase proposed by the committee will provide a total appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year of \$7,240,570, which is the same amount as is available for the current fiscal year. The budget estimate is in the amount of \$7,597,000. Thus, the amount recommended by the committee is \$356,430 under the budget estimate. The total recommended is \$410,000 over the House appropriation of \$6,830,570.

The committee recommend that the reduction under the estimate be equitably prorated among the various States in which funds are used out of this appropriation for health purposes.

Welfare of Indians.....

9, 800

The increase proposed by the committee will provide for this appropriation the same amount, \$498,710, as is available for the current fiscal year. The estimate is in the amount of \$750,000. Thus, the amount recommended by the committee is \$251,290 under the budget estimate. The total recommended is \$9,800 over the House appropriation of \$488,910.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Suppressing forest and range fires:

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

, which amount shall be available also for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year

This language, which was proposed in the budget estimates, is to enable the making of expenditures from this appropriation for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year. It was represented to the committee that such authority would permit prompt settlement of the costs of fires which occur just prior to the close of the fiscal year when funds for fire suppression are exhausted. It was further pointed out that the prompt payment of wages would assist materially in maintaining good will, aid in future recruitment of fire fighters, and avoid delays incident to securing supplemental or deficiency appropriations.

Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes:

For this appropriation, \$350,000 is available for the current fiscal year, and the 1948 estimate is in the same amount. The House allowed an appropriation of \$150,000, and the committee proposes no change in this amount.

The committee does recommend that the provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acquisition of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface rights to lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 465), \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, *California*, Colorado, ~~Montana~~, New Mexico, *South Dakota*, Utah, ~~Washington~~, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations *except that so much of the sum herein appropriated as may be required may be used for the acquisition of land for the Alamo Band of the Puetocito Indians in the State of New Mexico: Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of ~~Nevada and Oregon~~, *Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington* either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations *except such sum as may be necessary to purchase in the name of the United States in trust thirty-four and one-half acres of land at Celilo Falls, Oregon, for the use of the Yakima Indian Tribes, the Umatilla Indian Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, and other Columbia River Indians affiliated with the afore-mentioned tribes and entitled to enjoy fishing rights at their old and accustomed fishing sites at or in the vicinity of Celilo Falls on the Columbia River*

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Development of Indian arts and crafts:

The House allowed the amount of the Budget estimate, \$34,800, for this appropriation, and the Committee recommend no change in this amount. The amount of \$32,700 is available under this item for the current fiscal year.

The committee recommend that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$12,000 to \$15,500. This is a corrective amendment inasmuch as in the submission of the 1948 estimate an increase in the limitation was not proposed through inadvertance to correspond to the District of Columbia personnel approved within the total estimate of \$34,800.

Irrigation:

Maintenance, operation, repair, and improvement-----

\$68, 167

The committee also recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

, of which \$337,833 shall be

so that the provision will read:

, of which \$337,833 shall be reimbursable in accordance with existing law

The increase recommended by the committee will provide the estimate, \$406,000, for this appropriation. The House in making a reduction of \$68,167 eliminated the nonreimbursable items, which items the committee recommend be restored to the bill inasmuch as these items are authorized by law to be appropriated for on a non-reimbursable basis.

The break-down of the \$68,167 increase proposed by the committee is as follows:

(1) Fort Hall-----	\$29, 300
(2) Newlands-----	5, 565
(3) Middle Rio Grande-----	1, 302
(4) Uintah assessments-----	1, 000
(5) Wapato, water purchase-----	20, 000
(6) Wapato, reservoirs-----	11, 000

Total increase----- 68, 167

Construction, irrigation systems-----

217, 500

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following projects:

(a) Colorado River, Ariz----- \$100, 000

(The estimate for this project is \$700,000, the House allowed \$400,000, and the committee recommend an increase of \$100,000 to provide a total of \$500,000.)

(b) Navajo, Arizona, and New Mexico----- 60, 000

(The estimate for this project is \$300,000, the House allowed \$150,000, and the committee recommend an increase of \$60,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$210,000.)

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Irrigation—Continued

Construction, irrigation systems—Continued

(c) Fort Hall, Idaho-----	\$40, 000
---------------------------	-----------

(The estimate for this project is \$50,000, the item was omitted by the House, and the committee has approved \$40,000 of the estimate.)

(d) United Pueblos, New Mexico---	17, 500
-----------------------------------	---------

(The estimate for this project is \$25,000, the item was omitted by the House, and the committee has approved \$17,500 of the estimate.)

Total increase-----	<u>217, 500</u>
---------------------	-----------------

The increases requested under this appropriation for "Miscellaneous small projects" and "Surveys and investigations" have not been approved by the Committee.

The total estimate for the appropriation "Construction, irrigation systems" is in the amount of \$1,535,000, and \$924,038 was appropriated for the current fiscal year. For the fiscal year 1948, the House allowed an appropriation of \$875,000, and the increase of \$217,500 proposed by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$1,092,500, which is \$442,500 under the Budget estimate of \$1,535,000.

Total increase, irrigation, including maintenance and operation, and construction-----	<u>\$285, 667</u>
--	-------------------

Construction, buildings and utilities-----	250, 000
--	----------

The increase recommended by the committee is divided as follows:

(a) Fort Belknap, Mont.:

Water improvements-----	\$10, 000
-------------------------	-----------

The estimate for this project is \$20,000. The proposed improvements were estimated to cost \$70,000, and \$50,000 was appropriated in the fiscal year 1947. The additional \$20,000 is required to complete the proposed improvements.

(b) Construction of the Mount Edgecumbe Sanatorium, Alaska-----	240, 000
---	----------

The 1947 Interior Department Appropriation Act authorized the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War to transfer the naval base and nearby military installations at Sitka, Alaska, to the Bureau of Indian Affairs without compensation therefor for school and hospital purposes. The authorization included supplies and materials and equip-

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Construction, buildings and utilities—Continued
 ment as well as land and fixed property. The act also provided funds for the conversion of the naval base to school and hospital facilities and for the construction of a 200-bed tuberculosis sanatorium.

In S. Doc. 52 a supplemental estimate of \$715,000 was submitted to provide funds for the purchase of supplies and materials and equipment originally estimated to be acquired without cost from the Navy and to provide for increased costs of construction which have occurred since the original estimate was submitted.

Of the supplemental estimate, \$715,000, the committee has approved due to increased costs \$240,000 for the sanatorium with the understanding that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to give priority to the completion of this sanatorium.

Total increase, construction,	_____
buildings and utilities----	\$250,000

Roads:

For this item, the 1948 estimate is \$3,700,000, which is the same amount as was appropriated for the current fiscal year. The House allowed an appropriation of \$3,000,000, which together with a carry-over of an unobligated balance of approximately \$1,000,000 will provide about \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year 1948. The Bureau of Indian Affairs requested an increase of \$700,000 to provide the full amount of the Budget estimate, pointing out that the increase was necessary for the replacement of unsafe bridges. The committee has not allowed the requested increase, but in approving the amount allowed by the House, the committee has done so with the expectation that the Bureau out of this new appropriation and out of the carry-over will replace unsafe bridges. The House in making a reduction of \$700,000 below the estimate did not allocate this reduction to the replacement of bridges, and the committee sees no justification for the Department, in its letter to the committee, allocating the \$700,000 reduction to the replacement of unsafe bridges. Within the nearly \$4,000,000 that will be available under this appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, the committee will expect that the Bureau take proper steps toward the replacement of unsafe bridges.

Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the amount to be made available from tribal funds for the administration of Indian tribal affairs be increased from \$294,800 to \$304,800. The increase of \$10,000 recommended is upon request of the Navajo Tribal Council and is to be used for suppression and presuppression of forest fires on the Navajo Reservation.

This item was submitted to the Senate in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 52.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that this item be increased from \$135,000, as proposed by the House, to \$147,500. The increase of \$12,500 is for the following:

(a) Hospital contract.....	\$2, 500
(b) Law and order.....	2, 189
(c) Within-grade promotions.....	311
(d) Establishment of a music program recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate, S. Doc. 52, and requested by the Menominee Advisory Council.....	7, 500
Total increase.....	12, 500

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

a curator for the Osage Museum *at a salary of \$1,954*

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be deleted:

, including the employment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500 per annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council under a contract to be entered into between said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Council, which contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

not to exceed ~~\$1,500~~ \$2,000 for the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma;

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby made available for travel and other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The committee has approved this amendment inasmuch as the funds to be appropriated are out of tribal funds of the Osage Indians and the request for the increase in the per diem rate in lieu of subsistence came in the form of a resolution adopted by the Osage Tribal Council.

Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that this item be increased from \$35,000, the amount proposed by the House, to \$73,000.

The purpose of this amendment is to authorize the Fort Berthold Tribe to use \$38,000 from their tribal funds in the United States Treasury for the expenses of the Council in its activities in connection with the proposed construction of the Garrison Dam.

The proposed construction of the Garrison Dam by the Army Engineers is conditioned on a suitable agreement between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior representing the Fort Berthold Indians whose lands will be flooded if this dam is constructed.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds)—Continued

Legislation authorizing this project requires the Secretary of War to provide suitable lands to the Fort Berthold Indians in lieu of their lands which will be flooded. The Secretary of War and the Fort Berthold Indians have so far been unable to agree on many provisions contained in the authorizing legislation for this proposed project. The committee was advised that much investigational work remains to be done by the Fort Berthold Tribe before final determinations can be made. The Bureau of Indian Affairs stated that it is of vital importance to the Fort Berthold Tribe to investigate all phases of this proposed project before entering into agreement which might well result in a serious financial loss to the tribe as well as to many individuals.

Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the following provision be amended as follows:

: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of ~~non-Indian-owned~~ land or water rights within the States of ~~Nevada and Oregon~~ Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations.

Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	\$4, 855, 467
--------------------------------------	---------------

Bureau of Reclamation:

Administrative provisions:

Printing and binding:

The committee recommend that the limitation of "not to exceed \$239,000" on the amount that can be used for printing and binding be deleted from the bill. It was represented to the committee that the Bureau's printing expenditures include the cost of forms and other administrative printing to which the Bureau must devote about half of the total amount that is expended for printing. Most of the Bureau's printing is done by the Government Printing Office, and it was pointed out that printing costs have increased fifteen percent over this time last year, and that further increases in the cost of printing are anticipated.

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)-----	260, 000
---	----------

For the current fiscal year, \$4,360,000 has been appropriated for this item. The 1948 estimate is \$4,800,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$3,000,000, and the committee recommend an increase of \$260,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$3,260,000. This amount is \$1,100,000 under the current year appropriation and is \$1,540,000 under the 1948 Budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the following proviso in the bill be amended as indicated:

: *Provided*, That in addition to the foregoing amount there may be transferred to this appropriation from other appropriations made to the Bureau of Reclamation not to exceed ~~\$6,500,000~~ \$9,100,000 for work to be performed for the benefit of specific projects

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)—Con.

The current law provides that in addition to the direct appropriation made for "Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)" there shall be available for expenditure under this appropriation any sum transferred thereto for work performed or to be performed for the benefit of specific projects or undertakings for which other funds or appropriations are available. Under this provision, it is estimated that \$14,000,000 will be transferred during the current fiscal year, and under the same language submitted in the 1948 estimates it was estimated that \$13,000,000 would be so transferred.

Representatives of the Bureau came before the committee requesting that the limitation of \$6,500,000 placed in the bill by the House be deleted, and that language identical with that in the current law be inserted in the bill. The committee have not approved the request to delete the limitation but feel that the amount of the limitation fixed by the House is too low and recommend that the limitation be increased from \$6,500,000 to \$9,100,000.

The committee recommend that the following proviso in the bill be amended as indicated:

: *Provided further*, That not exceeding ~~\$150,000~~ \$50,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work

This limitation is in the current law in the same amount, namely, \$150,000. Inasmuch as the total appropriation recommended for the fiscal year 1948 is \$1,100,000 under the appropriation for the current fiscal year, the committee feel that a smaller amount of the appropriation should be used for informational work.

General investigations.....

\$1, 875, 000

The 1947 appropriation is \$5,000,000, the 1948 estimate is \$5,000,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$125,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$1,875,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$2,000,000 with the understanding that priority shall be given in the use of this amount in the preservation of existing data on investigations currently in progress.

The following language is in the current law, it is contained in the 1948 estimates, it was approved by the House committee, but was deleted on the House floor, and the committee recommend that it be restored to the bill:

: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigations

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Construction, reclamation fund:

The committee recommend that the following language in the bill be amended as indicated in order to make this provision identical with the current law:

Construction: For construction and continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, all to be reimbursable ~~except as otherwise provided by law under the reclamation law, except as provided in the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732) Seventy-ninth Congress,~~ to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress

Palisades project, Idaho-----

\$54, 750

For the current fiscal year, \$650,410 was appropriated for this project. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$2,629,000, which together with an estimated unobligated balance of \$1,076,000 would have provided a total of \$3,705,000 for the fiscal year 1948. The House allowed a new appropriation of \$876,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$54,750 to provide a total new appropriation of \$930,750, which together with the estimated unobligated balance of \$1,076,000 will provide a total of \$2,006,750 for the fiscal year 1948. The new appropriation of \$930,750 is \$1,698,250 less than the budget estimate of \$2,629,000.

Provo River project, Utah:

For the current fiscal year \$2,223,520 was appropriated for this project. For the fiscal year 1948 an estimate of \$1,430,000 was submitted, which together with an estimated unobligated balance of \$1,583,576 proposed a total of \$3,013,576. The House allowed a new appropriation of \$1,000,000. The committee has not recommended an increase in the new appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 but has included in the bill a contract authorization of not to exceed \$430,000. The committee was advised that the total funds made available under the bill as passed by the House would not be sufficient to permit the awarding of contracts for the construction of the final 14 miles of the Salt Lake aqueduct in time to complete the aqueduct in 1948. The contract authorization of \$430,000 is recommended by the committee to give assurance that the continued construction of the Salt Lake aqueduct will not be delayed for lack of funds.

The purpose of this project is to conserve the water resources of the Weber, Provo, and Duchesne Rivers in order to provide a supplemental water supply for the irrigation of 95,000 acres of agricultural lands in Utah and Salt Lake Counties and to provide badly needed domestic and industrial water supplies for the metropolitan districts of Salt Lake City, Provo, Orem, Pleasant Grove, American Fork, and Lehigh.

Total, construction, reclamation fund-----

54, 750

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Operation and maintenance:

Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California:

The committee recommend that the amount to be made available from power and other revenues be increased from \$700,000, as proposed by the House, to \$2,140,000. The increase of \$1,440,000 over the House figure is to provide for the purchase of additional energy required due to adverse water conditions. The electrical energy purchased will be sold at such a rate that the full amount will be reimbursed including expenses.

Columbia Basin project, Washington:

The committee recommend that the amount to be made available from power revenues be increased from \$1,300,000, as proposed by the House, to \$1,326,000. The increase of \$26,000 is for payment to the school district or districts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Wash., as reimbursement for instruction during the 1947-48 school year of pupils who are dependents of employees of the United States living in the vicinity of Coulee Dam.

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill, which is contained in the law for the current fiscal year, and which is also contained in the estimates for the fiscal year 1948:

and the payment to the school district or school districts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Washington, as reimbursement for instruction during the 1947-48 school year in the schools operated by said district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary

Construction, general fund:

Gila project, Arizona.....

\$600, 000

The current fiscal year appropriation for this project is \$2,000,000. The 1948 estimate is \$2,500,000, which together with an estimated unobligated balance of \$500,000 would have provided a total of \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year 1948. The House allowed a new appropriation of \$1,000,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$600,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,600,000, which together with the estimated unobligated balance of \$500,000 will provide a total of \$2,100,000 for the fiscal year 1948. The new appropriation of \$1,600,000 is \$900,000 under the budget estimate of \$2,500,000.

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.....

7, 300, 000

For the current fiscal year \$7,500,000 was appropriated for this project. The estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is \$18,000,000, and there is no estimated unobligated balance to be carried over into the fiscal year 1948. The House allowed an appropriation of \$6,200,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$7,300,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$13,500,000. In addition, the committee recommend that the Commissioner of Reclamation be authorized to enter

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Construction, general fund—Continued

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada—Continued

into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$4,500,000. The contract authorization of \$4,500,000 is recommended by the committee to give assurance that construction of the Davis Dam project will not be delayed for lack of funds.

The committee approves the obligation in the fiscal year 1948 of \$60,000, the budget estimate, for the transmission line identified in the justifications as the "Wickenburg extension." This amount will provide funds to complete surveys and designs and order materials to start construction on the 230-kilovolt transmission line extending from Davis Dam power plant through Prescott to Phoenix.

Central Valley project, California-----

\$3, 116, 288

For this project, \$12,685,622 was appropriated for the current fiscal year. The Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is \$20,000,000, which together with an estimated unobligated balance of \$19,934,846 would have provided a total of \$39,934,846 for the fiscal year 1948. The House allowed a new appropriation of \$6,900,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$3,116,288 to provide a total new appropriation of \$10,016,288, which together with the estimated unobligated balance of \$19,934,846 will provide a total of \$29,951,134 available for the fiscal year 1948. The new appropriation of \$10,016,288 is \$9,983,712 under the Budget estimate of \$20,000,000.

The following table shows the distribution of the \$6,900,000 new appropriation allowed by the House, the distribution of the \$10,016,288 new appropriation recommended by the committee, and the increase over the House:

	House	Senate committee	Increase
Joint facilities-----	\$690,000	\$690,000	-----
Irrigation facilities-----	5, 134, 980	5, 622, 028	\$487, 048
Power facilities:			
Shasta power plant-----	427, 800	427, 800	-----
Keswick Dam-----	100, 740	100, 740	-----
Keswick power plant-----	218, 040	218, 040	-----
Transmission lines:			
Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Saera- mento, 230-kilovolt-----	256, 680	256, 680	-----
West side lines Shasta to Delta, 230-kilovolt, to a point opposite and connecting with Shasta substation-----		2, 160, 000	2, 160, 000
Keswick tap line, 230- kilovolt-----		160, 000	160, 000
Sacramento to Antelope 115-kilovolt-----		170, 000	170, 000
Contra Costa Canal ex- tension, 69-kilovolt-----	71, 760	118, 000	46, 240
Substations:			
Antelope-----		45, 000	45, 000
Contra Costa-----		48, 000	48, 000
Total-----	6, 900, 000	10, 016, 288	3, 116, 288

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Construction, general fund—Continued

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado-----	\$3, 656, 908
--	---------------

The 1947 appropriation for this project is \$7,504,075. The 1948 estimate is \$14,000,000, which together with an estimated unobligated balance of \$112,365 would have provided a total of \$14,112,365 for the fiscal year 1948. The House allowed a new appropriation of \$6,815,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$3,656,908 to provide a total new appropriation of \$10,471,908, which together with the estimated unobligated balance of \$112,365 will provide a total of \$10,584,273 for the fiscal year 1948. The new appropriation of \$10,471,908 is \$3,528,092 under the budget estimate of \$14,000,000.

Hungry Horse project, Montana-----	1, 735, 353
------------------------------------	-------------

For the current fiscal year, \$867,210 was appropriated for this project. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$4,500,000, which together with an estimated unobligated balance of \$358,588 would have provided a total of \$4,858,588 for the fiscal year 1948. The House allowed a new appropriation of \$1,550,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$1,735,353 to provide a total new appropriation of \$3,285,353, which together with the estimated unobligated balance of \$358,588 will provide a total of \$3,643,941 for the fiscal year 1948. The new appropriation of \$3,285,353 is \$1,214,647 under the budget estimate of \$4,500,000.

Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	8, 919, 000
---	-------------

An appropriation of \$18,000,000 was made for this project for the current fiscal year. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$27,500,000, which together with an estimated unobligated balance of \$1,084,000 would have provided a total of \$28,584,000 for the fiscal year 1948. The House allowed a new appropriation of \$11,435,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$8,919,000 to provide a total new appropriation of \$20,354,000, which together with the estimated unobligated balance of \$1,084,000 will provide a total of \$21,438,000 for the fiscal year 1948. The new appropriation of \$20,354,000 is \$7,146,000 under the budget estimate of \$27,500,000.

Total, construction, general fund-----	25, 327, 549
--	--------------

Fort Peek project, Montana-----	325, 058
---------------------------------	----------

The 1947 appropriation for this project is \$932,893. The estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is in the amount of \$2,500,000, which together with an estimated unobligated balance of \$1,199,767 would have provided a total of \$3,699,767 for the fiscal year 1948. The House allowed a new appropriation of \$1,250,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$325,058 to provide a total new appropriation of \$1,575,058, which together with the estimated unobligated balance of \$1,199,767 will provide a total of \$2,774,825 for the fiscal year 1948. The new appropriation of \$1,575,058 is \$924,942 under the budget estimate of \$2,500,000.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Missouri River Basin-----

\$8, 748, 400

For the current fiscal year, \$17,500,000 was appropriated for the Missouri River Basin. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$23,000,000, which together with an estimated unobligated balance of \$4,815,000 would have provided a total of \$27,815,000 for the fiscal year 1948. The House allowed a new appropriation of \$9,786,600. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$8,748,400 to provide a total new appropriation of \$18,535,000, which together with the estimated unobligated balance of \$4,815,000 will provide a total of \$23,350,000 for the fiscal year 1948. The new appropriation of \$18,535,000 is \$4,465,000 under the budget estimate of \$23,000,000.

Included in the total increase of \$8,748,400 recommended by the committee, \$200,000 has been specifically allowed toward the construction of a transmission line from Bridgeport to Alliance, Nebr., the total estimated cost of which is \$690,000, and \$150,000 has been specifically allowed toward the construction of a transmission line from Cheyenne to Pine Bluffs, Wyo., the total estimated cost of which is \$385,000.

The remaining increase recommended by the committee, \$8,398,400, together with the \$9,786,600 appropriation allowed by the House, and together with the estimated unobligated balance of \$4,815,000 will provide a total program of \$23,000,000 for the fiscal year 1948 as compared with a total program of \$27,815,000 as proposed in the budget estimates (\$23,000,000 new appropriation plus an estimated unobligated balance of \$4,815,000).

The committee does not concur in the action taken by the House in denying all funds requested in the estimates for transfer to other bureaus for proposed cooperative work pertaining to their activities, for which \$3,850,000 was contained in the estimates, and in further providing that this amount should be applied to work on units selected for construction under phase A.

The committee approves the action of the House in placing the Grand River unit in phase A and in allowing \$300,000 for this unit. With reference to the statement in the House report that \$50,000 is allowed for work in connection with the Shoshone Extension under phase C, the committee recommend that this work include a report on the practicability of constructing the Cody Dam and power plant as a feature of the Missouri Basin project, for consideration in conjunction with the appropriation request for the fiscal year 1949.

The committee recommend that the reduction under the total budget program of \$27,815,000, with the exception of the Grand River unit for which \$300,000 has been approved, and the Shoshone Extension for which \$50,000 has been approved, be applied proportionately to the various items set up in the Department's justifications.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Missouri River Basin—Continued

The phase A projects listed in the Department's justifications, showing the estimated unobligated balance as of June 30, 1947, the new appropriation that was proposed under the budget estimate, and the total that would have been available under the total program set up in the 1948 estimate, are as follows:

Projects	Unobligated balance, June 30, 1947	1948 program, budget request	
		Appropriation estimate	Total program
Phase A—For work on units selected for construction:			
Angostura.....	\$550,000	\$2,050,000	\$2,600,000
Bostwick.....	246,700	53,300	300,000
Boysen.....	350,000	4,975,400	5,325,400
Frenchman-Cambridge.....	773,000	2,677,000	3,450,000
Heart River.....	10,000	1,490,000	1,500,000
Kortes.....	189,943	3,210,057	3,400,000
Region VI headquarters.....	5,000	0	5,000
Transmission lines.....	409,545	1,895,055	2,304,600
Yellowstone pumping.....	200,000	100,000	300,000
Subtotal.....	2,734,188	16,450,812	19,185,000

Colorado River Dam fund:

Boulder Canyon project.....

\$33, 300

The increase recommended by the committee is for payment to the Boulder City school district as reimbursement for instruction during the 1947-48 school year of pupils who are dependents of United States employees, living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City. The committee recommend that the rate of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance in the current law be increased to \$50.

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill, which with the exception of the per semester rate is identical with the provision in the current law and with the provision as submitted in the 1948 estimates:

and payment to the Boulder City School District as reimbursement for instruction during the 1947-1948 school year in the schools operated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of \$50 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary,

Advances to Colorado River Dam fund:

Boulder Canyon project.....

75, 575

For the fiscal year 1947, \$433,605 was appropriated for this project. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$800,000, which together with an estimated unobligated balance of \$497,713 would have provided a total of \$1,297,713 for the fiscal year 1948. The House allowed a new appropriation of \$400,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$75,575 to provide a total

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Advances to Colorado River Dam fund—Continued

Boulder Canyon project—Continued

new appropriation of \$475,575, which together with the estimated unobligated balance of \$497,713 will provide a total of \$973,288 for the fiscal year 1948. The new appropriation of \$475,575 is \$324,425 under the Budget estimate of \$800,000.

Of the increase of \$75,575 recommended by the committee, \$35,000 is specifically allowed to complete designs and specifications and award a contract for a high school and appurtenant facilities at Boulder City.

In accordance with Public Law 43, 80th Cong., 1st sess., approved April 30, 1947, the committee recommend that the bill be amended to change the name of Boulder Dam to Hoover Dam.

The committee approves the acquisition of the Defense Homes Corporation's 60 houses and 26 apartments at Boulder City, at an estimated cost of \$340,000 out of funds heretofore made available for the construction of housing at this location. It is the opinion of the committee, however, that the occupancy of the present tenants must be protected, and this approval is given with the understanding that this transfer from the Defense Homes Corporation to the Bureau of Reclamation shall in no way adversely affect the rights of the present occupants in the quiet enjoyment of their leases and any extensions thereof.

The committee further recommend that when authorized by law to sell the homes acquired by this transfer, they shall be sold to the present tenants at prices not exceeding the amounts at which the houses were carried on the Defense Homes Corporation books at the date of the transfer to the Reclamation Bureau; and in such sales, the Secretary of the Interior shall lease the lots on which the houses so sold are situated in accordance with the provisions set out under the heading "Boulder Canyon project" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941 (54 Stat, 406, 437).

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal):

The committee recommend that the following language be stricken from the bill:

and main canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and drainage systems) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

main canal (and appurtenant structures) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California, and distribution and drainage systems

The purpose of the amendment proposed by the committee is to clarify the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to make allocations of cost for the protective works and distribution systems of the Coachella division of the All-American Canal in accordance with the provisions of the Reclamation Act of 1939.

It is the committee's understanding that when Congress enacted the 1939 act it was intended that it should apply to all reclamation projects. On the basis

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal)—Continued
 that the Congress intended that the 1939 act should apply to all reclamation projects, the Bureau of Reclamation has considered it to be applicable to the distribution system of the Coachella division of the All-American Canal. The committee was advised, however, that it has developed, due to the present arrangement of the language in the Interior appropriation acts for this project, that the distribution system and the works related or attached thereto are not available for consideration under the 1939 act, but are considered controlled exclusively by the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928. The committee was further advised that the Solicitor of the Interior Department has indicated that if the language in the appropriation act is rearranged as proposed in the amendment recommended by the committee, it will then legally bring the distribution system and its associated works within the provisions of the 1939 Reclamation Act, including particularly sec. 7 (b) thereof, permitting allocations of cost to flood control on a nonreimbursable basis.

Colorado River development fund..... \$250, 000

This appropriation is made from the Colorado River development fund (holding account) and is used for investigations of projects for the utilization of waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of the upper division, as authorized by sec. 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774).

For the current fiscal year, \$500,000 was appropriated from this fund for these investigations, and the Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is in the amount of \$500,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$250,000, and the committee recommend that the amount be increased by \$250,000 to provide the full amount of the estimate.

Colorado River front work and levee system..... 63, 300

For the current fiscal year, a total of \$600,000 was appropriated for the Colorado River front work and levee system. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$1,519,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$1,000,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$63,300 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,063,300, which is \$455,700 less than the Budget estimate of \$1,519,000.

Transfer of Yuma Army Air Base to the Bureau of Reclamation:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

For the purpose of effecting settlement of war veterans on public land reclamation projects and to provide facilities for veteran employment in construction and operation of reclamation projects, the property, buildings, equipment, material, and acquired lands heretofore or hereafter declared surplus at the Yuma Army air base, Yuma, Arizona, shall be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation by any Federal agency having custody or ownership, without exchange of funds, and to be available for the same purpose and to be disposed of in the same manner as the war relocation centers and the prisoner-of-war camp transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation in the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1946, Act of July 1, 1946, Public Law 478.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Transfer of Yuma Army Air Base to the Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

The purpose of the above amendment is to permit the Bureau of Reclamation to acquire without reimbursement the surplus properties at the Yuma Army Air Base for disposal in the same manner as was done with the three War Relocation centers and the prisoner-of-war camp acquired last year. It is estimated that adequate lumber and materials are available to meet the needs of veterans settling on public lands in the vicinity in 1947-48. Other materials can be used in project construction and maintenance and to continue the utilization by the Bureau of Reclamation of part of the office space, warehouses, and residences now occupied by employees of that service. Any surplus remaining will be sold in accordance with established regulations.

Restriction on use of appropriations for work on force-account basis:

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be deleted:

No part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be available for work performed on a force-account basis, and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

No part of any construction appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis, except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	\$37, 012, 932
-----------------------------------	----------------

Geological Survey:

Topographic surveys:

The committee recommend that the limitation on the amount of the appropriation under this heading to be available for cooperation with States or municipalities be increased from the House figure of \$400,000 to \$517,000, as proposed in the budget estimates.

Geologic surveys.....

684, 500

The 1947 appropriation was \$2,000,000. The estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is in the amount of \$3,135,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$1,690,000, which the committee recommend be increased by \$684,500 to provide a total appropriation of \$2,374,500. The committee recommend that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$450,000, as proposed by the House, to \$580,000.

Gaging streams.....

46, 320 •

The current-year appropriation is \$2,588,672. The 1948 estimate is \$3,750,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$2,578,680 and specifically eliminated cooperative or noncooperative ground-water activities. The committee recommend that the appropriation be increased by \$46,320 to provide a total appropriation of \$2,625,000. The committee also recommend that the prohibition against use of funds for cooperative or noncooperative ground-water activities be stricken from the bill. The committee recommend that out of the total

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Geological Survey—Continued

Gaging streams—Continued

appropriation approved, \$2,625,000, that not less than \$740,000 be used for cooperative or nonecooperative ground-water activities, which is approximately the same amount as was available during the current fiscal year for this work.

The committee recommend that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$250,000, as proposed by the House, to \$265,000. The committee also recommend that the limitation on the amount for cooperation with States or municipalities be increased from \$1,570,000, as proposed by the House, to \$1,586,500.

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

: *Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for ~~cooperative or nonecooperative ground-water activities the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use~~*

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

: *Provided further, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer of the Army as such representative without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer who shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition to his retired pay*

The purpose of this amendment is to continue in effect during the fiscal year 1948 the same provision as is in effect during the current fiscal year, which provision appears as a proviso on the appropriation for the "Arkansas River compact" in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, Public Law 269, 79th Cong., 1st sess., approved Dec. 28, 1945.

Classification of lands.....

\$106, 000

The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$275,000. The estimate for 1948 is \$350,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$139,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$106,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$245,000. This amount is \$30,000 less than is available for the current year and is \$105,000 less than the 1948 budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$35,000, as proposed by the House, to \$56,500.

Printing and binding.....

90, 500

For the current fiscal year, \$446,130 was appropriated under this heading. The 1948 estimate is \$685,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$389,000, and the committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$90,500 to provide a total appropriation of \$479,500.

The increase of \$90,500 recommended by the committee is made up of the following items:

(1) Printing and binding.....	\$10, 000
(2) Preparation of illustrations.....	4, 000
(3) Engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps.....	76, 500

Total increase.....	<u>90, 500</u>
---------------------	----------------

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Geological Survey—Continued

Mineral leasing-----

\$215, 790

The increase recommended by the committee will provide the same amount of appropriation as is available for the current fiscal year, \$650,000. The budget estimate is \$748,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$434,210. The total amount recommended by the committee, \$650,000, is \$98,000 under the 1948 estimate.

The committee recommend that the limitation on the amount for personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$65,000, as proposed by the House, to \$78,600.

Contract services:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

In the event that the Director of the Geological Survey deems it advantageous to the Government, the Geological Survey is authorized to contract for the furnishing of topographic maps made from aerial photographs, or for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys;

The amendment recommended by the committee would permit the Geological Survey to contract with commercial organizations and private or endowed institutions or laboratories for the performance of its authorized functions. The committee was advised that at times it is definitely in the public interest for the Geological Survey to have such a contractual authorization. For example, the Survey is at times requested to execute topographic surveys of high priority within a very limited time. It was pointed out that the necessity for purchasing additional equipment and training new personnel to accommodate peak loads of short duration will be eliminated and an economy effected if the Survey is authorized to contract with commercial concerns which are properly equipped to develop topographic maps from aerial photographs. In connection with geological and geophysical surveys, it was further pointed out that the use of geophysical techniques and considerable special heavy equipment and specialized services not at present available within the Geological Survey or elsewhere in the Federal service will be required. It was stated that contact with representatives of oceanographic institutions and several geophysical exploration companies and oil companies indicated that it would be more economical for the Survey to contract for these services, especially, as it is anticipated that the services may be needed intermittently.

Transfer of surplus property:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

The Geological Survey is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for two years beginning July 1, 1947, from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed \$500,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies: Provided, That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946;

It was represented to the committee that the Geological Survey is in need of certain types of equipment, some of which is highly specialized, and that there is a possi-

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Geological Survey—Continued

Transfer of surplus property—Continued

bility of obtaining some of this equipment from surplus stocks. The committee feel that the Geological Survey should have authority to avail itself of the opportunity of obtaining this equipment from surplus stocks.

Total, Geological Survey ----- \$1, 143; 110

Bureau of Mines:

Salaries and expenses:

The committee recommend no change in the amount of the appropriation allowed by the House for this appropriation, \$162,500.

It is recommended, however, that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$93,000, as proposed by the House, to \$118,000, and that the limitation on printing and binding be increased from \$65,000, as proposed by the House, to \$85,000.

Testing fuel-----

114, 215

The current year appropriation is \$500,000. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$595,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$302,285. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$114,215 to provide a total appropriation of \$416,500. The amount recommended for the fiscal year 1948 is \$83,500 less than is available for the current fiscal year and is \$178,500 under the 1948 budget estimate.

Under the total appropriation recommended, \$416,500, the committee expects that none of the stations and activities financed out of this appropriation will be discontinued. The committee also expects that the increase of \$114,215 over the amount allowed by the House will be proportionately applied to the various stations and activities financed out of the appropriation for "Testing fuel."

The committee recommend that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$80,000, as proposed by the House, to \$97,600.

Anthracite Research Laboratory-----

450, 000

The bill as reported to the House contained an appropriation of \$450,000 for the construction and equipment of an Anthracite Research Laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pa. This provision went out of the bill on the House floor. The bill as reported in the House also contained under title II a rescission of the \$450,000 appropriation made in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, for the construction and equipment of an Anthracite Research Laboratory. This provision stayed in the bill on the House floor.

The committee recommend that the item, as approved by the House Appropriations Committee, for the construction of this laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., be restored to the bill. The committee also recommend that the rescission provision under title II, as approved by the House Appropriations Committee and by the House, be retained in the bill.

The provision recommended by the committee to be added to the bill is as follows:

Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction and equipment of an Anthracite Research Laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment by contract, or other-

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Mines—Continued

Anthracite Research Laboratory—Continued

wise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct said laboratory; and the purchase, maintenance, and operation of not to exceed one passenger automobile, \$450,000.

Mineral mining investigations----- \$80, 210

The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$496,850. The 1948 estimate is \$629,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$360,090. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$80,210 to provide a total appropriation of \$440,300.

The committee recommend that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$30,000, as proposed by the House, to \$40,000.

Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels----- 320, 000

The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$1,700,000. The 1948 estimate is \$1,600,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$800,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$320,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,120,000. The total appropriation recommended is \$580,000 less than the amount for the current fiscal year and is \$480,000 less than the 1948 Budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$30,000, as proposed by the House, to \$39,200.

Coal investigations----- 43, 000

The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$350,000, and the 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$280,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$57,000, which the committee recommend be increased by \$43,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$100,000. This amount is \$250,000 less than is available for the current fiscal year and is \$180,000 less than the 1948 budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the limitation on personal services be increased from \$5,000, as proposed by the House, to \$9,800.

Oil and gas investigations----- 55, 550

The 1947 appropriation is \$826,750. The 1948 estimate is \$906,500, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$579,000. The committee recommend that this be increased by \$55,550 to provide a total appropriation of \$634,550. This amount is \$192,200 less than is available for the current fiscal year and is \$271,950 less than the 1948 budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$40,000, as proposed by the House, to \$43,300.

Expenses, Mining experiment stations----- 120, 000

For the current fiscal year \$1,430,615 was appropriated. The 1948 Budget estimate is in the amount of \$1,600,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$1,000,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$120,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,120,000, which is \$310,615 less than is available for the current fiscal year, and which is \$480,000 less than the 1948 Budget estimate.

The committee agrees with the House that under the total appropriation allowed none of the stations are to

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Mines—Continued

Expenses, Mining experiment stations—Continued

be closed. In recommending an increase of \$120,000 over the House figure, it is the intention of the committee that this increase shall be proportionately applied to the various stations and activities provided for under this appropriation.

The committee further recommend that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$37,000, as proposed by the House, to \$40,000.

Metallurgical research and pilot plants-----

\$520, 000

The 1947 appropriation is \$1,000,000. The estimate for 1948 is \$1,600,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$600,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$520,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,120,000. This amount is \$120,000 in excess of the appropriation for the current fiscal year and is \$480,000 less than the 1948 Budget estimate.

It is the intention of the committee that none of the activities or projects proposed in the 1948 Budget estimate be discontinued.

The committee further recommend that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$25,000, as proposed by the House, to \$31,200.

Economics of mineral industries-----

200, 000

For the current fiscal year, the appropriation is \$873,000. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$1,233,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$555,000, and specifically disallowed all funds for statistical work in connection with the bituminous-coal industry.

The committee recommend that the House amount be increased by \$200,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$755,000. The increase of \$200,000 is allowed specifically for work on bituminous coal statistics under the Coal Economics Division. The total appropriation of \$755,000 proposed by the committee is \$118,000 under the amount available for the current fiscal year and is \$478,000 less than the 1948 Budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$480,000, as proposed by the House, to \$637,500.

Transfer of Mount Weather Station, Virginia:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

The Department of Commerce is authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction, possession, and control of the United States Weather Bureau Station at Mount Weather, in the counties of Loudoun and Clarke, State of Virginia, together with all buildings, improvements, furniture, and fixtures now in or upon the land.

The property at Mount Weather, Va., now owned by the United States Weather Bureau, is no longer of use to that organization. The Secretary of Commerce has agreed to make such property, consisting of land and several buildings, available to the Bureau of Mines until such time as formal exchange as contemplated in the proposed amendment can be effected.

The transfer of the buildings will permit the Bureau of Mines to have office space and a machine shop for operation of the experimental tunnel at that place.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Mines—Continued

Acquisition of surplus property:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for three years, beginning July 1, 1947, from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration, buildings, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds with an appraised value of not to exceed \$3,000,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies, for use in performing its functions by the Bureau of Mines or by any office of the Bureau in the United States and Alaska: Provided, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Bureau of Mines shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

The proposed amendment will enable the Bureau of Mines to acquire useful buildings, equipment, materials, and supplies when released by the Army, Navy, or the War Assets Administration.

In the performance of its functions throughout the United States the Bureau has need for such general types of equipment, materials and supplies as are enumerated below. Obtaining items included in these general types when declared surplus eliminates the necessity of purchasing such items on the general market.

Laboratory apparatus and appliances.
Power-plant and general shop equipment.
Drafting and precision engineering instruments.
Automotive equipment and accessories.
Office furniture, appliances, and floor coverings.
Hardware and tools.
Photographic and projection apparatus.
Electrical and ventilating equipment.
Explosives-testing apparatus.
Construction machinery, equipment, and supplies.

Total, Bureau of Mines.....	\$1, 902, 975
-----------------------------	---------------

National Park Service:

National parks.....	287, 000
---------------------	----------

For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of the national parks, there was appropriated for the current fiscal year \$3,637,000. ♦The estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is in the amount of \$3,945,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$3,350,000. The increase of \$287,000 proposed by the committee will provide a total appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 of \$3,637,000, which is the same amount as is available for the current fiscal year, but which is \$308,000 less than the amount proposed in the 1948 Budget estimate.

Recreational areas.....	63, 400
-------------------------	---------

This item in the 1948 estimates represents a consolidation of several appropriations under the heading "Recreational areas," for which a Budget estimate of \$372,000 was submitted. The House allowed an appropriation of \$197,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$63,400 to provide a total appropriation of \$260,400. The increase of \$63,400 recommended by the committee is for Lake Texoma, Tex. and Oklahoma. The total appropriation of \$260,400 is \$111,600 less than the Budget estimate of \$372,000.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

National Park Service—Continued

Recreational demonstration areas-----	\$13, 400
---------------------------------------	-----------

The 1947 appropriation is in the amount of \$68,300. The estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is \$62,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$30,000, which the committee recommend be increased by \$13,400 to provide a total amount of \$43,400. This appropriation recommended for the fiscal year 1948 is \$24,900 less than is available for the current fiscal year and is \$18,600 less than was requested by the Budget estimate.

Total, National Park Service-----	363, 800
-----------------------------------	----------

Fish and Wildlife Service:

Investigations respecting food fishes-----	65, 040
--	---------

The current year appropriation is \$790,040. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$902,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$725,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$65,040 to provide a total appropriation of \$790,040, which is the same amount as is available for the current fiscal year. The total appropriation recommended is \$111,960 less than the Budget estimate of \$902,000.

Within the total appropriation recommended, the committee expects the various stations financed under this appropriation to be kept in operation. The committee further expects that within the total appropriation allowed the fishery research vessel, Albatross III, will be put into operation.

The committee recommend that the following language be stricken from the bill:

, including not to exceed \$20,000 to investigate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946, Public Law 672

Fishery market news service-----	25, 000
----------------------------------	---------

For the current fiscal year, \$136,900 was appropriated. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$141,600. The House allowed an appropriation of \$100,000, and the committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$25,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$125,000 for the fiscal year 1948. This amount is \$11,900 less than is available for the current fiscal year and is \$16,600 less than the 1948 Budget estimate.

Commercial fisheries-----	80, 700
---------------------------	---------

Under this appropriation, \$400,000 was made available for the current fiscal year. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$401,000. The House allowed appropriation of \$200,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$80,700 to provide a total appropriation of \$280,700. This amount is \$119,300 less than is available for the current fiscal year and is \$120,300 less than the 1948 Budget estimate.

Biological investigations-----	39, 700
--------------------------------	---------

For the current fiscal year, the appropriation is \$330,400. The estimate for 1948 is \$401,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$241,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$39,700 to provide a total appropriation of \$280,700. This amount is \$49,700 less than is available for the current fiscal year and is \$120,300 less than the Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1948.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued

Biological investigations—Continued

Included within the increase recommended by the committee is \$17,450 for the establishment of four new cooperative wildlife research units in Oklahoma, Colorado, Idaho, and Nebraska, as proposed in the Budget estimates. In these cooperative units, the State land-grant colleges, the State game departments, and the Fish and Wildlife Service cooperate in a training program designed to train men for positions in game management through research on wildlife problems.

Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents----- \$150, 000

The 1947 appropriation is \$1,097,600, and the 1948 estimate is \$1,110,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$750,000. The committee recommend that this be increased by \$150,000 to provide for the fiscal year 1948 a total appropriation of \$900,000. This amount is \$197,600 less than the current-year appropriation and \$210,000 less than the 1948 Budget estimate.

River basin studies----- 145, 000

The direct appropriation for this work for the current fiscal year is \$107,000, and \$250,000 was transferred from the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, making a total of \$357,000 available for the current fiscal year. The 1948 estimate for the direct appropriation is \$350,000. The increased estimate in the direct appropriation was based on discontinuing the transfers from the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The House allowed an appropriation of \$100,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$145,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$245,000 for the fiscal year 1948. This is \$105,000 less than the total available for the current fiscal year, and is likewise \$105,000 less than the Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1948.

Acquisition of surplus property:

The committee recommend that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

The War and Navy Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War Assets Administration are authorized to transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service aircraft for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations), and such other equipment, materials, and supplies, surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said Service, such transfers to be without charge therefor; and in addition the Navy Department, the Coast Guard, and the Maritime Commission are authorized to transfer without charge therefor vessels for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations) marine engines, parts and accessories surplus to the needs of such agencies.

The proposed amendment authorizes the transfer without charge to the Fish and Wildlife Service of surplus aircraft and vessels for replacement purposes, and of supplies and equipment.

Total, Fish and Wildlife Service----- 505, 440

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Government in the Territories:

Territory of Alaska:

The Alaska Railroad:

The bill as passed by the House proposes a direct appropriation of \$4,000,000, of which \$3,400,000 is to be used in connection with the rehabilitation program for the Alaska Railroad. In addition, the House included in the bill the contract authorization of \$15,000,000 proposed in the 1948 estimates for work in connection with the rehabilitation program. The total estimated cost of the railroad rehabilitation program is \$34,000,000.

The committee recommends the appointment of a consultant experienced in railroad construction to confer with the general manager of the Alaska Railroad and to advise with him in connection with the proposed rehabilitation program. The committee has approved the direct appropriation recommended by the House as well as the contract authorization. However, until a consultant has been appointed to confer with the general manager of the railroad and has had opportunity to go over the proposed rehabilitation program, it is the recommendation of the committee that no commitments be made under the contract authorization.

The committee notes with satisfaction the statement of the general manager that the railroad to Seward, Alaska, will be kept in operation during the next 2 years.

General provisions:

Limitations on expenses for attendance of meetings:

The committee recommend the following increases in limitations on the amounts that may be used by the following agencies within the Department for attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with their work: Geological Survey from \$2,000, as proposed by the House, to \$3,000; Bureau of Mines from \$2,000, as proposed by the House, to \$3,000; and Fish and Wildlife Service from \$1,750, as proposed by the House, to \$3,000.

Regional, field, or other office or committee:

The committee recommend that the following provision be deleted from the bill:

SEC. 8. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses of any regional, field, or other office or committee for which approval has not been given by the Congress prior to the establishment of such activity.

Payment of dues for library membership:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

SEC. 8. Appropriations herein made shall be available for payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

General provisions—Continued

Health service program:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

SEC. 9. Appropriations in this Act shall be available for health-service programs as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658).

Limitation on use of funds for employees engaged in personnel work:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

SEC. 10. Not to exceed a total of \$1,000,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for expenditure for the compensation of employees engaged in personnel work.

Total increase	\$56, 494, 840
----------------------	----------------

DECREASES

Office of the Secretary:

Penalty mail	48, 500
--------------------	---------

The appropriation for "Penalty mail" for the current fiscal year is \$205,000. The 1948 estimate is \$195,000. The House reduced this amount to \$185,000, and the committee recommend that it be further reduced to \$136,500, or \$48,500 less than the House figure, \$68,500 less than is available for the fiscal year 1947, and \$58,500 less than the 1948 estimate.

Southwestern Power Administration:

Construction	1, 246, 000
--------------------	-------------

The budget estimate for this appropriation is in the amount of \$3,725,000, and \$7,500,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year. Of the budget estimate of \$3,725,000, the House approved \$1,246,000. The committee recommend that the item be eliminated from the bill. This is a decrease of \$7,500,000 under the current fiscal year, and a reduction of \$3,725,000 under the 1948 estimate.

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

Construction: For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and administrative expenses connected therewith; including purchase of ten, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals; and printing and binding; \$1,246,000; which amount, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby continued available until expended.

DECREASES—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

District offices:

Salaries and expenses	\$200, 000
-----------------------------	------------

The appropriation for "District offices" for the current fiscal year is \$985,000. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$1,108,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$700,000. The committee recommend that this amount be further reduced to \$500,000. This is a reduction of \$485,000 under the current fiscal year and a reduction of \$608,000 under the 1948 estimate.

Management, Indian forest and range resources	198, 500
---	----------

For this item, there is available for the current fiscal year \$794,128. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$1,145,000, of which the House allowed an appropriation of \$1,000,000. The committee recommend that this amount be reduced by \$198,500 to provide an appropriation of \$801,500 for the ensuing fiscal year.

Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	398, 500
---------------------------------------	----------

Bureau of Reclamation:

Construction, reclamation fund:

Pine River project, Colorado	175, 000
------------------------------------	----------

Bureau of Mines:

Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	10, 000
---	---------

The 1947 appropriation is \$213,000, and the 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$200,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$150,000, and the committee recommend that this amount be further reduced by \$10,000.

National Park Service:

Construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of roads, trails, utilities, and buildings	500, 000
---	----------

This appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 represents a consolidation of the prior separate appropriations for roads and trails and for physical improvements, for which a total of \$7,330,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$5,000,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$2,650,000 divided as follows:

(a) Roads and trails	\$1, 750, 000
(b) Physical improvements	900, 000

Total House appropriation	2, 650, 000
---------------------------------	-------------

The committee recommend that the House appropriation of \$2,650,000 be reduced by \$500,000, the reduction being divided as follows:

(a) Roads and trails	\$335, 000
(b) Physical improvements	165, 000

Total reduction proposed	500, 000
--------------------------------	----------

DECREASES—continued

National Park Service—Continued

Construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of roads, trails, utilities, and buildings—Con.

The estimated unobligated balance in the roads and trails item at the end of the current fiscal year is \$2,938,326, and the estimated unobligated balance in the physical improvements item is \$619,318. The total funds, therefore, that will be available under the amount recommended by the committee is as follows:

	New ap- propriation	Estimated unobli- gated bal- ance	Total
(a) Roads and trails.....	\$1, 415, 000	\$2, 938, 326	\$4, 353, 326
(b) Physical improvements..	735, 000	619, 318	1, 354, 318
Total.....	2, 150, 000	3, 557, 644	5, 707, 644

Out of the total funds that will be available, the committee expects that \$7,500 will be used in making necessary archeological surveys at Old Fort Vancouver, Wash.

Total decrease	\$2, 378, 000
----------------------	---------------

Total increase	56, 494, 840
Total decrease	2, 378, 000
Net increase	54, 116, 840
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate.....	215, 530, 353

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, THE BUDGET
ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING
BILL FOR 1948**

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds, 1947	Total 1947, including Pay Act funds	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in House bill for 1948	Recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—	
							Total, including Pay Act funds, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948
SECRETARY'S OFFICE								
Salaries.....	\$1,298,337	\$174,000	\$1,472,337	\$1,665,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,103,000	-\$369,337	-\$562,000
War agency liquidation.....	150,000	15,000	165,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	-105,000	-----
Solicitor's office, salaries.....	263,885	36,200	300,085	307,800	200,000	215,460	-84,625	-92,340
Division of Territories and Island Possessions.....	156,526	21,600	178,126	188,900	140,000	140,000	-38,126	-49,900
Oil and Gas Division.....	400,000	25,000	425,000	463,900	124,000	324,730	-100,270	-139,170
Division of Geography.....	12,956	-----	12,956	90,000	-----	12,956	-----	-77,044
Soil and moisture conservation operations.....	1,509,830	97,000	1,606,830	3,000,000	1,500,000	2,100,000	+493,170	-900,000
Contingent expenses.....	250,760	-----	250,760	314,900	215,000	220,430	-30,330	-94,470
Penalty mail costs.....	205,000	-----	205,000	195,000	185,000	136,500	-68,500	-58,500
Total, Secretary's office.....	4,247,294	363,800	4,616,094	6,280,500	3,424,000	4,313,076	-303,018	-1,973,424
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS								
Expenses.....	10,000	910	10,910	12,000	12,000	12,000	+1,090	-----
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION								
Construction, operation, and maintenance.....	12,470,000	-----	12,470,000	120,278,000	6,907,800	16,222,400	+3,752,400	-4,055,600
HIGH COMMISSIONER, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS								
Salaries and expenses.....	(2)	-----	(2)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR								
Salaries and expenses.....	32,950,000	-----	32,950,000	-----	-----	-----	-2,950,000	-----

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION											
Operation and maintenance	100,000		100,000	200,000	125,000	125,000	+25,000	-75,000			
Construction	7,500,000		7,500,000	43,725,000	1,246,000		-7,500,000	-3,725,000			-1,246,000
Total, Southwestern Power Administration	7,600,000		7,600,000	3,925,000	1,371,000	125,000	-7,475,000	-3,800,000			-1,246,000
GRAZING SERVICE											
Salaries and expenses	550,000	38,900	588,900	(5)	(5)	(5)	-588,900				
Fire fighting	96,000		96,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	-96,000				
Range improvements	205,000		205,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	-205,000				
Leasing of grazing lands	7,500		7,500	(5)	(5)	(5)	-7,500				
Total, Grazing Service	858,500	38,900	897,400				-897,400				
GENERAL LAND OFFICE											
Salaries and expenses	1,000,000	134,700	1,134,700	(5)	(5)	(5)	-1,134,700				
Surveying public lands	550,000	43,300	593,300	(5)	(5)	(5)	-593,300				
Field examination branch, salaries and expenses	392,600	34,600	427,200	(5)	(5)	(5)	-427,200				
Salaries and expenses of district land offices	287,126	26,000	313,126	(5)	(5)	(5)	-313,126				
Payments to States for sale of land	2,500		2,500	(5)	(5)	(5)	-2,500				
Oregon, California, and Coos Bay grant lands	383,000	27,800	410,800	(5)	(5)	(5)	-410,800				
Range improvements outside grazing districts	50,000	2,000	52,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	-52,000				
Oil and gas royalties, Red River, Okla.	3,500		3,500	(5)	(5)	(5)	-3,500				
Protection and management of timber resources, public domain	454,000	22,100	476,100	(5)	(5)	(5)	-476,100				
Surveys and investigations in Alaska	75,000		75,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	-75,000				
Total, General Land Office	3,197,726	290,500	3,488,226				-3,488,226				

¹ And contract authorization of \$6,000,000.² Unexpended balance continued available.³ Contained in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.⁴ Includes \$1,400,000 in H. Doc. 71.⁵ Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, items for the Grazing Service and General Land Office have been consolidated into a new bureau—the Bureau of Land Management.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds, 1947	Total 1947, including Pay Act funds	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in House bill for 1948	Recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—		
							Total, including Pay Act funds, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	House bill, 1948
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT									
Salaries and expenses.....				\$1,252,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,218,000	+\$1,218,000	—\$14,000	+\$218,000
Management, protection, and disposal of public lands.....				3,000,000	1,888,000	2,084,640	+2,084,640	—915,360	+196,640
Fire fighting.....				10,000	40,000	40,000	+40,000		
Range improvements on public lands.....				253,000	253,000	253,000	+253,000		
Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon.....				469,300	425,000	469,300	+469,300		+44,300
Payments to States from sales of lands.....				2,500	2,500	2,500	+2,500		
Payment to Oklahoma from oil and gas royalties.....				3,500	3,500	3,500	+3,500		
Leasing of grazing lands.....				7,500	7,500	7,500	+7,500		
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....				5,007,800	3,619,500	4,078,440	+4,078,440	—929,360	+458,940
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS									
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,064,337	\$132,700	\$1,197,037	1,280,000	750,000	750,000	—447,037	—530,000	
Salaries and expenses, district offices.....	950,000	35,000	985,000	1,108,000	700,000	500,000	—485,000	—608,000	—200,000
Salaries and expenses, reservation administration.....	3,137,300	411,700	3,549,000	3,698,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	—1,549,000	—1,698,000	
Alaska Native Service.....	3,429,008	200,000	3,629,008	4,069,000	3,250,000	3,650,000	+20,992	—419,000	+400,000
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies.....	760,000		760,000	760,000	660,000	660,000	—100,000	—100,000	

Maintenance of buildings.....	815,000	---	815,000	1,200,000	665,000	665,000	---	---	---
Education of Indians.....	10,250,000	889,700	11,139,700	11,865,000	8,000,000	11,500,000	---	+360,300	---
Conservation of health.....	6,630,570	610,000	7,240,570	7,597,000	6,830,570	7,240,570	---	---	---
Welfare of Indians.....	488,910	9,800	498,710	750,000	488,910	498,710	---	---	---
Management, Indian forest and range resources.....	704,728	89,400	794,128	1,145,000	1,000,000	801,500	---	+7,372	---
Suppressing forest and range fires.....	62,000	---	62,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	---
Agriculture and stock raising.....	902,168	69,200	971,368	931,700	853,000	853,000	---	---	---
Revolving fund for loans.....	925,000	---	925,000	125,000	---	---	---	---	---
Suppressing contagious diseases among livestock.....	(b)	---	(b)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes.....	350,000	---	350,000	350,000	150,000	150,000	---	---	---
Redemption of restricted Indian property subject to taxation.....	(7)	---	(7)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	30,000	2,700	32,700	34,800	34,800	34,800	---	+2,100	---
Irrigation.....	1,624,000	18,700	1,642,700	406,000	337,833	406,000	---	---	---
Settlement of claims to water rights, Gila River, Ariz. (reimbursable).....	(8)	---	(8)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Construction, etc., irrigation systems (reimbursable).....	924,038	---	924,038	1,535,000	875,000	1,092,500	---	---	---
Construction, etc., buildings and utilities.....	3,023,800	---	3,023,800	2,715,000	1,572,000	1,822,000	---	---	---
Roads, Indian reservations.....	3,700,000	---	3,700,000	3,700,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	---	---	---
Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, N. Mex.....	20,000	---	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---	---
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York.....	6,000	---	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	---	---	---
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York.....	4,500	---	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	---	---	---
Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma.....	10,520	---	10,520	10,520	10,520	10,520	---	---	---
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma.....	30,000	---	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	---	---	---
Payment to Indians of Sioux reservations.....	150,000	---	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	---	---	---

⁶ Appropriation continued available until June 30, 1947.

7 Appropriation continued available until expended.

⁷ Appropriation continued available until expended.
⁸ Unexpended balance continued available until June 30, 1947.

\$715,000 contained in S. Doc. 52.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds, 1947	Total 1947, including Pay Act funds	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in House bill for 1948	Recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—		
							Total, including Pay Act funds, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	House bill, 1948
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued									
Payment of interest on Indian trust funds.....	\$1, 114, 000	-----	\$1, 114, 000	\$1, 722, 000	\$1, 722, 000	\$1, 722, 000	+\$608, 000	-----	-----
Payments to Indians, Fort Berthold, N. Dak.....	400, 000	-----	400, 000	-----	-----	-----	-400, 000	-----	-----
Payments from proceeds from power, Indian irrigation projects.....	-----	-----	-----	(^o)	(^o)	(^o)	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	41, 505, 879	\$2, 468, 900	43, 974, 779	45, 224, 520	33, 122, 133	37, 579, 100	-6, 395, 679	-\$7, 645, 420	+\$4, 456, 967
Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds:									
NOTE.—The following appropriations, shown in italic type, are from Indian tribal funds and are not included in the totals in this tabulation.									
<i>Administration of Indian tribal affairs.....</i>	<i>278, 170</i>	<i>9, 700</i>	<i>287, 870</i>	<i>294, 800</i>	<i>294, 800</i>	<i>304, 800</i>	<i>+16, 930</i>	<i>+10, 000</i>	<i>+10, 000</i>
<i>Administration of tribal affairs, Blackfeet Indians, Montana.....</i>	<i>100, 000</i>	-----	<i>100, 000</i>	-----	-----	-----	-100, 000	-----	-----
<i>Administration of tribal affairs, Seneca Nation of New York.....</i>	<i>2, 500</i>	-----	<i>2, 500</i>	-----	-----	-----	-2, 500	-----	-----
<i>Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon.....</i>	<i>118, 000</i>	<i>8, 400</i>	<i>126, 400</i>	<i>210, 000</i>	<i>150, 000</i>	<i>150, 000</i>	<i>+23, 600</i>	<i>-60, 000</i>	-----
<i>Support of Menominee Agency, Wisconsin.....</i>	<i>129, 500</i>	<i>4, 900</i>	<i>134, 400</i>	<i>147, 500</i>	<i>135, 000</i>	<i>147, 500</i>	<i>+13, 100</i>	-----	<i>+12, 500</i>
<i>Support of Osage Agency, Oklahoma.....</i>	<i>200, 000</i>	<i>23, 600</i>	<i>223, 600</i>	<i>238, 000</i>	<i>202, 000</i>	<i>202, 000</i>	<i>-21, 600</i>	<i>-36, 000</i>	-----
<i>Development of Hot Springs enterprise Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana.....</i>	<i>350, 000</i>	-----	<i>350, 000</i>	-----	-----	-----	-350, 000	-----	-----

<i>Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma</i> -----	(10)	750	(10)	750	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
<i>Monument, grave of Governor Johnston, Chickasaw Nation</i> -----									
<i>Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof</i> -----									
<i>Relief of needy Indians</i> -----									
<i>Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds)</i> -----									
<i>Attorneys for California Indians</i> -----									
<i>Purchase and lease of lands</i> -----									
<i>Industrial assistance</i> -----									
<i>Pima cropping operations</i> -----									
<i>Suppressing forest and range fires</i> -----									
<i>Support of Indian schools</i> -----									
<i>Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, from Indian Tribal Funds</i> -----									
	2,827,275	46,600	2,873,875	2,272,080	2,073,380	2,133,880	-739,995	-138,200	+60,500

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
(From Reclamation fund)

<i>Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)</i> -----	4,000,000	360,000	4,360,000	4,800,000	3,000,000	3,260,000	-1,100,000	-1,540,000	+260,000
<i>General investigations</i> -----	5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000	125,000	2,000,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000	+1,875,000
<i>Construction</i> -----	11 27,465,303		11 27,465,303	14,042,000	12 11,997,000	11,876,750	-15,588,553	-2,165,250	-120,250

⁹ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$572,000.

^{9a} \$10,000 in S. Doc. 52.

^{9b} \$7,500 in S. Doc. 52.

¹⁰ Indefinite.

^{10a} \$5,500 in S. Doc. 52.

^{10b} \$34,700 in S. Doc. 52.

¹¹ Includes \$1,684,740 contained in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

¹² The total House appropriation of \$45,997,000 for construction was allowed under the "Reclamation fund."

For comparison with the Senate committee action, the amount shown here, \$11,987,000, is the amount allowed by the House against those projects estimated for under the "Reclamation fund."

Together with contract authorization of \$130,000 recommended by Senate committee.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds, 1947	Total 1947, including Pay Act funds	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in House bill for 1948	Recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—		
							Total, including Pay Act funds, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	House bill, 1948
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—continued									
Operation and maintenance:									
Parker Dam project, Arizona-California.....	(13)		(13)	(14)	(15)	(15a)			
Yuma project, Arizona-California.....	16 \$97,650	\$10,200	16 \$107,850	17 \$138,400	17 \$130,000	17 \$130,000	+\$22,150	[-\$8,400	
Central Valley project, California.....	(18)		(15)	(19)	(20)	(20)			
Colorado-Big Thompson, Colorado.....	(21)		(21)	(22)	(23)	(23)			
Boise project, Idaho.....	142,000	10,000	152,000	190,000	185,000	185,000	+33,000	-5,000	
Minidoka project, Idaho.....	24 40,000	2,000	42,000	28 80,800	23 75,000	23 75,000	+33,000	-5,800	
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming.....	(26)		(26)	(27)	(28)	(28)			
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas.....	(29)		(29)	(30)	(31)	(31)			
Deschutes project, Oregon.....				51,000	50,000	50,000	+50,000	-1,000	
Vale project, Oregon.....	59,800		59,800				-59,800		
Owyhee project, Oregon.....	225,000	9,500	234,500	265,000	260,000	260,000	+25,500	-5,000	
Klamath project, Oregon-California.....	160,000	9,500	169,500	209,000	200,000	200,000	+30,500	-9,000	
Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	(32)		(32)	(33)	(34)	(34a)			
Yakima project, Washington.....	33 275,000	21,500	296,500	35 309,000	33 300,000	33 300,000	+3,500	-9,000	
Kendrick project, Wyoming.....	(39)		(38)	(37)	(38)	(38)			
Riverton project, Wyoming.....	39 80,000	6,000	86,000	40 90,000	40 89,000	40 89,000	+3,000	-1,000	

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds, 1947	Total 1947, including Pay Act funds	Budget estimates, 1948	Recom- mended in House bill for 1948	Recom- mended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—		
							Total, including Pay Act funds, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	House bill, 1948
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—continued									
Operation and maintenance, general fund: Boulder Canyon project, All-American Canal									
Water conservation and utilization projects									
Fort Peck project, Montana	\$3,340,000		\$3,340,000				—\$3,340,000	—\$250,000	
Missouri River Basin	932,893		932,893	2,500,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,575,058	+642,165	—924,942	+\$325,058
Boulder Canyon project, operation, maintenance, and replacements	17,500,000		17,500,000	23,000,000	9,786,600	18,535,000	+1,035,000	—4,465,000	+8,748,400
Boulder Canyon project, continuation of construction	1,251,530	\$62,800	1,314,330	1,557,000	1,500,000	1,533,300	+218,970	—23,700	+33,300
All-American Canal, continuation of construction	433,605		433,605	800,000	400,000	475,575	+41,970	—324,425	+75,575
Colorado River development fund	5,000,000		5,000,000	4,000,000	3,245,000	3,245,000	—1,755,000	—755,000	
Colorado River front work and levee system	500,000		500,000	500,000	250,000	500,000			+250,000
Total Reclamation Service, exclusive of reclamation fund	45 600,000		45 600,000	1,519,000	1,000,000	1,063,300	+403,300	—455,700	+63,300
Grand total, Reclamation Service	78,283,335	62,800	78,346,135	120,726,000	51,431,600	86,254,782	+7,908,647	—34,471,218	+34,823,182
	115,855,343	491,500	116,346,843	145,952,200	67,892,600	104,730,532	—11,616,311	—41,221,668	+36,837,932
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY									
Salaries and expenses	263,070	33,800	301,870	286,900	232,340	232,340	—69,530	—54,560	
Topographic surveys	3,000,000		3,000,000	8,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000		—5,500,000	
Geologic surveys	2,000,000		2,000,000	3,135,000	1,690,000	2,374,500	+374,500	—760,500	+684,500

Investigation of mineral resources of Alaska.....	200,000			200,000	250,000	250,000	+50,000		+50,000
Gaging streams.....	2,588,672			2,588,672	3,750,000	2,578,680	+36,328		-1,125,000
Classification of lands.....	275,000			275,000	350,000	139,000	-30,000		-105,000
Printing, binding, illustrating, and engraving of geologic maps, etc.....	442,030	4,100		446,130	685,000	389,000	+33,370		-205,500
Minerals on public lands and naval petroleum reserves.....	625,000	25,000		650,000	748,000	434,210			-98,000
Cooperative advance.....	400,000			400,000	400,000	400,000			
Total, Geological Survey.....	9,798,772	62,900		9,861,672	18,104,900	9,113,230	+304,668		-7,848,560
BUREAU OF MINES									
Salaries and expenses.....	184,800		4 ^{4a} (12,600)	197,400	212,500	162,500	-34,900		-50,000
Investigating mine accidents and operating mine-rescue cars.....	1,019,000			1,019,000	1,148,000	1,148,000	+129,000		
Coal-mine inspection and investigation.....	1,483,000		4 ^{4a} (11,900)	1,494,900	1,625,000	1,625,000	+130,100		
Testing fuel.....	500,000			500,000	595,000	302,285	-83,500		-178,500
Anthracite investigations.....	99,000			99,000	105,000	105,000	+6,000		
Anthracite research laboratory.....	450,000			450,000					
Synthetic liquid fuels.....	5,250,000			5,250,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	-2,250,000		+450,000
Mineral-mining investigations.....	46 ^b 496,850			46 ^b 496,850	629,000	360,090	-56,550		-2,000,000
Investigation and development of domestic min- eral deposits, except fuels.....	1,700,000			1,700,000	1,600,000	800,000	-580,000		-188,700
Coal investigations.....	350,000			350,000	280,000	57,000	-250,000		+320,000
Oil and gas investigations.....	826,750			826,750	906,500	579,000	-192,200		-180,000
Mining experiment stations, expenses of.....	1,430,615			1,430,615	1,600,000	1,000,000	-310,615		-271,950
Metallurgical research and pilot plants.....	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,600,000	600,000	+120,000		-480,000

⁴⁴ Contained in H. Doc. 71.⁴⁵ Includes \$600,000 in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.^{46a} Transferred from "Mineral mining investigations."^{46b} Excludes \$62,500 transferred to other items for pay increases.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds, 1947	Total 1947, including Pay Act funds	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in House bill for 1948	Recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—		
							Total, including Pay Act funds, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	House bill, 1948
BUREAU OF MINES—continued									
Care, etc., buildings, and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	\$198,000	^{43a} (\$15,000)	\$213,000	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$140,000	—\$73,000	—\$80,000	—\$10,000
Economics of mineral industries.....	850,000	^{43a} (23,000)	873,000	1,233,000	555,000	755,000	—118,000	—478,000	+200,000
Construction and equipment of helium plants.....	(⁴⁶)		(⁴⁶)						
Helium utilization and research.....	100,000		100,000	100,000	90,000	90,000	—10,000	—10,000	
Helium production and investigation.....	(⁴⁷)		(⁴⁷)	(⁴⁷)	(⁴⁷)	(⁴⁷)			
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	^{43a} 15,938,015	^{43a} (62,500)	16,000,515	16,834,000	10,533,875	12,423,850	—3,573,665	—4,407,150	+1,892,975
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE									
Salaries and expenses.....	711,248	84,000	795,248	966,000	711,248	711,248	—84,000	—254,752	
Regional offices.....	659,407	72,000	731,407	861,000	659,407	659,407	—72,000	—201,593	
National parks.....	3,290,000	347,000	3,637,000	3,945,000	3,350,000	3,637,000		—308,000	+287,000
National monument, historical, and military areas.....	1,375,000	150,000	1,525,000	1,775,000	1,496,000	1,496,000	—29,000	—279,000	
Philadelphia National Shrines Commission.....	10,000		10,000				—10,000		
Boulder Dam recreational area, Arizona-Nevada	71,500	8,000	79,500	(⁴⁸)		(⁴⁸)	—79,500		
Lake Texoma recreational area, Texas and Oklahoma.....	50,000	5,600	55,600	(⁴⁸)		(⁴⁸)	—55,600		
Recreational areas.....				372,000	197,000	260,400	+260,400	—111,600	+63,400
Emergency repair and fire-fighting fund.....	30,000		30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000			

Investigation and purchase of water rights.....	(4) ⁴⁹	(4) ⁴⁹	50,000	15,000	+15,000	-35,000
Travel Bureau.....				75,000	+75,000	
Recreational demonstration areas.....		68,300		30,000	-24,900	+13,400
Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks.....		65,900		770,000	+29,100	-157,500
River basin studies.....				121,000	+121,000	-121,000
Acquisition of lands.....				200,000	+200,000	-50,000
Acquisition of Montezuma Well property, Arizona.....	25,000				-25,000	
Roads and trails, construction of.....		6,000,000	(30)		-6,000,000	
Parkways, continuation of construction.....	11,000,000				-11,000,000	
Physical improvements.....	1,330,000		(30)		-1,330,000	
Roads, trails, and physical improvements.....			5,000,000	2,650,000	+2,150,000	-500,000
Total, National Park Service.....	25,295,455	732,500	14,555,500	10,304,655	-15,859,500	-4,387,045
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
General administrative expenses.....	265,000	27,900	374,000	246,470	-46,430	-127,530
Propagation of food fishes.....	1,413,350	122,000	1,534,000	1,344,850	-190,500	-189,150
Operation and maintenance of fish screens.....	32,375	3,300	36,300	36,300	+625	
Investigations respecting food fishes.....	724,440	65,600	790,040	725,000		-111,960
Commercial fisheries.....	360,000	40,000	402,000	200,000	-119,300	+80,700
Fishery market news service.....	125,000	11,900	141,600	100,000	-11,900	+25,000
Alaska fisheries.....	819,307	35,700	855,007	850,000	-5,007	-22,000
Alaska fur seal investigations.....	62,500	1,500	64,000	69,300	+5,300	

^{45a} Transferred from "Mineral mining investigations."

⁴⁶ Unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1947.

^{46a} Excludes \$82,500 transferred for pay increases.

⁴⁷ Funds transferred from War and Navy Departments.

⁴⁸ The Budget proposes and the committee recommends transfer of this item to the item "Recreational areas."

⁴⁹ Unexpended balance reapportioned.

⁵⁰ The Budget proposes and the committee recommends transfer of this item to the item "Roads, trails, and physical improvements."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Pay Act funds, 1947	Total 1947, including Pay Act funds	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in House bill for 1948	Recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—		
							Total, including Pay Act funds, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	House bill, 1948
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—continued									
Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts-----	\$20,000	\$2,000	\$22,000	\$22,400	\$22,400	\$22,400	+ \$400		
Fur resources investigations-----	150,000	3,100	153,100	(31)			—153,100		
Biological investigations-----	300,000	30,400	330,400	401,000	241,000	280,700	—49,700	—\$120,300	+ \$39,700
Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents-----	1,000,000	97,600	1,097,600	1,110,000	750,000	900,000	—197,600	—210,000	+150,000
Protection of migratory birds-----	335,900	33,700	369,600	376,000	350,000	350,000	—19,600	—26,000	
Enforcement of Alaska game law-----	162,630	18,000	180,630	197,700	175,000	175,000	—5,630	—22,700	
Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations-----	853,000	79,400	932,400	1,051,000	900,000	900,000	—32,400	—151,000	
River basin studies-----	100,000	7,000	107,000	350,000	100,000	245,000	+138,000	—105,000	+145,000
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	(32)		(32)	(33)	(33)	(33)			
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	2,500,000		2,500,000	2,500,000	(34)	(34)	—2,500,000	—2,500,000	
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	9,223,502	579,100	9,802,602	10,335,300	6,110,320	6,615,760	—3,186,842	—3,722,540	+505,440
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES									
Alaska:									
Salaries and expenses-----	54,675	2,800	57,475	61,300	60,000	60,000	+2,525	—1,300	
Legislative expenses-----	48,000		48,000				—48,000		
Public schools (receipt limitation)-----	50,000		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000			
Insane, care of-----	372,600		372,600	334,700	334,700	334,700	—37,900		

Construction and repair of roads, trails, etc. (receipt limitation)-----	140,000	-----	140,000	130,000	130,000	-10,000	-----
Roads, bridges, and trails, construction, re- pair, and maintenance of-----	2,600,000	-----	2,600,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	+1,150,000	-603,000
Richardson Highway-----	750,000	-----	750,000	250,000	250,000	-500,000	-----
Alaska Railroad, operation, maintenance, and repair-----	-----	-----	-----	58 4,000,000	58 4,000,000	+4,000,000	-----
Total, Territory of Alaska-----	4,015,275	2,800	4,018,075	9,179,000	8,574,700	+4,556,625	-604,300
Hawaii:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	23,800	1,500	25,300	25,300	25,300	-----	-----
Legislative expenses-----	47,200	-----	47,200	-----	-----	-47,200	-----
Total, Hawaii-----	71,000	1,500	72,500	25,300	25,300	-47,200	-----
Virgin Islands:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	200,215	27,800	228,015	216,100	216,100	-11,915	-----
Agricultural experiment station-----	39,800	5,500	45,300	46,300	46,300	+1,000	-----
Defraying deficit of municipal government of St. Croix-----	135,200	-----	135,200	150,000	140,000	+4,800	-10,000
Salaries and expenses of municipal experts-----	6,000	-----	6,000	-----	-----	-6,000	-----
Total, Virgin Islands-----	381,215	33,300	414,515	412,400	402,400	-12,115	-10,000
Total, government in the Territories-----	4,467,490	37,600	4,505,090	9,616,700	9,002,400	+4,497,310	-614,300
Grand total, Department of the Interior-----	57 253,417,976	5,134,110	258,552,086	58 296,135,420	58 161,413,513	-43,021,733	+54,116,840

⁵¹ Estimated for under items "Animal industry, Agricultural Research Administration," Department of Agriculture, and "Salaries and expenses," Fish and Wildlife Service.

⁵² Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$1,800,000.

⁵³ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$2,000,000.

⁵⁴ Indefinite appropriation.

⁵⁵ Includes \$800,000 in H. Doc. 71.

⁵⁶ And contract authorization of \$15,000,000.

⁵⁷ Excludes \$1,800,000 carried by budget for Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

⁵⁸ Excludes \$2,000,000 carried by budget for Migratory Bird Conservation Act, and \$572,000 carried as payments from proceeds from power, Indian irrigation projects.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3123

[Report No. 278]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 13 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported by Mr. WHERRY, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1948, namely:

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 SALARIES

9 Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter
10 in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other per-

1 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
 2 including temporary services as authorized by section 15
 3 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at
 4 rates for individuals not in excess of ~~\$50~~ \$35 per diem,
 5 ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,103,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
 6 appropriation shall be used for the broadcast of radio pro-
 7 grams designed or calculated to influence the passage or
 8 defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress: ~~Pro-~~
 9 ~~vided further~~, That no part of this appropriation shall
 10 be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the
 11 Secretary : *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$42,500 of
 12 this appropriation may be used for the Division of Informa-
 13 tion or for publicity and public relations activities.

14 WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

15 War Agency Liquidation: For expenses necessary for
 16 liquidating the Solid Fuels Administration for War provided
 17 for in Executive Order 9332, including personal services in
 18 the District of Columbia; and printing and binding; \$60,000.

19 OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

20 For personal services in the District of Columbia and in
 21 the field, ~~\$200,000~~ \$215,460.

22 DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

23 For personal services in the District of Columbia,
 24 \$140,000.

OIL AND GAS DIVISION

Oil and Gas Division: For necessary expenses of administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including not to exceed \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; and printing and binding; \$124,000.

Oil and Gas Division: For expenses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment of a director without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; and printing and binding; \$324,730.

1 DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

2 *Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-*
3 *forming the duties imposed upon the Secretary by Execu-*
4 *tive Order 6680, dated April 17, 1934, relating to uniform*
5 *usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography*
6 *throughout the Federal Government, including personal*
7 *services in the District of Columbia, stationery and office*
8 *supplies, and printing and binding, \$12,956.*

9 SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

10 For necessary expenses of administering and carry-
11 ing out directly and in cooperation with other agencies
12 a soil and moisture conservation program on lands under
13 the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in ac-
14 cordance with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935
15 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Num-
16 bered IV, including \$100,000 for departmental personal
17 services including such services in the District of Columbia;
18 printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment
19 and supplies; purchase of *not to exceed* four passenger motor
20 vehicles, and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft,
21 ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$2,100,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
22 shall be available for meeting expenses of warehouse main-
23 tenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies
24 materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to

1 projects under the supervision of the Department of the
2 Interior.

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-
5 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except
6 as otherwise provided), including teletype rentals and serv-
7 ice; streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses,
8 including not exceeding \$10,000 for inspections and investi-
9 gations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at
10 meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the
11 Department, and any request from appropriate authority
12 in such branch in connection therewith shall be immediately
13 complied with by administrative authority in the Depart-
14 ment; \$10,000, exclusively for the payment of claims under
15 part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946
16 (Public Law 601) ; hire of aircraft; expense of taking testi-
17 mony and preparing the same in connection with disbarment
18 proceedings instituted against persons charged with improper
19 practices before the Department, its bureaus and offices;
20 expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for con-
21 tract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for
22 newspapers; printing and binding, ~~\$215,000~~ \$220,430; and,
23 in addition thereto, sums transferred from other appropriations
24 to this for stationery supplies as follows: Bureau of Land

1 Management, \$9,000; Geological Survey, \$19,500; National
2 Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any
3 unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to
4 the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000.

5 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the
6 Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of the
7 Interior, as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, ~~\$185,000~~
8 *\$136,500*.

9 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

10 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
11 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
12 personal services in the District of Columbia, hire of pas-
13 senger motor vehicles, printing and binding and payment
14 of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary
15 of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
16 meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the
17 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
18 by the Commission, \$12,000.

19 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

20 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
21 power transmission system: To enable the Bonneville Power
22 Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him
23 pursuant to law, including the construction of transmission
24 lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and
25 maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system; market-

1 ing of electric power and energy; printing and binding;
2 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
3 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; purchase of *not to exceed* fourteen
4 in the fiscal year 1948 and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
5 and maintenance and operation of aircraft; ~~\$6,907,800~~
6 \$16,222,400, to be available until expended, of which
7 amount not to exceed ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$3,290,000 shall be avail-
8 able in the fiscal year 1948 for operation and maintenance of
9 the Bonneville transmission system, marketing of electric
10 power and energy, and administrative expenses connected
11 therewith, including ~~\$12,000~~ \$24,000 for personal services
12 in the District of Columbia: *Provided, That in addition to*
13 *this appropriation the Administrator is authorized to contract*
14 *in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and equipment for power*
15 *transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of*
16 ~~\$6,000,000~~: ~~*Provided, That no part of this appropriation*~~
17 ~~*shall be available for work performed on a force account basis:*~~
18 *Provided further, That no part of any construction appro-*
19 *priations for the Bonneville Power Administration contained*
20 *in this Act shall be available for construction work by force*
21 *account, or on a hired labor basis, except for management and*
22 *operation, maintenance and repairs, engineering and super-*
23 *vision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emer-*
24 *gencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville Power*
25 *Administrator: Provided further, That not exceeding \$21,500*

1 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation
2 shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with
3 informational work.

4 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

5 Operation and maintenance: For operation and main-
6 tenance of the southwestern power transmission system,
7 marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative
8 expenses connected therewith; including hire of passenger
9 motor vehicles, and printing and binding; \$125,000: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That not exceeding \$12,000 of appropriations to the
11 Southwestern Power Administration contained in this Act
12 shall be available for personal services in the District of
13 Columbia.

14 Construction: For construction and acquisition of trans-
15 mission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and
16 administrative expenses connected therewith; including pur-
17 chase of ten, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; for tem-
18 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
19 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceed-
20 ing \$50 per diem for individuals; and printing and binding;
21 \$1,246,000, which amount, together with the unexpended
22 balance of the appropriation for this purpose contained in the
23 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby
24 continued available until expended.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for in carrying out the provisions of the public land and other laws administered by the Bureau of Land Management, including personal services in the District of Columbia; one clerk authorized by the President to sign land patents; printing and binding, advertising, preparation and production of maps and official plats of survey, and for hearings and other proceedings, ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,218,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$91,000 of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A).

Management, protection, and disposal of public lands: For the administration of the public lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including their protection, use, maintenance, improvement, development, and disposal; the employment of necessary personnel, travel expenses, hearings, investigations, examination and classification of lands; preparation of maps and reports; surveys and resurveys of public lands, including fragmentary surveys and such other surveys and examinations as may be required; the prevention, presuppression or emer-

1 agency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the
2 jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; contract
3 reporting services, purchase of *not to exceed* twenty-five
4 passenger motor vehicles; the payment of a salary of \$5
5 \$6 per diem while actually employed and for payment of
6 necessary travel expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of
7 members of advisory committees of local stockmen, \$35,500;
8 and the maintenance and alteration of necessary build-
9 ings; ~~\$1,888,000~~ \$2,084,640, of which not to exceed \$310,-
10 000 shall be available for the administration of district land
11 offices, and not exceeding ~~\$373,000~~ \$398,000 for carry-
12 ing out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as
13 amended (43 U. S. C. 8A) : *Provided*, That this appro-
14 priation shall be available for expenses of warehouse mainte-
15 nance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies,
16 materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to
17 projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Man-
18 agement, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value
19 of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and
20 handling) to be reimbursed to the appropriation for "Man-
21 agement, protection, and disposal of public lands, Bureau of
22 Land Management," current at the time additional supplies,
23 materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation
24 chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials,
25 or equipment: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may

1 be expended for surveys of lands other than those under the
2 jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and in such
3 cases this appropriation shall be reimbursed from the appli-
4 cable appropriation, fund or special deposit.

5 Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands
6 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in
7 the United States and Alaska, \$40,000, which amount shall
8 also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding
9 year, pursuant to the acts of September 20, 1922 (16
10 U. S. C. 594) and June 28, 1934, as amended.

11 Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and
12 maintenance of range improvements on the public lands pur-
13 suant to the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of
14 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315i and j), in
15 addition to contributions under section 9 of the Act of June
16 28, 1934, including the purchase of *not to exceed* one pas-
17 senger motor vehicle, \$253,000: *Provided*, That expendi-
18 tures hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys
19 received under the provisions of said Act during the fiscal
20 years 1947 and 1948.

21 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
22 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For
23 expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of title I
24 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including
25 fire protection and patrol, through cooperative agreements

1 with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and
2 including purchase of *not to exceed* one passenger motor
3 vehicle, ~~\$425,000~~ \$469,300: *Provided*, That such expendi-
4 tures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to
5 in section c, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937,
6 of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California
7 Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May
8 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay
9 Wagon Road Grant Fund."

10 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from
11 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of
12 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands
13 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of
14 making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*,
15 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate
16 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section
17 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

18 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south
19 half of Red River: For payment of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the
20 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-
21 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923 (30
22 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of Oklahoma
23 in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing
24 under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same

1 manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved
2 February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$3,500: *Provided*,
3 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate
4 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section
5 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

6 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or
7 privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of
8 the Act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-1), \$7,500:
9 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed
10 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-
11 ance with 43 U. S. C. 315m-4.

12 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land
13 Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of
14 public lands, Bureau of Land Management", "Range im-
15 provements", and "Fire fighting", shall be available for
16 the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

17 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

18 Salaries and expenses, general administration: For ex-
19 penses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau
20 of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal services
21 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of office
22 equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor;
23 purchase of office furniture and equipment in addition to that
24 which may be purchased from the appropriation for contin-

1 gent expenses of the Department; printing and binding,
2 including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
3 articles published in periodicals and journals, \$750,000.

4 Salaries and expenses, district offices: For necessary
5 expenses of district offices for the administration and super-
6 vision of Indian Service activities, including printing and
7 binding, ~~\$700,000~~ \$500,000.

8 Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For
9 necessary expenses of reservation administration, including
10 the maintenance of law and order among Indians, and pay
11 of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty
12 provisions, \$2,000,000.

13 Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to pro-
14 vide for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation
15 of health, development of resources, and relief of destitution
16 of the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment
17 of school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or erec-
18 tion of range cabins; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance,
19 and operation of vessels; and for the administration of the
20 Alaska native service, ~~\$3,250,000~~ \$3,650,000.

21 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
22 advertising, inspection, storage, printing and binding, and
23 all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and
24 supplies for the Indian Service and for payment of railroad.

1 pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such goods and
2 supplies, \$660,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
3 priation shall be used in payment for any services except
4 bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the
5 service is performed.

6 Maintenance of buildings and utilities: For expenses
7 necessary to maintain buildings in the Indian Service, includ-
8 ing the lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500
9 for any one building), repair and improvement of buildings;
10 the installation, repair, and improvement of utility systems,
11 \$665,000.

12 Education of Indians: For the support and education
13 of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other
14 educational purposes, including educational facilities author-
15 ized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses
16 of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; support
17 and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient, or
18 physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid in
19 advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending
20 vocational or higher educational institutions under such regu-
21 lations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and binding
22 (including illustrations); the support of an arts and crafts
23 building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums at
24 Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana, and

1 on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; ~~\$8,000,000~~
2 ~~\$11,500,000~~: *Provided*, That payment of tuition and care
3 of Indian pupils may be made from date of admission.

4 Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the
5 conservation of health among Indians, transportation of
6 patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria;
7 returning to their former homes and interring the remains
8 of deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical
9 research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and
10 venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, includ-
11 ing cooperation with State and other organizations engaged
12 in similar work and payment of travel expenses and per
13 diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services
14 are donated by such organizations, and printing and bind-
15 ing, ~~\$6,830,570~~ \$7,240,570.

16 Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including
17 general support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care
18 of Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children,
19 and payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other
20 expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals, ~~\$488,910~~
21 ~~\$498,710~~: *Provided*, That payment for the care of Indians
22 may be made from the date of service.

23 Management, Indian forest and range resources: For
24 the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife
25 resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than

1 the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including the
2 payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to
3 the arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting
4 forest or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in viola-
5 tion of law on Indian lands; the establishment of cooper-
6 ative sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act of
7 March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583) ; and the development,
8 repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock
9 water facilities, ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$801,500: *Provided*, That the
10 United States shall be reimbursed for expenditures made
11 from this appropriation for expenses incident to the sale
12 of timber to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated
13 by the Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933
14 (25 U. S. C. 413).

15 Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression
16 or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or
17 threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, *which amount*
18 *shall be available also for meeting obligations of the preceding*
19 *fiscal year: Provided*, That appropriations herein made for
20 the Indian Service shall be available upon the approval of
21 the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency prevention
22 purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appro-
23 priations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in
24 the annual Budget.

1 Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of
2 agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including
3 agricultural experiments and demonstrations and main-
4 tenance of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to
5 Indians; the operation and maintenance of a sheep breeding
6 station on the Navajo Reservation; the expenses of Indian
7 fairs, including premiums for exhibits; and the control and
8 eradication of fever ticks and contagious diseases among live-
9 stock of Indians, \$853,000.

10 Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acquisition
11 of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface rights
12 to lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, in
13 accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934
14 (25 U. S. C. 465), \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of
15 the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
16 of land within the States of Arizona, *California*, Colorado,
17 ~~Montana~~, New Mexico, *South Dakota*, Utah, ~~Washington~~,
18 and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian
19 reservations *except that so much of the sum herein appro-*
20 *priated as may be required may be used for the acquisition*
21 *of land for the Alamo Band of the Puertocito Indians in the*
22 *State of New Mexico: Provided further*, That no part of
23 this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or
24 water rights within the States of ~~Nevada and Oregon~~ *Mon-*
25 *tana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington* either inside or

1 outside the boundaries of existing reservations *except such sum*
2 *as may be necessary to purchase in the name of the United*
3 *States in trust thirty-four and one-half acres of land at Celilo*
4 *Falls, Oregon, for the use of the Yakima Indian Tribes, the*
5 *Umatilla Indian Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm*
6 *Springs Reservation, and other Columbia River Indians*
7 *affiliated with the aforementioned tribes and entitled to enjoy*
8 *fishing rights at their old and accustomed fishing sites at or in*
9 *the vicinity of Celilo Falls on the Columbia River.*

10 Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the devel-
11 opment, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian
12 Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act
13 of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including
14 expenses of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and
15 binding, and other necessary expenses, \$34,800, of which
16 not to exceed ~~\$12,000~~ \$15,500 shall be available for personal
17 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part
18 of this appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate
19 exceeding \$8,180 per annum.

20 Irrigation: For the maintenance, operation, repair, and
21 improvement of irrigation and power systems for Indian
22 reservations and allotments; payment of operation and main-
23 tenance assessments on Indian lands and within non-Indian
24 irrigation districts; payment of reclamation charges; purchase
25 of water and water rights; including the purchase or rental

1 of equipment, tools and appliances; drainage and protection
 2 of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water
 3 rights; and for all other necessary expenses, ~~\$337,833~~
 4 *\$406,000, of which \$337,833 shall be* reimbursable in
 5 accordance with existing law.

6 Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the
 7 construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation
 8 systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of
 9 equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-of-
 10 way; the development of domestic and stock water and water
 11 for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights, ditches,
 12 and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage and pro-
 13 tection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of
 14 water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for irriga-
 15 tion farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable on a
 16 per acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

17 Arizona: Colorado River, ~~\$400,000~~ *\$500,000*; Navajo,
 18 Arizona and New Mexico, ~~\$150,000~~ *\$210,000*; Salt River,
 19 *\$50,000*;

20 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,000;

21 *Idaho: Fort Hall, \$40,000*;

22 Montana: Fort Belknap, \$6,250; Fort Peck, \$34,000;
 23 Tongue River, \$9,750;

24 *New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$17,500*;

Oregon: Klamath, \$7,500;

Wyoming: Wind River, \$15,000:

Miscellaneous small projects, \$92,500;

For surveys and investigations, \$100,000;

In all, ~~\$875,000~~ \$1,092,500, reimbursable in accordance with law, and to remain available until completion of the projects: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used interchangeably in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but not more than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be transferred to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 per centum.

Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service buildings and utilities, including the purchase of land and the acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment; private architectural and engineering services; and water explorations; as follows:

Alaska: Schools, hospitals, dock repairs, and quarters, ~~\$160,000~~ \$400,000;

Fort Belknap, Montana: Water improvements, ~~\$10,000~~ \$20,000;

Haskell Institute, Kansas: Replacement of boiler, repairs and improvements to heating system, \$18,000;

1 Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico: Mexican Springs
 2 or Coyote Canon day school conversion, \$150,000; Toadlena
 3 school development, \$200,000;

4 Red Lake, Minnesota: School, \$46,000;

5 Shawnee Sanatorium, Oklahoma: Water improvements,
 6 \$27,000;

7 United Pueblos, New Mexico: Improvements to heating
 8 system, \$11,000;

9 Various locations: Employees' quarters, \$300,000;
 10 major repairs and improvements, \$500,000;

11 For surveys and plans and administrative expenses,
 12 *private architect and* engineering service and water explora-
 13 tions, including personal services in the District of Columbia
 14 and printing and binding, \$150,000;

15 In all, ~~\$1,572,000~~ \$1,822,000, to remain available until
 16 completion of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10
 17 per centum of the amount of any specific authorization may be
 18 transferred, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian
 19 Affairs, to the amount of any other specific authorization,
 20 but no limitation shall be increased more than 10 per
 21 centum by any such transfer.

22 Roads: For construction, improvement, repair, and
 23 maintenance of Indian reservation roads under the provisions
 24 of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a) and the
 25 Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), \$3,000,000,

1 to remain available until expended, of which amount not
2 to exceed \$9,000 may be expended for departmental personal
3 services.

4 Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, Navajo Reservation: For
5 maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Ship-
6 rock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico,
7 and that portion of the State highway in New Mexico
8 between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock, Arizona,
9 serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable,
10 as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 207).

11 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For
12 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of
13 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

14 Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For
15 permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles
16 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

17 Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For
18 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,
19 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for
20 permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article
21 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of
22 June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support
23 of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and
24 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty
25 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for edu-

1 cation (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article
 2 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent
 3 annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January
 4 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320;
 5 in all, \$10,520.

6 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For per-
 7 manent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,
 8 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

9 Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservations: For payment
 10 of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as
 11 authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895), as
 12 amended, \$150,000.

13 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For pay-
 14 ment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in
 15 trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various
 16 Act of Congress, \$1,722,000.

17 Proceeds from power: Not to exceed the amount of
 18 power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of
 19 each of the power projects shall be available for the pur-
 20 poses authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946
 21 (Public Law 647), in connection with the respective projects
 22 from which such revenues are derived.

23 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

24 Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds):
 25 For expenses of administering the affairs and property of

1 Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, ~~\$294,~~
 2 ~~800~~ \$304,800, payable from funds held by the United States
 3 in trust for the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed
 4 \$50,000 for any one tribe.

5 Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds) :
 6 For general support of Indians and administration of Indian
 7 property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency,
 8 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
 9 the Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$150,000 of which
 10 not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses
 11 of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and
 12 employed under a contract approved by the Secretary, and
 13 for relief, including cash grants.

14 Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers,
 15 Wisconsin (tribal funds) : For general support of Indians
 16 and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction
 17 of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from funds
 18 held by the United States in trust for the Menominee Tribe
 19 of Indians, Wisconsin, ~~\$135,000~~ \$147,500, including
 20 \$30,000 for relief of Indians in need of assistance, including
 21 cash grants; scholarships (not to exceed \$1,000) ; and
 22 \$5,200 for the compensation and expenses of an attorney
 23 or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract
 24 approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed

1 \$9,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menomi-
2 nee Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses
3 of the chairman, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee
4 general council and members of the Menominee advisory
5 council and tribal delegates when engaged on business of the
6 tribe at rates to be determined by the Menominee general
7 council and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

8 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
9 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage
10 Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil
11 and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,
12 including pay of the superintendent of the agency, a curator
13 for the Osage Museum *at a salary of \$1,954*, which em-
14 ployee shall be an Osage Indian, appointed with the ap-
15 proval of the Osage Tribal Council, and of necessary
16 employees, and pay of tribal officers, ~~including the em-~~
17 ~~ployment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500 per~~
18 ~~annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage~~
19 ~~Tribal Council under a contract to be entered into between~~
20 ~~said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Council, which~~
21 ~~contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior;~~
22 ~~not to exceed \$1,500~~ \$2,000 for the education of unallotted
23 Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding
24 School, Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allot-
25 tees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees,

1 and printing, \$202,000, payable from funds held by the
2 United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in
3 Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appro-
4 priated \$7,500 is hereby made available for travel and other
5 expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business
6 committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on
7 business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not
8 to exceed ~~\$6~~ \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to
9 exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned auto-
10 mobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by
11 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

12 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-
13 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may
14 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-
15 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-
16 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law
17 to individual members of the respective tribes, and for salaries
18 and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw
19 Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee
20 for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of
21 \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief, and said
22 mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one
23 attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes em-
24 ployed under contract approved by the President under
25 existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-

1 named officials shall be determined and limited by the Com-
2 missioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

3 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
4 funds) : For travel and other expenses of members of tribal
5 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,
6 when engaged on business of the tribes, including supplies
7 and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of sub-
8 sistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of person-
9 ally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved
10 in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, except that
11 the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Wyoming may not
12 exceed \$8 per diem and when in the District of Columbia
13 or Chicago, Illinois, \$10 per diem as heretofore provided,
14 ~~\$35,000~~ \$73,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit
15 of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no
16 part of this appropriation, or of any other appropriation con-
17 tained in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members
18 of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organ-
19 izations, when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois,
20 for more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall
21 in writing approve a longer period.

22 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds) : For the relief
23 of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the
24 purchase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household
25 goods; medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all other

1 necessary expenses, \$112,000, payable from funds on
2 deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned:
3 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made with-
4 out regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended,
5 or to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

6 Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds) :
7 For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by
8 various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by
9 the Secretary of the Interior, \$33,580, payable from
10 funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the
11 credit of the particular Indian tribe concerned.

12 Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds) : For the
13 purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands
14 and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto,
15 \$124,000, payable from funds held in trust for the particular
16 tribe concerned, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
17 *vided*, That title to any lands or improvements so purchased
18 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
19 the tribe for which purchased: *Provided further*, That no
20 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of
21 ~~non-Indian owned~~ land or water rights within the States of
22 ~~Nevada and Oregon~~ Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South
23 Dakota, and Washington either inside or outside the bound-
24 aries of existing Indian reservations.

25 Industrial assistance (tribal funds) : For advances to

1 individual members of the tribes for the construction of
2 homes and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, ma-
3 chinery, tools, implements, building material, and other
4 equipment and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled,
5 or indigent Indians for their support and burial, and Indians
6 having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development
7 and cultivation thereof, \$250,000, payable from tribal funds
8 as follows: Colville, Washington, \$150,000; Menominee,
9 Wisconsin, \$100,000; and the unexpended balances of
10 funds available under this head in the Interior Department
11 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 are hereby
12 continued available during the fiscal year 1948 for the
13 purposes for which they were appropriated: *Provided*,
14 That advances may be made to worthy Indian youth
15 to enable them to take educational courses, including
16 courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agricul-
17 ture, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities,
18 or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reim-
19 bursed in not to exceed eight years under such regulations as
20 the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all
21 moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year 1948 shall be cred-
22 ited to the respective appropriations and be available for the
23 purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds
24 available under this paragraph may be used for the establish-
25 ment and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by

1 Indian tribes and approved under regulations prescribed by
2 the Secretary: *Provided further*, That enterprises operated
3 under the authority contained in the foregoing proviso shall
4 be governed by the regulations established for the making
5 of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the
6 Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470): *Provided*
7 *further*, That the unexpended balances of prior appropria-
8 tions under this head for any tribe, including reimbursements
9 to such appropriations and the appropriations made herein,
10 may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use
11 under regulations established for the making of loans from
12 the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18,
13 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

14 Pima cropping operations (tribal funds): For contin-
15 uing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of
16 the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not to
17 exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these opera-
18 tions and deposited into the Treasury of the United States
19 to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby
20 made available for payment of irrigation operation and
21 maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands
22 of said Pima Indians.

23 Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds): For
24 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range
25 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, payable

1 from funds held by the United States in trust for the respec-
2 tive tribes interested.

3 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For the sup-
4 port of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,
5 including care of Indian children of school age attending
6 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for
7 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and
8 education of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped,
9 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may
10 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school
11 revenues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25
12 U. S. C. 155), not more than \$512,000: *Provided*, That
13 payment may be made from the date of admission for such
14 tuition and care of Indian pupils.

15 Vehicles: Not to exceed \$450,000 of applicable appro-
16 priations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall
17 be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of
18 passenger motor vehicles for the use of employees in the
19 Indian field service, and the transportation of Indian school
20 pupils, and applicable appropriations may be used for the
21 purchase of not to exceed two hundred and five passenger
22 motor vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the trans-
23 portation of Indian school pupils.

24 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or
25 storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000

1 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of
2 Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administration,
3 the Alaska native service, and conservation of health among
4 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,
5 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, live-
6 stock, or other property of those activities of the Bureau
7 of Indian Affairs above referred to which may be
8 destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm:
9 *Provided*, That any diversions of appropriations made here-
10 under shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

11 Appropriations herein made for reservation admin-
12 istration, education of Indians, and conservation of health
13 among Indians shall be available for the purchase of sup-
14 plies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in and distri-
15 bution from central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for
16 the maintenance and operation of such warehouses, garages,
17 and shops, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for
18 services rendered or supplies furnished by such warehouses,
19 garages, or shops to any activity of the Bureau of Indian
20 Affairs.

21 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian
22 Affairs shall be available for travel expenses and the pur-
23 chase of ice for official use of employees.

24 The following appropriations herein made for the Bu-

1 reau of Indian Affairs shall be available for hire, mainte-
2 nance, and operation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forest
3 and range resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires";
4 "Alaska native service"; and "Salaries and expenses, reser-
5 vation administration".

6 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

7 Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this
8 Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for all
9 expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and
10 Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as
11 the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expendi-
12 tures are authorized, including personal services in the
13 District of Columbia; disseminating useful information,
14 photographing and making photographic prints, and com-
15 pleting and distributing material, including recordings; exam-
16 ination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of
17 overcollections and deposits for other purposes; lithograph-
18 ing; engraving; printing and binding ~~(not to exceed~~
19 ~~\$239,000)~~; purchase of *not to exceed* four hundred in fiscal
20 year 1948, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition
21 (not to exceed five in fiscal year 1948 from any disposal
22 agency of the Government without reimbursement or transfer
23 of funds), hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; serv-
24 ices as authorized by Section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946

1 (Public Law 600) ; for payment of claims for damage to
2 or loss of property, personal injury, or death, arising out of
3 the survey, construction, operation or maintenance of works
4 by the Bureau of Reclamation; payment for official telephone
5 service in the field hereafter incurred in case of official
6 telephones installed in private houses when authorized un-
7 der regulations established by the Secretary; payment of
8 rewards, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for
9 information leading to the apprehension and conviction of
10 persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or destruction of
11 public property: *Provided*, That no part of any sum provided
12 for in this Act for operation and maintenance of any project
13 or division of a project by the Bureau of Reclamation shall
14 be used for the irrigation of any lands within the boundaries
15 of an irrigation district which has contracted with the Bu-
16 reau of Reclamation and is in arrears for more than twelve
17 months in the payment of any charges due the United States,
18 and no part of any sum provided for in this Act for such
19 purpose shall be used for the irrigation of any lands which
20 have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and are
21 in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of
22 any charges due from said lands to the United States.

23 The following sums are appropriated out of the special
24 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the

1 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein
 2 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-
 3 diately

4 GENERAL OFFICES

5 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices) : For
 6 expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1948, including
 7 personal services in the District of Columbia, in the ad-
 8 ministration and performance by other than project offices
 9 of Bureau of Reclamation functions, ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,-
 10 260,000, to be available for the purposes, among others,
 11 specified under the head "Operation and maintenance ad-
 12 ministration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Department of
 13 the Interior Appropriation Act, 1945, and reimbursable
 14 as to expenditures for operation and maintenance adminis-
 15 tration to the same extent as is provided under said head:
 16 *Provided*, That in addition to the foregoing amount there
 17 may be transferred to this appropriation from other appro-
 18 priations made to the Bureau of Reclamation not to exceed
 19 ~~\$6,500,000~~ \$9,100,000 for work to be performed for the
 20 benefit of specific projects: *Provided further*, That not
 21 exceeding ~~\$150,000~~ \$50,000 of funds available for ex-
 22 penditure under this appropriation shall be used for
 23 salaries and expenses in connection with informational work;

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

General investigations: For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to reconstruction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power Commission, ~~\$125,000~~ \$2,000,000, which may be used to execute detailed surveys, and to prepare construction plans and specifications: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report the estimates for which are not based upon current prices and costs: *Provided further*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigations;

CONSTRUCTION

Construction: For construction and continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the fol-

lowing amounts, all to be reimbursable except as otherwise provided by law under the reclamation law, except as provided in the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress:

Gila project, Arizona, \$1,000,000;

Davis dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$6,200,000;

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$690,000; irrigation facilities, \$5,134,980; power facilities, Shasta power plant, \$427,800, Keswick Dam, \$100,740, Keswick power plant, \$218,040; transmission lines, Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$256,680, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine kilovolt, \$71,760; in all, \$6,900,000;

King River project, California, \$100,000;

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$6,815,000; Pine River project, Colorado, \$175,000;

Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$897,000; Anderson Ranch Dam, \$3,874,000;

Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho, \$500,000;

Palisades project, Idaho, \$876,000 \$930,750;

Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$1,550,000;

Carlsbad project, New Mexico, \$21,000;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$755,000;

1 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,626,000, of which \$100,-
 2 000 shall be available toward emergency rehabilitation of
 3 the works of the Arnold Irrigation District, to be repaid in
 4 full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the
 5 Interior;

6 Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$1,800,000;

7 Ogden River project, Utah, \$30,000;

8 Provo River project, Utah, 1,000,000, *and in addition*
 9 *to this appropriation the Commissioner of Reclamation is*
 10 *authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess*
 11 *of \$430,000;*

12 Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation
 13 of construction and for other purposes authorized by the
 14 Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.
 15 14), \$11,435,000;

16 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Power division, \$443,000;

17 *Total, construction, from reclamation fund, \$11,876,750.*

18 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

19 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to
 20 exceed ~~\$700,000~~ \$2,140,000 from power and other revenues
 21 shall be available for operation and maintenance;

22 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and
 23 maintenance, \$130,000: *Provided, That not to exceed*
 24 *\$32,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the*
 25 *operation and maintenance of the commercial system;*

1 Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed
2 \$800,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
3 operation and maintenance of the power system;

4 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-
5 ceed \$130,000 from power revenues shall be available for
6 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

7 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
8 \$185,000;

9 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and mainte-
10 nance, reserved works, \$75,000: *Provided*, That not to
11 exceed \$196,000 from the power revenues shall be available
12 for the operation of the commercial system;

13 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-
14 ceed \$130,000 from the power revenues shall be available
15 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;
16 and not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to
17 the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section
18 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501),
19 shall be available for payment on behalf of the Northport
20 irrigation district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for
21 carriage of water;

22 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed
23 \$220,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
24 operation and maintenance of the power system;

1 Deschutes project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-
2 nance, \$50,000;

3 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-
4 nance, \$260,000;

5 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and
6 maintenance, \$200,000: *Provided*, That revenues received
7 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall
8 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it
9 becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or
10 other reasons within the terms of such leases;

11 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed
12 ~~\$1,300,000~~ \$1,326,000 from power revenues shall be
13 available for operation, maintenance, and replacements, in-
14 cluding operation and maintenance of camp and other
15 facilities turned over by construction contractors, and similar
16 facilities and the furnishing of services related thereto, *and*
17 *the payment to the school district or school districts serving*
18 *Mason City and Coulee Dam, Washington, as reimbursement*
19 *for instruction during the 1947-1948 school year in the*
20 *schools operated by said district or districts of each pupil who*
21 *is a dependent of any employee of the United States living*
22 *in or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per*
23 *semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools,*

1 payable after the term of instruction in any semester has
2 been completed, under regulations prescribed by the Secre-
3 tary;

4 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-
5 tenance, \$300,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000
6 from power revenues shall be available for operation and
7 maintenance of the power system;

8 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$200,000
9 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
10 and maintenance of the power system;

11 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
12 tenance, \$89,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$48,300
13 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
14 and maintenance of the commercial system;

15 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and mainte-
16 nance, \$50,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$79,400 from
17 the power revenues shall be available for the operation and
18 maintenance of the commercial system;

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of
21 this Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the
22 United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year
23 1948, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein
24 under the reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum
25 herein appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expendi-

1 tures or obligations incurred for all of such projects for the
 2 fiscal year 1948 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation
 3 fund for the fiscal year;

4 Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the
 5 foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects
 6 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the
 7 reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per
 8 centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any
 9 one of said projects, except that should existing works or
 10 the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered
 11 by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient
 12 to make necessary emergency repairs shall become avail-
 13 able for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation
 14 from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

15 Total, from reclamation fund, ~~\$50,461,000~~ \$18,475,750.

16 *GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION*

17 *For continuation of construction of the following proj-*
 18 *ects in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately*
 19 *available, to remain available until expended for carrying out*
 20 *projects (including the construction of transmission lines)*
 21 *previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reim-*
 22 *bursable under the reclamation law, except as provided in*
 23 *the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-*
 24 *ninth Congress:*

25 *Gila project, Arizona, \$1,600,000;*

1 *Davis dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$13,500,000,*
 2 *and in addition to this appropriation the Commissioner of*
 3 *Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an*
 4 *amount not in excess of \$4,500,000;*

5 *Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities,*
 6 *\$690,000; irrigation facilities, \$5,622,028; power facili-*
 7 *ties, Shasta power plant, \$427,800, Keswick Dam,*
 8 *\$100,740, Keswick power plant, \$218,040; transmission*
 9 *lines, Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, two*
 10 *hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$256,680, west side lines Shasta*
 11 *to Delta, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, to a point oppo-*
 12 *site and connecting with Shasta substation, \$2,160,000,*
 13 *Keswick tap line, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$160,000,*
 14 *Sacramento to Antelope, one hundred and fifteen kilovolt,*
 15 *\$170,000, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine kilo-*
 16 *volt, \$118,000; substations, Contra Costa, \$48,000, Ante-*
 17 *lope, \$45,000; in all, \$10,016,288;*

18 *Kings River project, California, \$100,000;*

19 *Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$10,471,-*
 20 *908;*

21 *Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$3,285,353;*

22 *Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation*
 23 *of construction and for other purposes authorized by the*

1 *Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.*
 2 *14), \$20,354,000;*

3 *Total, general fund, construction, \$59,327,549.*

4 FORT PECK PROJECT

5 Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-
 6 mission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be
 7 required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by
 8 the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), ~~\$1,250,000~~
 9 *\$1,575,058*, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
 10 able until expended.

11 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

12 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable except as otherwise
 13 ~~provided by law~~ *as provided in the Act of August 14, 1946*
 14 *(Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress*) : For the partial
 15 accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secre-
 16 tary of the Interior, pursuant to section 9 of the Act of
 17 December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534) and section 18 of
 18 the Flood Control Act of 1946 (Public Law 526) (includ-
 19 ing the construction of transmission lines and the purchase
 20 of power) and for continuing investigations on the general
 21 plan of development, ~~\$9,786,600~~ *\$18,535,000*, to remain
 22 available until expended: *Provided, That this appropriation*

1 shall be expended, either independently or through or in
2 cooperation with existing Federal and State agencies.

3 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

4 Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance,
5 and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities,
6 of the Boulder Canyon project, *and payment to the*
7 *Boulder City School District as reimbursement for instruc-*
8 *tion during the 1947-1948 school year in the schools oper-*
9 *ated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent of*
10 *any employee of the United States, living in or in the im-*
11 *mediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of \$50 per*
12 *semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools,*
13 *payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been*
14 *completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secre-*
15 *tary, \$1,500,000 \$1,533,300, payable from the Colorado*
16 *River dam fund.*

17 ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

18 Boulder Canyon project: For continuation of con-
19 struction of the ~~Boulder~~ Hoover Dam and incidental works
20 in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon,
21 to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and
22 incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-
23 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from
24 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,
25 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property

1 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations,
 2 as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved
 3 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$400,000
 4 \$475,575, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
 5 able until advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

6 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal) : For
 7 continuation of construction of a diversion dam, and main
 8 canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and
 9 drainage systems) located entirely within the United States
 10 connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella
 11 Valleys in California *main canal (and appurtenant struc-*
 12 *tures) located entirely within the United States connecting the*
 13 *diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in*
 14 *California, and distribution and drainage systems; to acquire*
 15 *by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands,*
 16 *rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such pur-*
 17 *poses; and for incidental operations as authorized by the*
 18 *Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928*
 19 *(43 U. S. C., ch. 12A) ; to be immediately available, and*
 20 *to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River dam*
 21 *fund, \$3,245,000.*

22 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

23 Colorado River development fund (expenditure account) :
 24 For investigations of projects for the utilization of waters of
 25 the Colorado River system in the four States of the upper

1 division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon
2 Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat.
3 774), ~~\$250,000~~ \$500,000 from the Colorado River develop-
4 ment fund (holding account), the unobligated balance of said
5 amount at the end of the fiscal year to revert to the fund:
6 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
7 for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project
8 report the estimates for which are not based upon current
9 prices and costs.

10 COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

11 For operating and maintaining the Colorado River
12 front work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and Cali-
13 fornia; constructing, improving, extending, operating, and
14 maintaining protection and drainage works and systems
15 along the Colorado River; controlling said river and im-
16 proving, modifying, straightening, and rectifying the chan-
17 nel thereof; and conducting investigations and studies in
18 connection therewith; as authorized by Public Law 469,
19 approved June 28, 1946; ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,063,300, to remain
20 available until expended.

21 *For the purpose of effecting settlement of war veterans on*
22 *public land reclamation projects and to provide facilities for*
23 *veteran employment in construction and operation of reclama-*
24 *tion projects, the property, buildings, equipment, material,*

1 *and acquired lands heretofore or hereafter declared surplus*
2 *at the Yuma Army air base, Yuma, Arizona, shall be trans-*
3 *ferred to the Bureau of Reclamation by any Federal agency*
4 *having custody or ownership, without exchange of funds, and*
5 *to be available for the same purpose and to be disposed of in*
6 *the same manner as the war relocation centers and the*
7 *prisoner-of-war camp transferred to the Bureau of Reclama-*
8 *tion in the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1946,*
9 *Act of July 1, 1946, Public Law 478.*

10 No part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Reclama-
11 tion contained in this Act shall be available for work per-
12 formed on a force-account basis.

13 No part of any construction appropriation for the Bureau
14 of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be available for
15 construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis,
16 except for management and operation, maintenance and re-
17 pairs, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction
18 work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared
19 by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation.

20 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

21 For salaries and expenses necessary for the Geological
22 Survey, including personal services in the District of Colum-
23 bia; purchase of *not to exceed* one hundred and forty-six and
24 hire of passenger motor vehicles and the maintenance and

1 operation of aircraft; and exchange of unserviceable passenger
2 and freight vehicles as part payment for new freight vehicles;
3 as follows:

4 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the
5 District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$232,340;

6 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the
7 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,
8 \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$475,000 may be ex-
9 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
10 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
11 pended in cooperation with States or municipalities except
12 upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of
13 the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount
14 as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its
15 share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the
16 Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of
17 the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That ~~\$400,000~~
18 ~~\$517,000~~ of this amount shall be available only for such
19 cooperation with States or municipalities;

20 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United
21 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,
22 ~~\$1,690,000~~ ~~\$2,374,500~~, of which not to exceed ~~\$450,000~~
23 ~~\$580,000~~ may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
24 trict of Columbia;

25 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the

1 mineral resources of Alaska, \$250,000, of which not to
 2 exceed \$85,000 may be expended for personal services in
 3 the District of Columbia;

4 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining
 5 the water supply of the United States, its Territories and
 6 possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian
 7 wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, ~~\$2,~~
 8 ~~578,680~~ \$2,625,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may
 9 be expended for acquiring lands at gaging stations, and
 10 not to exceed ~~\$250,000~~ \$265,000 may be expended for
 11 personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided,*
 12 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in
 13 cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the
 14 basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the ex-
 15 pense incident thereto, in excess of such an amount as
 16 is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its
 17 share of general water resource investigations, such
 18 share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50
 19 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further,*
 20 That ~~\$1,570,000~~ \$1,586,500 of this amount shall be avail-
 21 able only for such cooperation with States or municipalities:
 22 *Provided further,* That no part of the funds appropriated in
 23 this paragraph shall be used for ~~cooperative or non-~~
 24 ~~cooperative ground water activities~~ *the drilling of water wells*
 25 *for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use: Provided*

1 *further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation
2 shall be available for payment of the compensation and ex-
3 penses of the person appointed by the President pursuant to
4 Public Law 34, Seventy-ninth Congress, to participate as the
5 representative of the United States in the negotiation of a
6 compact between the States of Colorado and Kansas relative
7 to the division of the waters of the Arkansas River and its
8 tributaries: *Provided further, That, notwithstanding the pro-*
9 *visions of any other law to the contrary, the President is*
10 *authorized to appoint a retired officer of the Army as such*
11 *representative without prejudice to his status as a retired*
12 *Army officer who shall receive such compensation and ex-*
13 *penses in addition to his retired pay;*

14 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-
15 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water
16 resources as required by the public land laws and for related
17 administrative operations; for the preparation and publica-
18 tion of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps
19 and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits
20 and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for
21 performance of work for the Federal Power Commission,
22 ~~\$139,000~~ \$245,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$35,000~~
23 \$56,500, may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
24 trict of Columbia;

1 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and
 2 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
 3 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
 4 ~~\$120,000~~ ~~\$130,000~~; for preparation of illustrations, ~~\$32,000~~
 5 ~~\$36,000~~; and for engraving and printing geologic and topog-
 6 raphic maps, ~~\$237,000~~ ~~\$313,500~~; in all, ~~\$389,000~~ ~~\$479,-~~
 7 ~~500~~;

8 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions
 9 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October
 10 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.
 11 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),
 12 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of min-
 13 erals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum
 14 reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every
 15 expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment,
 16 travel, and the construction, maintenance, and repair of
 17 necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,
 18 ~~\$434,210~~ ~~\$650,000~~, of which not to exceed ~~\$65,000~~
 19 ~~\$78,600~~ may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
 20 trict of Columbia;

21 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
 22 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
 23 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies;
 24 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury

1 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year
2 1948 out of reimbursements received from cooperating
3 agencies;

4 During the fiscal year 1948 the head of any depart-
5 ment or independent establishment of the Government hav-
6 ing funds available for scientific and technical investigations
7 within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-
8 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the
9 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,
10 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same
11 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein
12 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per cen-
13 tum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey
14 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but
15 no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum
16 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in
17 the annual Budget;

18 *In the event that the Director of the Geological Survey*
19 *deems it advantageous to the Government, the Geological*
20 *Survey is authorized to contract for the furnishing of*
21 *topographic maps made from aerial photographs, or for*
22 *the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys;*

23 *The Geological Survey is hereby authorized to acquire*
24 *by transfer without exchange of funds, for two years be-*
25 *ginning July 1, 1947, from the War Department, the*

1 *Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration,*
 2 *equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an*
 3 *appraised value of not to exceed \$500,000 from the surplus*
 4 *stores of these agencies: Provided, That the authorization*
 5 *in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to veterans*
 6 *the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property*
 7 *under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946;*

8 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,
 9 ~~\$9,113,230~~ \$10,256,340.

10 BUREAU OF MINES

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
 12 the general administration of the Bureau of Mines, includ-
 13 ing ~~\$93,000~~ \$118,000 for personal services in the District
 14 of Columbia, and ~~\$65,000~~ \$85,000 for printing and binding,
 15 including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
 16 articles published in periodicals and journals, \$162,500.

17 Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investiga-
 18 tion of mine accidents: For expenses necessary for the
 19 investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-
 20 aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine
 21 safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to
 22 the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and
 23 coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety
 24 of miners, the possible improvement of conditions under
 25 which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives

1 and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical
2 studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other
3 investigations pertinent to the mining industry; including
4 the construction of temporary buildings; equipment and
5 supplies; travel expenses of employees in attendance at
6 meetings and conferences held for the purpose of promoting
7 safety and health in the mining and allied industries;
8 and not to exceed \$92,000 for personal services in the
9 District of Columbia, \$1,148,000, of which not to exceed
10 \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of
11 trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid con-
12 tests.

13 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For expenses
14 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the duties
15 imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (55 Stat. 177) ;
16 including not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in
17 the District of Columbia; purchase in the District of Co-
18 lumbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery
19 and supplies; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-
20 propelled trucks and other motor vehicles for official use
21 and in transporting employees between their homes and
22 temporary locations where they may be employed and
23 expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and con-
24 ferences held for promoting safety and health in the coal-
25 mining industry; \$1,625,000.

1 Testing fuel: For expenses necessary to conduct in-
2 quiries and scientific and technologic investigations con-
3 cerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of
4 mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels
5 belonging to or for the use of the United States, with
6 a view to their most efficient utilization; to recom-
7 mend to various departments such changes in selec-
8 tion and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and,
9 upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to
10 investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or pro-
11 posed for any of the departments, establishments, or institu-
12 tions of the United States in the District of Columbia;
13 ~~\$302,285~~ \$416,500, of which not to exceed ~~\$80,000~~ \$97,600
14 may be expended for personal services in the District of
15 Columbia.

16 Anthracite investigations: For expenses necessary to
17 conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations
18 concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of
19 anthracite coals; including items otherwise properly charge-
20 able to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department
21 of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$7,500 for personal
22 services in the District of Columbia, \$105,000.

23 *Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction*
24 *and equipment of an anthracite research laboratory at*
25 *Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, including not to exceed*

1 \$25,000 for employment by contract, or otherwise, at such
2 rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine, of
3 engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof neces-
4 sary to design and construct said laboratory; and the pur-
5 chase, maintenance, and operation of not to exceed one pas-
6 senger automobile, \$450,000.

7 Synthetic liquid fuels: For expenses, without regard
8 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, necessary
9 to carry into effect the Act authorizing the construction and
10 operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid
11 fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products,
12 and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-
13 325), including construction and acquirement of camp and
14 laboratory buildings and equipment, personal services in the
15 District of Columbia (not exceeding \$100,000) ; purchase of
16 *not to exceed* two passenger motor vehicles; printing and bind-
17 ing; and purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere
18 of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation
19 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$3,000,-
20 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
21 these funds may be utilized to provide transportation between
22 the proposed plants and related facilities and communities that
23 provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged
24 in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for
25 transportation to and from schools of pupils who are de-

pendents of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances, other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; including all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, and not to exceed ~~\$30,000~~ \$40,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$360,000~~ \$440,300: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any private party.

Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels: For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States

1 and its possessions, including surface and subsurface investi-
2 gations, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and
3 repair of necessary camp buildings, core storage facilities,
4 mining structures and appurtenances, the lease of lands or
5 buildings; and not to exceed ~~\$30,000~~ \$39,200 for personal
6 services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$800,000~~ \$1,120,000:
7 *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the
8 purposes of this appropriation, is authorized to accept lands,
9 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public
10 or private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation
11 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

12 Coal investigations: For expenses necessary to enable
13 the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in
14 the United States and its possessions; including purchase of
15 *not to exceed* one passenger motor vehicle; and items
16 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation, "Con-
17 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and
18 not to exceed ~~\$5,000~~ \$9,800 for personal services
19 in the District of Columbia; ~~\$57,000~~ \$100,000: *Pro-*
20 *vided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is author-
21 ized to carry on such investigations in cooperation with other
22 agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That
23 the said Director is hereby authorized and directed to make
24 suitable arrangements with owners of private property upon
25 which exploration or development work is performed for

1 payment by such owners of a reasonable percentage, as
2 determined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the total value
3 of the minerals thereafter produced from such property.

4 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investi-
5 gations and dissemination of information concerning the
6 mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum
7 and natural gas, and for every expense incident thereto, in-
8 cluding purchase of *not to exceed* five passenger motor
9 vehicles; purchase, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere
10 of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appro-
11 priation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";
12 ~~\$579,000~~ ~~\$634,550~~, of which not to exceed ~~\$40,000~~ ~~\$43,300~~
13 may be expended for personal services in the District of
14 Columbia.

15 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-
16 chase of *not to exceed* four passenger motor vehicles, and other
17 expenses in connection with the establishment, maintenance,
18 and operation of mining experiment stations, as provided in
19 the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), ~~\$1,000,000~~
20 ~~\$1,120,000~~, of which not to exceed ~~\$37,000~~ ~~\$40,000~~ may
21 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

22 Metallurgical research and pilot plants: For expenses
23 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct
24 laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to
25 establish methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral

1 resources in the United States and its possessions, including
2 the lease of lands or buildings; research on and development
3 of processes for production and utilization of metals and non-
4 metallic minerals; construction of buildings to house labora-
5 tories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; and other items
6 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
7 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to
8 exceed ~~\$25,000~~ \$31,200 for personal services in the District
9 of Columbia; ~~\$600,000~~ \$1,120,000: *Provided*, That the
10 Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this ap-
11 propriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equip-
12 ment, and other contributions from public or private sources
13 and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,
14 Federal, State, or private.

15 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
16 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pitts-
17 burgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal serv-
18 ices, and other expenses requisite for and incident thereto,
19 including not to exceed \$8,500 for additions and improve-
20 ments, ~~\$150,000~~ \$140,000.

21 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations,
22 and the dissemination of information concerning the eco-
23 nomic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical,
24 and other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample
25 supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products

1 of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports
2 relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks,
3 consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities
4 and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports
5 of the mineral resources of the United States, including
6 special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equip-
7 ment; stationery and supplies; and other necessary expenses
8 not included in the foregoing, ~~\$555,000~~ \$755,000, of which
9 not to exceed ~~\$480,000~~ \$637,500 may be expended for per-
10 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

11 Helium utilization and research: For expenses neces-
12 sary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic inves-
13 tigations concerning resources, production, repurification,
14 storage, and utilization of helium, independently or in
15 cooperation with other agencies, public or private; including
16 purchase of *not to exceed* one passenger motor vehicle; and
17 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-
18 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";
19 \$90,000, including not to exceed \$9,000 for personal services
20 in the District of Columbia.

21 Helium production and investigations: The sums made
22 available for the fiscal year 1948 in the Acts making ap-
23 propriations for the War and Navy Departments for the
24 acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be
25 transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1947, for

1 operation and maintenance of the plants for the production
2 of helium for military and naval purposes, including purchase
3 of eight passenger motor vehicles; the purchase in the Dis-
4 trict of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly
5 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-
6 partment of the Interior" (not exceeding \$5,000); and
7 \$46,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia:
8 *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended,
9 shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation, or
10 to the appropriation for development and operation of helium
11 properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of
12 September 1, 1937 (50 (U. S. C. 164) : *Provided further*,
13 That funds available for the production of helium and the
14 development of helium properties may be utilized to provide
15 transportation between helium plants and related facilities and
16 communities that provide adequate living accommodations of
17 persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium
18 plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils
19 who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further*, That
20 pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the trans-
21 portation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be
22 pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal
23 agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in oper-
24 ation and maintenance of helium plants, pupils who are
25 dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the

1 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equip-
2 ment may be shared.

3 During the fiscal year 1948 the head of any depart-
4 ment or independent establishment of the Government
5 having funds available for scientific investigations within the
6 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the
7 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums
8 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may
9 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
10 as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

11 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical
12 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,
13 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the
14 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be
15 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the
16 Bureau of Mines.

17 The Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the fiscal
18 year 1948, to sell directly or through any Government
19 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product
20 that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from
21 funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds
22 of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscel-
23 laneous receipts.

24 The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau
25 of Mines shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and

1 operation of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations and
2 investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and development
3 of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metallurgi-
4 cal research and pilot plants".

5 *The Department of Commerce is authorized to transfer*
6 *to the Department of the Interior for the use of the Bureau*
7 *of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction,*
8 *possession, and control of the United States Weather Bureau*
9 *Station at Mount Weather, in the counties of Loudoun and*
10 *Clarke, State of Virginia, together with all buildings, im-*
11 *provements, furniture, and fixtures now in or upon the land.*

12 *The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized to acquire*
13 *by transfer without exchange of funds, for three years, be-*
14 *ginning July 1, 1947, from the War Department, the Navy*
15 *Department, or the War Assets Administration, buildings,*
16 *equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds with an ap-*
17 *praised value of not to exceed \$3,000,000 from the surplus*
18 *stores of these agencies, for use in performing its functions by*
19 *the Bureau of Mines or by any office of the Bureau in the*
20 *United States and Alaska: Provided, That the authorization*
21 *in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the*
22 *Bureau of Mines shall not be construed to deny to veterans*
23 *the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property*
24 *under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the general administration of the National Park Service, including \$62,500 for printing and binding, \$711,248.

Regional offices: For expenses of regional offices, \$659,407.

National parks: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of national parks, including necessary protection of the area of federally owned land in the custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National Park, Washington, ~~\$3,350,000~~ \$3,637,000.

National monument, historical, and military areas: For administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national monuments, historical parks, memorials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries, including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across privately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, and the maintenance of structures on the former Cape Hatteras Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area project, \$1,496,000.

Recreational areas: For administration, protection, main-

1 tenance, and improvement, pursuant to cooperative agree-
2 ments, of areas devoted to recreational use which are under
3 the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies, ~~\$197,000~~
4 \$260,400.

5 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For
6 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,
7 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of
8 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National
9 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,
10 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or
11 emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered
12 by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such
13 areas, including lands in process of condemnation for na-
14 tional park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with
15 such sums as may be necessary to be transferred upon
16 the approval of the Secretary from the foregoing appro-
17 priations for the National Park Service, any such diversions
18 of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual
19 Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to
20 the various areas administered by the National Park Service
21 as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made
22 by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expendi-
23 ture has been incurred.

24 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in
25 one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That

1 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available
2 interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be
3 reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

4 Investigation and purchase of water rights: For the
5 investigation and establishment of water rights, including
6 the acquisition thereof or of lands or interests in lands or
7 rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights neces-
8 sary or beneficial in the administration and public use of
9 areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service,
10 to remain available until expended, \$15,000.

11 Travel Bureau: For expenses necessary in carrying out
12 the Act of July 19, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 18), including per-
13 sonal services in the District of Columbia; participation by
14 the Travel Bureau in international expositions and confer-
15 ences dealing with travel; and printing and binding;
16 \$75,000.

17 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,
18 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational dem-
19 onstration areas, ~~\$30,000~~ \$43,400.

20 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For
21 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of
22 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memo-
23 rial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the District of
24 Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion, Battle-
25 ground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Park, Chesapeake

1 and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District of Columbia,
2 and other Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29,
3 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances
4 in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 27,
5 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United States
6 park police force, purchase of revolvers and ammunition,
7 purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police, guards,
8 and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem employees
9 at rates of pay approved by the Secretary not exceeding
10 current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia,
11 stenographic reporting service, carfare, and newspapers (not
12 to exceed \$100), \$770,000.

13 For investigations and studies of the recreational re-
14 sources and the archeological remains in the river basins of
15 the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), includ-
16 ing reports, recommendations, and plans, in cooperation with
17 the United States Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of
18 Reclamation pursuant to the provisions of cooperative agree-
19 ments, and including personal services in the District of
20 Columbia, \$121,000.

21 Acquisition of lands: For the acquisition of privately
22 owned lands or interests therein, including expenses inci-
23 dental thereto, \$200,000, to remain available until ex-
24 pended, of which \$30,000 shall be for lands necessary to
25 the establishment of the George Washington Carver National

1 Monument, Missouri, authorized by the Act of July 14,
 2 1943 (Public Law 148) ; and \$170,000 shall be for lands
 3 located within the authorized boundaries of established areas
 4 under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, of which
 5 \$130,000 shall be available only for lands within the Fred-
 6 ericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial
 7 and Gettysburg National Military Parks; Joshua Tree Na-
 8 tional Monument; and Glacier, Grand Canyon, Great
 9 Smoky Mountains, Kings Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Mount
 10 Rainier, Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Yosemite, and
 11 Zion National Parks.

12 For the construction, reconstruction, improvement, re-
 13 pair, and maintenance of roads, trails, utilities, and buildings
 14 without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended
 15 (16 U. S. C. 451), including personal services in the Dis-
 16 trict of Columbia, ~~\$2,650,000~~ \$2,150,000, to remain
 17 available until expended, of which ~~\$1,750,000~~ \$1,415,000
 18 shall be for roads and trails as authorized by section 10a
 19 of the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), and
 20 the maintenance of road sections specifically authorized
 21 by the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 633) ; and
 22 ~~\$900,000~~ \$735,000 for the construction and repair of
 23 buildings and utilities not otherwise provided for, includ-
 24 ing completion of the acquisition of rights-of-way and
 25 construction of a water supply line partly outside of the

1 boundaries of Mesa Verde National Park as authorized by
2 said Act of August 7, 1946.

3 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,
4 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-
5 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available for
6 the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity; for the
7 services of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit
8 scientific and historical societies engaged in educational work
9 in the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may
10 designate; for travel expenses of employees attending Gov-
11 ernment camps for training in forest-fire prevention and sup-
12 pression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National
13 Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal
14 schools for training in building fire prevention and suppres-
15 sion; for necessary local transportation and subsistence
16 in kind of persons selected for employment or as cooperators,
17 serving without other compensation while attending fire-
18 protection training camps; and for official telephone service
19 in the field in the case of official telephones installed in private
20 houses when authorized under regulations established by the
21 Secretary.

22 Appropriations available to the National Park Service
23 shall be available for the purchase of *not to exceed* forty, and
24 hire of passenger motor vehicles.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For general administrative purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$246,470, of which sum \$30,000 shall be available for printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals and the publication of bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they may direct.

Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cultural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings and other structures; propagation and distribution of food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recommendation, and application of means, including the construction of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection,

1 and transportation of specimens and other expenses inci-
2 dental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium,
3 \$1,344,850.

4 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For oper-
5 ation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of
6 Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of
7 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and
8 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-
9 tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for
10 fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-
11 structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-
12 mission, \$36,300.

13 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations
14 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and
15 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,
16 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from
17 such resources,—including not to exceed \$20,000 to investi-
18 gate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great
19 Lakes as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946,
20 Public Law 672; and maintenance, repair, improvement,
21 equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological
22 stations, ~~\$725,000~~ \$790,040.

23 Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of
24 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-
25 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-

1 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants
2 and products thereof, including investigation, study and re-
3 search with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and
4 the development of methods and procedures which should be
5 employed in improving the quality and appearance of packed
6 sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement,
7 equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels; and en-
8 forcing the applicable provisions of the Act authorizing asso-
9 ciations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C. 521) ;
10 including contract stenographic reporting services, \$200,000
11 \$280,700.

12 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,
13 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, informa-
14 tion on the fishery industry, market supply and demand,
15 commercial movement, location, disposition, and market
16 *prices of fishery products*, ~~\$100,000~~ \$125,000.

17 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and
18 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,
19 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of
20 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,
21 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence
22 of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic
23 reporting service, \$850,000.

24 Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of

1 Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944
2 (16 U. S. C. 631i), \$69,300.

3 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:
4 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act
5 of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-855, 901-915), \$22,400.

6 Biological investigations: For biological investigations
7 of the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and migration
8 of animals, including the resources thereof, and plants, and
9 the preparation of maps of the life zones; for investigations
10 of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section
11 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d);
12 for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, inde-
13 pendently or in cooperation with other agencies or indi-
14 viduals, in developing and applying methods for the control
15 of damage to agricultural and horticultural crops by birds, and
16 for investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory
17 of Alaska, ~~\$241,000~~ \$280,700.

18 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For
19 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-
20 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-
21 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other
22 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other
23 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law
24 (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the
25 purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs,

1 additions, and installations in and about the grounds and
2 buildings of the game-management supply depot and labora-
3 tory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation,
4 and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from
5 said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions
6 of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667),
7 ~~\$750,000~~ \$900,000.

8 Protection of Migratory birds: For the enforcement of
9 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,
10 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the
11 convention between the United States and the United Mexi-
12 can States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with
13 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-
14 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act
15 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-668d);
16 for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved
17 March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and
18 for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May
19 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investi-
20 gations, \$350,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be
21 expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose
22 of securing information concerning violations of the laws
23 for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made
24 available.

25 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement

1 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.
2 192-211), \$175,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may
3 be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose
4 of securing information in connection with and for the prose-
5 cution of violators of the law for the enforcement of which
6 this appropriation is made available.

7 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the
8 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and
9 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game
10 introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under super-
11 vision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including construction
12 of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals, landings,
13 roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulk-
14 heads, repair of damage to public roads within reservation
15 areas occasioned by authorized operations of the Fish and
16 Wildlife Service, and other improvements necessary for eco-
17 nomical administration; for the purchase, capture, and trans-
18 portation of game for national reservations; and for the main-
19 tenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
20 Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$900,000.

21 River basin studies: For investigations and studies to
22 determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of pro-
23 posed developments of river basins of the United States
24 (except the Missouri River Basin), and for the preparation
25 of reports thereon in accordance with the Act of March 10,

1 1934 (16 U. S. C. 661-666), as amended, \$100,000
 2 \$245,000.

3 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~\$6,110,320~~ \$6,615,760.

4 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

5 For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March
 6 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount
 7 equal to the sum received during the fiscal year 1948 from
 8 the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly
 9 and to remain available until expended; and in addition
 10 thereto an amount equal to the unobligated balance on June
 11 30, 1947, of the total of the proceeds received from the sale
 12 of stamps prior to July 1, 1947, also to remain available until
 13 expended and to be available for the payment of obligations
 14 chargeable against appropriations heretofore made.

15 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

16 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September
 17 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), an amount
 18 equal to the sum credited during the fiscal year 1947 to the
 19 special fund created by said Act: *Provided*, That not exceed-
 20 ing 20 per centum of the amount allocated to any State shall
 21 be available for the construction of improvements.

22 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, ~~\$5,960,320~~ \$6,615,-
 23 760, and in addition thereto, funds made available under
 24 the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and the fund for
 25 Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration, of which amounts not

1 to exceed ~~\$1,028,100~~ \$1,098,200 may be expended for
2 departmental personal services, including such services in
3 the District of Columbia. Funds available for the work of
4 the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for the
5 purchase of ~~one hundred~~ *not to exceed fifty* passenger
6 motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of air-
7 craft; the installation and operation of telephones in
8 Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters occu-
9 pied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service; providing
10 by purchase, construction, or otherwise, facilities incident to
11 such public recreational uses of wildlife refuges as are not
12 inconsistent with the primary purposes of such refuges; news-
13 papers (not to exceed \$100) plans and specifications for
14 vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation
15 thereof without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as
16 amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; and rations for officers and crews
17 of vessels; and for the expenditure from appropriations avail-
18 able for the purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each
19 option to purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for
20 the cost of supplies and materials and the transportation and
21 handling thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to
22 be established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
23 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the
24 time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued,
25 or at the time such reimbursements are received. Not to

1 exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses
 2 of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available inter-
 3 changeably for expenditure on the objects included within
 4 the general expenses of said Service, but no more than 5
 5 per centum shall be added to any one item or appropriation.
 6 *The War and Navy Departments, the Civil Aeronautics*
 7 *Administration, and the War Assets Administration are*
 8 *authorized to transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service*
 9 *aircraft for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily*
 10 *of the same size or type or at the same locations), and such*
 11 *other equipment, materials and supplies, surplus to the needs*
 12 *of such agencies, as may be required by said Service, such*
 13 *transfers to be without charge therefor; and in addition the*
 14 *Navy Department, the Coast Guard, and the Maritime*
 15 *Commission are authorized to transfer without charge there-*
 16 *for vessels for replacement purposes only (but not neces-*
 17 *sarily of the same size or type or at the same locations)*
 18 *marine engines, parts and accessories surplus to the needs*
 19 *of such agencies.*

20 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

21 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

22 For necessary expenses of the offices of the Governor
 23 and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and
 24 Secretary; printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and

1 preservation of Governor's house and grounds, \$60,000, to
2 be expended under the direction of the Governor.

3 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,
4 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
5 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
6 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
7 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

8 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons
9 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation
10 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation,
11 burial, and other expenses, \$334,700: *Provided*, That
12 authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appro-
13 priation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon,
14 or to other contracting institution or institutions, for the care
15 and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the
16 fiscal year 1948: *Provided further*, That so much of
17 this sum as may be required shall be available for all neces-
18 sary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and
19 in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to
20 their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary
21 shall as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence
22 or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the
23 time they became insane, and the commitment papers for
24 any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a state-

1 ment by the committing authority as to the legal residence
2 of such person.

3 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
4 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$130,000,
5 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures
6 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
7 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
8 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

9 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
10 tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory
11 of Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the Act
12 approved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), includ-
13 ing surveys and plans for new road construction; services
14 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
15 (Public Law 600), for the preparation of plans and speci-
16 fications for buildings; and printing and binding, \$3,750,000.

17 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction
18 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, \$250,000.

19 The Alaska Railroad: In addition to all amounts
20 received by the Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year
21 1948, there is hereby appropriated \$4,000,000 which shall
22 be available, and continue available until expended, for
23 expenses necessary for the authorized work of the Alaska
24 Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improve-
25 ments of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of

1 river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its
2 tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-
3 going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrange-
4 ment with other branches of the Government service, for the
5 purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation
6 of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for
7 the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting
8 territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; maintenance and
9 operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for
10 the accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National
11 Park; payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of
12 compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of
13 the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be re-
14 imbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed
15 \$6,575 of this fund shall be available for personal services in
16 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1948, and no
17 one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one
18 assistant general manager at not to exceed \$9,000 per annum,
19 shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than
20 \$8,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of
21 such fund shall be available for printing and binding:
22 *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount herein ap-
23 propriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized
24 to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional
25 work, materials and equipment not exceeding a total of

1 \$15,000,000: *Provided further*, That in the operation of the
2 facilities of the Alaska Railroad, the War Department or any
3 other agency of the United States Government having title
4 thereto is authorized to transfer regardless of present location
5 and without charge to the Alaska Railroad, materials, road-
6 way and bridge maintenance, and other necessary equipment,
7 locomotives and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery,
8 supplies, rolling stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its
9 needs and which may be certified by the Department of the
10 Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or
11 operation of the Alaska Railroad: *Provided further*, That the
12 authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property
13 to the Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to
14 veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus
15 property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

16 The following appropriations herein made shall be
17 available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of air-
18 craft: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary,
19 Territory of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of
20 roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska"; "Reconstruction and
21 improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska"; and "Alaska
22 Railroad appropriated fund".

23 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

24 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
25 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary

1 \$7,342, and the private secretary to the Governor, \$4,996;
2 for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor;
3 and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$25,300, to be expended
4 by the Governor.

5 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

6 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident
7 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.
8 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), printing
9 and binding; repair, preservation and care of Federal build-
10 ings and furniture, purchase of water, and other necessary
11 miscellaneous expenses, purchase of *not to exceed* two pas-
12 senger motor vehicles, and not to exceed \$6,000 for personal
13 services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and
14 electricity necessary in the operation of Government House
15 at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix,
16 \$216,100, to be expended by and under the direction of the
17 Governor.

18 For necessary expenses of the agricultural station in
19 the Virgin Islands, \$46,300, to be expended by and under the
20 direction of the Governor.

21 Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying
22 the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of
23 Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current
24 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1948,
25 \$140,000, to be paid in monthly installments.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made shall be available for the purchase of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being considered as passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year 1948 in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

SEC. 4. Appropriations herein made for the following bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with their work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the Secretary, \$600; Oil and Gas Division, \$100; Bureau of Land Management, \$300; Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$1,000; Bureau of Reclamation, \$6,000; Geological Survey, ~~\$2,000~~ \$3,000; Bureau of Mines, ~~\$2,000~~ \$3,000; National Park Service, \$1,000; Fish and Wildlife Service, ~~\$1,750~~ \$3,000; and soil and moisture conservation operations (all bureaus), \$500.

SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of

1 the United States or who is a member of an organization
2 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
3 against the Government of the United States, or who
4 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
5 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
6 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
7 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that
8 the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
9 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
10 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
11 organization of Government employees that asserts the
12 right to strike against the Government of the United States,
13 or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
14 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
15 Government of the United States by force or violence:
16 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
17 against the Government of the United States or who is a
18 member of an organization of Government employees that
19 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
20 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
21 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
22 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
23 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any
24 appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony
25 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or

1 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
2 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
3 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
4 existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency,
5 caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons
6 may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days
7 and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity
8 of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

9 SEC. 6. No part of any appropriation contained in
10 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of
11 wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance
12 of any new administrative function or the enforcement or
13 issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the estab-
14 lishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as de-
15 scribed in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated
16 March 15, 1943.

17 SEC. 7. Limitations on amounts to be expended for per-
18 sonal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply
19 to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of Decem-
20 ber 21, 1944 (Public Law 525).

21 SEC. 8. No part of any appropriation contained in this
22 Act shall be used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses
23 of any regional, field, or other office or committee for which
24 approval has not been given by the Congress prior to the
25 establishment of such activity.

1 *SEC. 8. Appropriations herein made shall be available*
2 *for payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for*
3 *library membership in societies or associations which issue*
4 *publications to members only or at a price to members lower*
5 *than to subscribers who are not members.*

6 *SEC. 9. Appropriations in this Act shall be available*
7 *for health service programs as authorized by the Act of*
8 *August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658).*

9 *SEC. 10. Not to exceed a total of \$1,000,000 of the ap-*
10 *propriations contained in this Act shall be available for*
11 *expenditure for the compensation of employees engaged in*
12 *personnel work.*

13 **TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSION**

14 The appropriation in the sum of \$450,000 for construc-
15 tion and equipment of an Anthracite Research Laboratory,
16 contained in the “Interior Department Appropriation Act,
17 1947”, under the heading “Bureau of Mines”, is hereby
18 carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury
19 immediately upon the approval of this Act.

20 This Act may be cited as the “Interior Department
21 Appropriation Act, 1948”.

Passed the House of Representatives April 25, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3123

[Report No. 278]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 13 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported with amendments

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 17, 1947
For actions of June 16, 1947
80th-1st, No. 113

CONTENTS

Accounting.....18	Labor, farm.....36	Roads.....21
Appropriations...7,15,39,41	Lands.....20,27	Soil conservation.....39
Assistant secretary.....35	Lands, reclamation..12,16,43	Subsistence expense.....19
Communications.....26	Machinery, farm.....31	Taxation.....8,37
Fisheries.....6,24	Marketing.....14	Textiles.....28
Flood control.....10,31,43	Minerals.....30	Trade, foreign.....1
Food supply.....40	Organization, executive...4	Transportation.....22,44
Foreign affairs....23,40,45	Personnel.....3,9,13,19,29	Veterans' benefits....9,25
Forests & forestry..2,11,17,39	Prices, support.....1	War powers.....22
Health.....46	Public works.....41	Water conservation.....5
Housing.....38	Regional authority.....42	Water utilization.....32
Industrialization, rural..34	Remount service.....4	Wildlife.....6,17,33
Insect control.....2,14	Research.....4	Wool.....1

HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on wool bill. House passed Remount Service transfer bill. House passed bill to protect forests from insects and diseases. Senate passed bill to regulate marketing of insecticides, rodenticides, weed killers, etc. Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. Senate passed bill to change boundaries of Gila reclamation project. Sen. Pepper introduced rural-industrialization bill. Rep. Douglas introduced and discussed bill to authorize a farm-labor program in Labor Department.

HOUSE

- WOOL-PRICE SUPPORTS.** Agreed to the conference report on S. 814, the wool bill, after rejecting, 166-191, a motion by Rep. Rayburn to recommit the bill to conference (pp. 7253-64).
The bill provides as follows: Requires that, until Dec. 31, 1948, CCC shall support the price of wool at the 1946 level. Authorizes CCC to sell its wool at less than parity. Makes Sec. 22 of the AAAct applicable to wool programs under the bill provided that no action under this provision shall be in contravention of existing international agreements.
The Senate has not yet acted on the conference report.
- FORESTRY.** Passed without amendment S. 597, to provide for protection of forests from insects and diseases (pp. 7238-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT.** Passed without amendment H. R. 3511, to extend until June 30, 1948, the provision for annuities for 25-years-service employees who have been involuntarily separated from service or have been voluntarily separated but have accepted positions with lower pay (p. 7235).
- REMOUNT SERVICE.** Passed as reported H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service (which improves the breeds of horses) from the War Department to this Department, effective July 1, 1947 (p. 7244).
- WATER CONSERVATION.** Passed with amendments H. R. 2167, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to add certain lands to the Angostura water conservation and utilization project, S. Dak. (p. 7239).
- FISH AND WILDLIFE.** Passed without amendment H. R. 2721, to require that, in the management of existing facilities in the upper Mississippi River, the War

Department give full consideration to the needs of fish and other wildlife resources and their habitat dependent on such waters (pp. 7239-40).

7. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order on this bill, H. R. 3839 (p. 7266). It is expected that debate on this bill will begin today.
8. TAXATION. Received the President's veto message on H. R. 1, the tax-reduction bill (H. Doc. 322) (pp. 7227-8). A vote on whether to over-ride the veto is expected today.
9. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee agreed to recommend to the full committee H. R. 1426, extending veterans' preference to widowed mothers of veterans, and H. R. 3520, to amend the veterans' preference provisions regarding ratings on civil-service examinations (p. D386).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. LeCompte, Iowa, urged flood-control appropriations, describing flood damage to farm crops in Iowa (p. 7218).
11. FORESTRY. After discussion, Rep. Cole, N. Y., asked that H. R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public, be passed over without prejudice in order that the Committee might correct its report (p. 7229).
12. RECLAMATION. On objections of Reps. Harris, Allen of La., Brooks, Gathings, and Larcade, H. R. 1274, to extend the reclamation laws to Ark., was stricken from the consent calendar (p. 7229).
13. MILITARY LEAVE. Passed as reported H. R. 1845, to amend existing laws regarding military leave for U. S. employees so as to equalize rights to leave and reemployment for such employees who are members of the Enlisted or Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, or the Naval Reserve (pp. 7235-6).

SENATE

14. MARKETING; INSECT CONTROL. Passed without amendment H.R. 1237, to regulate the marketing of insecticides, rodenticides, weed killers, etc. (p. 7161). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 3123 (pp. 7173, 7177-94). Sens. Wherry, Gurney, Ball, Cordon, Hayden, Thomas (Okla.), and O'Mahoney were appointed conferees (p. 7194). House conferees not yet appointed.
16. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 483, to relocate the boundaries and reduce the area of the Gila Reclamation project (pp. 7174-5).
Passed without amendment H.R. 3197, to increase the reimbursable construction cost obligation and extend repayment period of the Mancos Water Conservancy District (p. 7168). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H.R. 3348, to declare U.S. policy with respect to allocation of construction costs of Coachella Division of the All-American irrigation project, Calif. (p. 7168). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H.R. 3143, to authorize construction of the Paonia Federal reclamation project, Colo. (p. 7168). This bill will now be sent to the President.

spect of distributions by personal holding companies was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REVENUE—BILL PASSED OVER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3737) to provide revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from New Mexico that this is the tax bill for the District of Columbia. Its provisions assume a balanced budget for the years 1948 and 1949. In view of the brief time which obviously is permitted to us at this hour, I think the bill should go over temporarily. I should like to give notice of an intention to move the consideration of this bill at the proper and earliest possible opportunity.

Therefore, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1421) to provide for the appointment of one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, let me inquire from what Senator the objection to present consideration of the bill came.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California objected.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I may say to the majority leader that I have asked that the bill go over, on behalf of a Senator who had to leave the Chamber. If he returns in time, I shall be glad to withdraw the objection I have made.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

The bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now ask that this bill be passed over. However, I should like to state that I have consulted with Senators who are interested in the Bulwinkle bill and with those who are intensely interested in the Interior Department appropriation bill. I have conferred with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], as well as with Senators on this side of the aisle, including the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. I am assured of their help in connection with the request which I now make for unanimous consent that when the call of the calendar is

concluded, the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3123, the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948.

I should like to say to those who may be somewhat apprehensive about the amount of time which consideration of the bill will take, that this bill, as it has been reported, comes from the subcommittee with a unanimous report, and it comes from the full Appropriations Committee with a unanimous report, except that the full committee has added two small amendments, one in the amount of \$25,000, and one with respect to the location of an anthracite research laboratory in Pennsylvania. In view of that fact, I do not anticipate that the consideration of the bill will take long.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska that at the conclusion of the call of the calendar the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3123, the Interior Department appropriation bill?

The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN MINERS' OBLIGATIONS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to revert to Calendar No. 5, Senate bill 27, to provide for suspending the enforcement of certain obligations against the operators of gold and silver mines who are forced to cease operations because of the war, so that I may make a motion in regard to the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Calendar No. 5 is not within the purview of the unanimous-consent agreement, which was that the calendar should be called commencing with order of business 197.

Mr. McCARRAN. Will there be time immediately after the call of the calendar when this measure may be taken up?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Not under the order just made.

Mr. McCARRAN. And no other bill that precedes the point on the calendar where the call started this morning may be taken up?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is the situation under the existing unanimous-consent agreement. When the appropriation bill is out of the way, motions will be in order. The Senator will understand that such a motion would displace the unfinished business.

The clerk will state the next business on the calendar.

ESTATE OF ROBERT W. ALEXANDER

The bill (H. R. 651) for the relief of the estate of Robert W. Alexander was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THERESE R. COHEN

The bill (H. R. 925) for the relief of Therese R. Cohen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CARRYING OF MAIL ON STAR ROUTES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 263) to provide for the carrying

of mail on star routes, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with amendments.

The amendments were, on page 1, after line 4, to strike out section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. There shall be placed in charge of the star-route service in the Post Office Department a superintendent of star-route service.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, on page 2, line 7, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "ninety days" and insert "six months."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendments were, in section 4, page 2, line 14, at the beginning of the section, to insert "(a)"; on line 15, after the word "route", to insert a comma and to strike out "or upon the creation of a new class A route;" and on line 18, after the word "may", to strike out "negotiate therefor" and insert "enter into a new contract"; on page 2, after line 20, to strike out "(b) Upon the expiration of an existing contract on a class B route, or within ninety days after the enactment of this act, the contractor on the route, if otherwise qualified, shall be given a noncompetitive civil-service examination for appointment as carrier on such route under the provisions of this act, the appointment to be without term, except as hereinafter provided," and insert: "Upon the expiration of an existing contract on a class B route, the contractor on the route, any contractor for the route during the preceding contract term, and any honorably discharged veteran of World War II who was a contractor for the route between September 16, 1940, and the effective date of this act, if otherwise qualified, shall be given an examination by the United States Civil Service Commission, and the applicant attaining the highest passing grade, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Commission, shall be appointed as carrier on such route under the provisions of this act. Persons so appointed shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits provided by law for employees in the field postal service."; and on page 3, line 18, after the word "passes", to insert "or of an adjoining county."

The amendments were agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 5, page 4, line 7, after the word "herein", to strike out "except that a present contractor capable of performing the duties of his route shall be permitted to carry the route for a period after reaching his seventieth birthday not exceeding the expiration date of his present contract."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 6, page 4, line 21, after the words "for a", to strike out "one-half ton" and insert "less than one ton."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 11, page 6, line 10, after the words "changing the" to insert "schedules and"; and on line 11, to strike out "schedules", and insert "trips."

The amendments were agreed to.

The sections were ordered to be renumbered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of this act shall apply to the carrying of mail on star routes within the United States.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of fixing rates for the transportation of mail on star routes the Postmaster General shall divide such routes into classes A and B and shall have authority to establish new routes or reclassify any route if, in his opinion, changed conditions justify or require a reclassification: *Provided*, That if any star route cannot be classified prior to being established, such route shall be established as a temporary contract for a period not exceeding 6 months. Prior to the expiration of such temporary contract the route shall be classified by the Postmaster General. Class A shall consist of those routes on which the mail service is performed by aircraft or by common carrier by motor vehicles. Class B shall consist of those routes not included in class A.

SEC. 3. (a) Upon the expiration of an existing contract on a class A route, the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, advertise for proposals for the transportation of mail on such route, or may enter into a new contract with the present contractor without advertising, for a contract period not exceeding 4 years.

(b) Upon the expiration of an existing contract on a class B route, the contractor on the route, any contractor for the route during the preceding contract term, and any honorably discharged veteran of World War II who was a contractor for the route between September 16, 1940, and the effective date of this act, if otherwise qualified, shall be given an examination by the United States Civil Service Commission, and the applicant attaining the highest passing grade, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Commission, shall be appointed as carrier on such route under the provisions of this act. Persons so appointed shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits provided by law for employees in the field postal service.

(c) To be eligible as a class B carrier under this act a person must be a citizen of the United States; a resident of the county or counties through which the star route passes or of an adjoining county; of good moral character; between the ages of 18 and 55 years; in good health, except that a present contractor may be considered eligible to take the examination if capable of performing the duties required on the route which he has been serving and provided he has not attained the age of 70 years. Vacancies shall be filled by the Postmaster General upon certification by the Civil Service Commission from registers of eligible resulting from examination.

SEC. 4. At the end of the month in which a class B carrier serving under the provisions of this act attains his seventieth birthday he shall be relieved of the duties of his appointment and the vacancy thus created shall be filled as provided herein.

SEC. 5. Class B carriers who have acquired a classified status under the provisions of this act shall be paid for the time actually employed on a schedule of the route, to be fairly established by the Postmaster General, which shall not be computed for pay purposes as less than 1 hour in any case, at the rate of \$1.20 per hour; and in addition thereto shall be paid for equipment maintenance for horse and vehicle, dogs and sleds, boat, passenger motorcar, or lesser type of equipment, a sum equal to 6 cents per mile or major fraction of a mile traveled in performing star-route service; for a less than 1-ton truck, station wagon, or closed-body delivery truck, 7 cents; for 1-ton truck but less than 2-ton, 8 cents; and for 2- and 2½-ton truck, 9 cents; and for larger equipment, 10 cents: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General shall determine the size of equipment

necessary to transport the mail over the route with certainty, celerity, security, and economy. Payment of equipment maintenance shall be at the same period and in the same manner as payments for regular compensation.

SEC. 6. Each class B carrier shall designate a substitute carrier acceptable to the postmaster at the head of the route to act in the absence of the carrier. The substitute shall receive for his services the same amount as is paid to the carrier for such services: *Provided*, That if the substitute carrier uses the equipment of the carrier to perform the services of the route the equipment maintenance allowance for the use of such equipment may be paid to the carrier.

SEC. 7. Every class B carrier and substitute carrier shall take the official oath prescribed in section 30, Postal Laws and Regulations, and shall execute bond in the sum of \$1,000 with acceptable sureties, the bond to be forwarded to the Postmaster General; the amount of bond required on each class A route to be determined by the Postmaster General.

SEC. 8. Wherever the Postmaster General is unable to procure mail service on a class B route under the provisions of this act he may enter into a temporary contract for the performance of mail service on such route at a rate in excess of the fixed rate until such time as he is able to procure such service at the rate scheduled herein.

SEC. 9. Carriers on all routes shall furnish equipment sufficient for transportation of the mails and the proper handling of all postal business on the route with certainty, celerity, security, and economy.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall restrict or prevent the Postmaster General from creating, extending, curtailing, or discontinuing star routes together with the services of the classified carriers or changing the schedules and frequency of trips thereof in accordance with the needs of the service as determined by him. The Postmaster General is also authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for the administration of this act, or any part thereof, that are not in conflict with its provisions. All existing laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 816) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the Post Roads Act of 1866, as amended (Revised Statutes, secs. 5263-5269, inclusive; U. S. C., title 47, secs. 1-6, inclusive, and 8), is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall limit the authority of the Federal Communications Commission under the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to prescribe charges, classifications, regulations, and practices, including priorities, applicable to Government communications.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on the tenth day following the enactment date thereof.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to repeal the old Post Roads Act of 1866, which gives to Government agencies a special rate on domestic communications.

The only company that is affected by the bill is the Western Union Telegraph Co. The bill would place the Western Union on the same basis as the tele-

phone companies and other communication companies with respect to fixing of rates by the regulatory agency. It does not mean the Government may not impose a preferential rate by classification; the bill merely repeals that part of the act which makes a special rate mandatory. A similar provision was adopted when the domestic telegraph merger bill was before the Senate, but it was dropped in conference.

The enactment of the bill would mean that if the Government got a special rate someone would have to pay for it, and that someone necessarily would have to be the public—those sending messages.

I think everyone will admit that any communications company has a hard time these days competing with the subsidized air mail, on one hand, and the telephone companies, on the other.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to repeal the Post Roads Act of 1866, as amended, and for other purposes."

THE GILA RECLAMATION PROJECT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 483) to relocate the boundaries and reduce the area of the Gila reclamation project, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments, on page 1, line 8, after the word "approximately", to strike out "sixty-six" and insert "forty"; on line 9, after the word "land", to strike out "situate on the Yuma Mesa and within the North and South Gila Valleys" and insert "(twenty-five thousand acres thereof situated on the Yuma Mesa and fifteen thousand acres thereof within the North and South Gila Valleys), or such number of acres as can be adequately irrigated by the beneficial consumptive use of no more than three hundred thousand acre-feet of water per annum diverted from the Colorado River"; on page 2, line 10, after the word "land", to insert "or such number of acres as can be adequately irrigated by the beneficial consumptive use of no more than three hundred thousand acre-feet of water per annum diverted from the Colorado River"; on page 2, line 18, after the word "diversion", to insert "transportation, delivery"; on line 21, after the words "subject to", to strike out "and controlled by"; on line 23, after the numerals "1922", to insert a colon and the words "And provided further, That the above limitations contained in this section are for the sole purpose of fixing the maximum acreage of the project and shall not be construed as interpreting, affecting, or modifying any interstate compact or contract with the United States for the use of Colorado River water or any Federal or State statute limiting or defining the right to use Colorado River water of or in any State," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of reclaiming and irrigating lands in the State of Arizona and other beneficial uses,

been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 4, after line 17, to strike out section 3, as follows:

SEC. 3. Section 2 of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 4, 602), is further amended by deleting the last sentence thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 21, to change the section number from "4" to "3."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 10, to change the section number from "5" to "4."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 14, to insert the following new section:

SEC. 5. Subsection 1 (b) of the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C., Supp. V. 691a) is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of the subsection (7) thereof, inserting a semicolon in lieu of the period after subsection (8) thereof, and adding the following "and (9) any person entering upon active service, or enlisting, on or after the first day of the first month after the approval of the act adding this subsection."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 22, to insert the following new section:

SEC. 6. Sections 57 and 58 of the National Defense Act, as amended, are further amended by striking out the words "eighteen" therefrom and substituting therefor the words "seventeen" in each of the said sections.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first paragraph of section 27 of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 627, 628), is hereby further amended as follows:

"Effective July 1, 1947, the Secretary of War is authorized, notwithstanding the provisions of the last paragraph of section 127a of this act, to accept original enlistments in the Regular Army from among qualified male persons not less than 17 years of age for periods of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 years, and to accept reenlistments for periods of 3, 4, 5, or 6 years: *Provided*, That persons of the first three enlisted grades may be reenlisted for unspecified periods of time on a career basis under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *Provided further*, That anyone who serves three or more years of an enlistment for an unspecified period of time may submit to the Secretary of War his resignation and such resignation shall be accepted by the Secretary of War and such person shall be discharged from his enlistment within 3 months of the submission of such resignation. Except if such person, other than an enlisted member of a Regular Army Puerto Rican unit, submits his resignation while stationed overseas or after embarking for an overseas station, the Secretary of War shall not be required to accept such resignation until a total of 2 years of overseas service shall have been completed in the current overseas assignment, and in the case of anyone who has completed any course of instruction pursuant to paragraph 13 of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 535), or pursuant to section 2 of the act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 556), as amended (10 U. S. C. 298a), the Secretary

of War shall not be required to accept such resignation until 2 years subsequent to the completion of such course. The Secretary of War may refuse to accept any such resignation in time of war or national emergency declared by the President or Congress, or while the person concerned is absent without leave or serving a sentence of court martial. The Secretary of War may refuse to accept a resignation for a period not to exceed 6 months following the submission thereof if the enlisted person is under investigation or in default with respect to public property or public funds: *Provided further*, That no person under the age of 18 years shall be enlisted without the written consent of his parents or guardian, and the Secretary of War shall, upon the application of the parents or guardian of any such person enlisted without their written consent, discharge such person from the military service with pay and with the form of discharge certificate to which the service of such person, after enlistment, shall entitle him: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to deprive any person of any right to reenlistment in the Regular Army under any other provision of law. No person who is serving under an enlistment contracted on or after June 1, 1945, shall be entitled, before the expiration of the period of such enlistment, to enlist for an enlistment period which will expire before the expiration of the enlistment period for which he is so serving: *Provided further*, That any enlisted person discharged from the Regular Army who upon such discharge is recommended for reenlistment shall be permitted to reenlist with the rank held by him at the time of his discharge if he reenlists within a period to be specified by the Secretary of War but not to exceed 3 months from the date of such discharge: *And provided further*, That any enlisted person discharged from the Regular Army by reason of acceptance of his resignation shall not be entitled upon subsequent reenlistment to the rank, rating, or grade held at the time of discharge."

SEC. 2. Any person who enlists or reenlists in the Regular Military Establishment on or after June 1, 1945, in the seventh grade, upon the completion of recruit training, but not later than 4 months subsequent to the date of enlistment, shall, unless sooner promoted, be promoted to the sixth grade, provided he meets such qualifications as may be prescribed in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That no back pay or allowance shall accrue to any person by reason of enactment of this section.

SEC. 3. Paragraph 4 of section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 is hereby amended by substituting a colon for the period at the end of such paragraph and by adding immediately after such colon the following: "*Provided further*, That in addition to such enlistment allowance, any person enlisting for an unspecified period of time shall be paid the sum of \$50 upon the completion of each year of service of such reenlistment, and any person who resigns or is discharged from such enlistment for an unspecified period of time shall not thereafter be entitled to any additional enlistment or reenlistment allowance based on any period served in such enlistment for an unspecified period of time."

SEC. 4. Effective July 1, 1947, sections 653 and 653a of title 10, United States Code, are repealed and all other laws and parts of laws insofar as they are inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act are likewise repealed.

SEC. 5. Subsection 1 (b) of the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C., Supp. V, 691a) is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of subsection (7) thereof, inserting a semicolon in lieu of the period after subsection (8) thereof, and adding the following: "and (9) any person entering upon

active service, or enlisting, on or after the first day of the first month after the approval of the act adding this subsection."

SEC. 6. Sections 57 and 58 of the National Defense Act, as amended, are further amended by striking out the words "eighteen" therefrom and substituting therefor the words "seventeen" in each of the said sections.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to stimulate volunteer enlistments in the Regular Military Establishment of the United States, and for other purposes."

INVESTIGATION OF APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, after the Interior appropriation bill is disposed of, Calendar No. 78, Senate Resolution 81 shall be considered by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota, that at the conclusion of the consideration of the pending appropriation bill, the unfinished business shall further be temporarily laid aside, for the consideration of Calendar No. 78, Senate Resolution 81?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, may I ask what the resolution is?

Mr. LANGER. It authorizes an investigation of the appointment of first-, second-, and third-class postmasters, and provides an appropriation therefor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the unanimous-consent order entered during the call of the calendar, the Interior Department appropriation bill is the next business in order.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, after I make a brief general statement, relative to the pending measure, I shall ask that the committee amendments be stated and acted upon.

If the Senators will turn to the report—No. 278—of the Senate Appropriations Committee on House bill 3123, there will be found on the first page an over-all statement of the appropriation bill. By way of preface to my remarks, I should like to say that the subcommittee that considered the bill sat for 23 days, including Saturdays, meeting as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, and sitting many nights as late as 7 o'clock. The committee took nearly a week to mark up the bill, giving consideration to each and every item, on its merits. At the conclusion of its deliberations the subcommittee unanimously reported the Interior Department appropriation bill to the full Appropriations Committee for its consideration.

When the full committee considered the bill, there were suggested only two amendments both of which were adopted by the committee. One was an amendment in the increased amount of \$25,000, for a fish-market news service which had been eliminated entirely. The Senate reinstated approximately 75 percent of the estimate. Because of the fact that fisheries produced so much revenue, and, of course, income tax is paid on the income from that source, it was felt that the amount of \$25,000 should be reinstated, and the full Senate committee did so.

The other amendment establishes an anthracite research laboratory in Pennsylvania, for which purpose \$450,000 is appropriated. The House had stricken out the provision establishing the laboratory, and also rescinded the previous appropriation. After the bill came to the Senate the members of the Pennsylvania delegation got together and requested reinsertion of the language stricken by the House. The Senate committee amended the bill by locating the research laboratory as suggested, and also deleting the rescission, which means that we had to increase the appropriation contained in the bill by \$450,000.

The over-all amount of the Interior Department appropriation, as it passed the House, was \$161,413,513, together with unexpended or unobligated funds that would go along with the cash money. As will be noted by the Senate committee report, the committee added to that amount in cash money \$54,116,840, making the total amount of the bill, as reported by the committee to the Senate, in cash money, \$215,530,353.

For a moment I should like to digress from the report and give the Senate the over-all picture again, because I think the Senate will be interested in the figures. As I mentioned a moment ago, the amount of the cash money the House appropriated was \$161,413,513. For the Bureau of Reclamation budget alone the money which the House thought it had made provision for, which was frozen or unexpended and which could be used as free money for 1948, as set forth in the House committee report, totaled \$85,826,767. The House committee also in its report set out that there was an unexpended balance for Bonneville of \$11,755,000. Those are the big items in the House appropriations of unexpended or unobligated funds, as they were designated, which were to be added to the \$161,413,513, which would make a grand total appropriated under the House bill for the fiscal year 1948 of \$258,995,280 to be spent on the entire Department of the Interior.

Here are some more figures which I think the Senate would like to have. These figures have to do with new money. The Senate committee appropriated new money in place of the \$161,413,513, in the amount of \$215,530,353, or an increase of \$54,116,840, which is the second group of figures in the Senate committee report.

That \$54,116,840 is made up of two figures in which I know the Senate is interested. They include new money which the Senate committee provided, which the House did not provide. I

shall come to those figures later in my remarks. But for the moment, if Senators will add the true unobligated balances in the amount of \$56,244,357, the sum at which the Senate committee finally arrived by harmonizing the figures obtained from the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of the Interior, and the Bureau of the Budget, to \$215,530,353, the over-all total amount of new money recommended by the Senate committee, it will be found that the Senate committee recommended a total amount of \$271,774,710, which is \$12,779,430 more than the House thought it had appropriated when its grand total reached the figure of \$258,995,280.

Some Senators are interested exclusively in reclamation, and for their benefit I should like to give the over-all figures briefly. It will be found in the House committee report that provision was made for new money in the amount of \$67,892,600. Unexpended balances, as set out in the report, a figure which I have already mentioned, amount to \$85,326,767, which makes the grand total the House thought it had appropriated, including the new money, \$153,718,367.

On examination by the Senate committee in its hearings, the unobligated balances, as I have already mentioned, were found to be \$56,244,357. That figure, added to the new money the Senate committee recommended for reclamation alone, which is in the amount of \$104,730,532, makes a grand total recommended by the Senate committee for reclamation of \$160,974,889. That is \$7,255,522 more than the House appropriated for reclamation, that is, the free money the House appropriated, and the money the House thought was frozen and was unobligated—the figure I have already mentioned.

So, Mr. President, instead of the unobligated and frozen funds amounting to \$85,826,767, we find that the true amount is \$56,244,357, or a difference of \$29,582,410.

To restate, Mr. President, the House thought it had provided the whole amount referred to above, as being unobligated balances, which was, however, not the true amount of the unobligated balances. So the Senate committee recommended the second figure shown in the committee report, \$54,116,840; of that amount \$29,582,410 had to be recommended by the Senate committee to provide new money for that which the House thought existed in unobligated balances, but which did not exist. That is for the Reclamation Bureau exclusively.

We come now to Bonneville. The Senate committee recommended \$16,222,400 for the over-all program for 1948 at Bonneville. The House appropriated \$6,907,800 plus a carry-over which the House thought remained unobligated in the amount of \$11,755,000, which makes a total of \$18,655,000 appropriated by the House. The Senate committee increased that in the amount of \$9,314,600 of new money, which the Senate committee found it necessary to place in the Bonneville appropriation to bring the grand total only to the figure of \$16,222,400. That \$11,775,000 is the second part of the \$54,116,840.

To put it in another way, the Senate committee took care of \$29,582,410 of

money in reclamation which the House thought was unobligated, but which was obligated, and the Senate committee had to put back that much money. The same thing was done with respect to the Bonneville project, to the extent of \$11,755,000, which makes a total in the two projects of \$41,337,410. If we subtract the figure of \$41,337,410 from \$54,116,840, the second figure in the committee report, we find that the actual net increase which the Senate committee makes over the House version is in the amount of \$12,779,430.

Mr. President, if there are any questions I shall be glad to try to answer them. Of the \$54,116,840, please remember that more than \$41,000,000 is new money which the Senate committee found it necessary to add to the House figures because there was not the amount in unexpended balances which the House thought there was. So we are appropriating the House estimate of \$41,337,410, but we are actually increasing the appropriations over the House estimate only by \$12,779,430 in the appropriations which we recommend for the Interior Department for the fiscal year 1948.

At the bottom of page 1 of the report will be found the following language:

Based on the foregoing comparative figures, the bill as passed by the House is 38 percent under the appropriations for the current fiscal year, and, as passed by the House, the bill is 45 percent under the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948. As recommended by the committee, the bill is 17 percent under the appropriations for the current fiscal year and is 27 percent under the 1948 budget estimates.

The budget estimate for this year was \$296,135,420. The amount of the bill as reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations is \$215,530,353. Therefore the appropriation recommended by the Senate committee is \$80,605,067 under the budget estimate, and it is \$43,021,733 under the 1947 appropriation.

Mr. President, I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

ADEQUATE APPROPRIATIONS MUST GO HAND IN HAND WITH A POLICY OF VISION AND COURAGE

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am very happy that the distinguished President pro tempore of the Senate is presiding over this body today, because I desire to make a few comments upon the statement which he issued last Friday and which was published in the press of the Nation on Saturday morning, as well as upon the statement which was issued to the press last week by former President Hoover and printed in the newspapers of the Nation this morning, and their relation to the appropriation bill which is before us.

Let me say first, however, that I desire to compliment the Senator in charge of the bill, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] for the manner in which he handled this very important matter. As the bill came over from the House it carried sums which had been materially reduced below the budget estimates.

Many of us—I in particular—felt that those appropriations had been so reduced that they would seriously cripple the effort of our Government and of our people to replenish the resources which we shot away during the war. As the Senator from Nebraska has said, the bill which is now before the Senate has been reported without a minority report, and with the general understanding that those of us who are on the committee would not offer amendments from the floor. That agreement, if it was in fact an agreement—and I think it was—was reached, however, before the statement of the distinguished Presiding Officer of this body and the statement of former President Hoover. Therefore, I feel that it is incumbent upon the committee to invite the attention of the Senate, as I did the attention of the full Committee on Appropriations, to the fact that the sums which are allowed in the bill, as reported, to support the activities of the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, and the Bureau of Land Management may be altogether inadequate to enable them to carry out the policy which it is recognized by the leaders of all parties should be carried out if the United States is to meet the challenge of preserving world peace and providing economic rehabilitation without destroying its own fiscal and economic soundness in the process.

The distinguished Senator from Michigan in his statement of last Friday said:

I endorse the importance of facing this problem on an over-all basis instead of dealing with unanticipated crises, one by one. I recognize that intelligent American self-interest demands that we meet the situation with vision and courage. But equally I recognize that intelligent American self-interest immediately requires a sound over-all inventory of our own resources to determine the latitudes within which we may consider these foreign needs. This comes first because if America ever sags, the world's hopes sag with her.

I think it would be impossible to state the problem which confronts the leadership and the people of America in a briefer span or with greater clarity. I compliment the Senator from Michigan on having issued this statement. I completely agree with it, and particularly with his statement that there ought to be a bipartisan movement to determine what our resources are and what our capacities to perform may be.

BIPARTISAN MOVEMENT TO DETERMINE OUR RESOURCES IS TODAY'S NEED

A former President of the United States, who has himself recommended that American aid be extended to foreign nations, takes the same view. In his statement, as printed in the Washington Post of this morning, he wrote:

While the world situation requires that we do our best, my own view is that unless we can undertake to increase our productivity or decrease our consumption of goods, we must seriously reduce the volume of exports below the rate of the last 2 years with a corresponding reduction in the gifts and loans for which we supply goods.

Again, he said, giving implied support to the Truman doctrine of foreign affairs:

We should concentrate our limited resources in the areas in which western civilization can be preserved.

If anything is clear now upon the horizon of world events, it is that economic rehabilitation of the world must be accomplished if we are to win permanent peace.

Until permanent peace is achieved no one can say that the war is over or even that the war has been won. Misery, pestilence, and hunger which now stalk Europe and Asia will produce the chaos out of which dictatorship grows. It seems to me that nobody can deny that unless we take the leadership in helping the inhabitants of the war-ridden countries to restore their own capacity to support themselves, it will be impossible to prevent the American ideals of freedom in our economy and in our Government from facing the most serious trial they have ever had. This, Mr. President, means that we must concentrate our efforts upon production. This was apparent long before we entered the war.

TNEC REPORT ANTICIPATED PRESENT SITUATION—NATIONAL RESOURCES WERE SUMMARIZED

I had the privilege of presiding as Chairman of the Temporary National Economic Committee, and on March 31, 1941, before we were involved in the war, I presented the final report of that committee. I desire to read one or two paragraphs from that report:

Looking to the postwar period—

Of course, when we wrote that report we were writing about a war in which we had not as yet become involved but to which we were then contributing of our resources to prevent the totalitarian Fascists and Nazi dictators from gaining complete control of Europe.

Looking to the postwar period, we all know that business and Government will be confronted with a new, complex, and difficult situation. We shall be able to make the necessary adjustments and keep the economy functioning at a high level only if we anticipate and provide the factual requirements which are essential for intelligent appraisal and proper action. Fact gathering must be continuous so that essential economic information will be available to businessmen, to Government, and to the public.

We recommend, therefore, that the work of the Department of Commerce in the field of business and economic research be developed to provide for an adequate flow of current data on our national economy—on production, orders, inventories, productive capacity and resources, and related matters; for the investigating and tracing the movement of goods from the producer of raw materials through the manufacturing and distributing processes to the ultimate consumer; for the study and dissemination of information on efficient business practices and techniques; for the study of trade and business fluctuations and conditions which affect the national economy. Should adequate powers not be in existence to provide the basic data essential for this program, provision should be made to remedy this deficiency, but it is not intended to recommend that the subpoena power be made available.

Mr. President, at approximately the time I filed that report I also introduced in the Senate a resolution, which was Senate Resolution 53 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, authorizing the Committee on Public Lands or any subcommittee thereof to conduct an investigation with respect to the development of the mineral resources including oil and gas, of the public lands and providing for more effective administra-

tion of existing laws which relate to such development.

The hearing under that resolution began on July 23, 1941, and this volume [indicating], which is available to all Members of Congress and to the public, contains a general summary of the natural resources of the United States. Not only was that sort of study going on, Mr. President, but the National Resources Planning Board which had been created by Mr. Roosevelt under the authority which he had to fight the depression, conducted a broad study of our natural resources. The preliminary work was done. The results have been published. I do not intend to take the time of the Senate to read from it again, but I should like to call to the attention of Members of this body the volume entitled "American Economy," which was published in 1939. This is a broad study of the structure of our economy as well as of the resources, agricultural and mineral, of which we are possessed.

It was evident to many leaders in the United States that because of the tremendous contribution which we were making to arm and to equip the armies of the United Nations, to build their sea fleets and their air fleets, as well as to provide weapons for their armies, a terrific drain was being made upon our own resources—resources which are as essential for the promotion of industry as for the promotion of war. At the end of the war, in 1945, it was clear to the leadership that the problem of inflation now mentioned by former President Hoover in his release today, and its relationship to production would have to be solved.

BERNARD BARUCH WARNS WE MUST SURVEY OUR RESOURCES—DIVIDE THEM WISELY—REPLENISH THEM QUICKLY

An eminent citizen of the United States who was signally honored last week at the Army War College—Mr. Bernard Baruch—on October 25, 1945, wrote a letter to Representative GORE, which was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of November 14, 1945, and which may be found on page A4872. I want to read two paragraphs from the letter. After referring to our debts and our obligations, particularly our international obligations, Mr. Baruch wrote Congressman GORE as follows:

Then we ought to examine our productive capacity and determine how to divide that production: First, to see that enough of what is produced remains in the United States to avoid disastrous inflation, and then how much to allocate for the rehabilitation of Europe, China, the Philippines. Unless this dividing is done wisely, we will sink and the whole world will go down with us. We should direct our aid to foreign countries by giving priority to those who need the most and who will use it to help them set themselves on their own feet.

Then, again, in the same letter:

While examining our production here, we must survey all our mineral, agricultural, and other natural resources. We should not dispose of raw-material surpluses unless they really are surplus for the whole United States, not simply surplus for some one government department. On everything else, on all that is really surplus, sell, sell, sell. We cannot go on depleting our soil and mineral resources as we have in the past 7 years without tragic results to our whole economy

and national life. A study of our resources and modern scientific methods to replenish them must be undertaken quickly.

SHALL WE WASTE OUR SUBSTANCE BY FALSE ECONOMY?

Mr. President, no one can dispute the wisdom of that declaration. Yet we have before us various appropriation bills providing reduced amounts for such purposes; for instance, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill which reduces by 45 percent the money which is allocated to soil conservation. We read statements in the press, and every day we hear radio broadcasts about the floods that are tearing away the topsoil of vast areas in the West, and also in the East. The topsoil is now going down the rivers; it is going down the Potomac River, the Missouri River, the Mississippi River, and the rivers in Iowa. Wherever there is a great river which is filled with floods occasioned by the rains, the topsoil which should be conserved is being carried out to the sea. Yet, Congress, with a false idea of economy, undertakes to reduce the appropriations for the conservation of our soil, the agricultural land from which we shall produce the crops which are necessary if we are to feed ourselves and the starving peoples of the world. That appropriation is being cut to the bone.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I wish to agree with what the able Senator from Wyoming is saying, and I desire to call his attention to what the Senator did today in regard to Senate Joint Resolution 125, a measure which seeks to strengthen the common defense and to meet industrial needs for tin by providing for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry. Tin is a strategic and critical material which is vitally necessary for the national defense and common security of the American people. Today the Senate has unanimously passed that bill, authorizing the Government of the United States to continue providing for the maintenance of domestic tin-smelting in this country. I mention that bill merely in light of the able presentation which the Senator from Wyoming is making, in order to show what Congress will do when a necessity arises—in that instance, a necessity growing out of the lack of ore from which to produce the tin we need in this country. That measure was Senate Joint Resolution 125, Calendar No. 269.

But, Mr. President, unless we protect the natural resources which today are to be found in the United States—including the natural resources the Senator from Wyoming has been discussing—we shall find that eventually, perhaps when it will be too late, an attempt will be made to have the Congress do in respect to the Nation's other natural resources what has been done today in respect to the tin industry in the United States. I mention the joint resolution relative to the tin industry as an illustration of what the Congress will do when it is necessary to meet a critical issue. Nevertheless, Mr. President, it is obvious that the time to meet the issue is long before the crisis develops. I wish

to say that what the able and distinguished Senator from Wyoming has said with respect to the appropriations for agriculture is absolutely correct, in my humble opinion.

Several days ago I returned from Illinois, and I know what the rains are doing to the topsoil of acre after acre of some of the finest farm land in the world.

To my mind, the soil conservation program is one of the most important, if not the most important, of all the laws which have been enacted for agriculture. The appropriation requested by the President of the United States for the continuation of sound soil practices in this country, under a program which was inaugurated under the Roosevelt administration, is absolutely justifiable and necessary if in the future we are to continue to produce for this Nation and the world as we are doing at the present time.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am very grateful to the Senator from Illinois for his statement. What he has said with respect to agriculture is also true with respect to minerals.

On October 30, 1945, as chairman of a subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee, I conducted a hearing on the so-called stock-piling bill, which now is a law. At that time, Dr. Allen M. Bateman, a consultant for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, had this to say:

Now those of us who sweated through those hectic days of 1942 and 1943 when shipload after shipload of our mineral cargoes each week was finding a place down at the bottom of the ocean, swore that it seemed almost criminal that our Nation had not been foresighted enough to have had stocks of these strategic materials sufficient for our needs ahead of time.

LET US NOT REPEAT THE MISTAKES WE MADE FOLLOWING WORLD WAR I

Mr. President, he said it was almost criminal, and of course it was, because after World War I the same Bernard M. Baruch, who wrote the letter I read a few minutes ago, and who during that conflict had been head of the War Industries Board, recommended that Congress should enact a stock-piling bill. However, it was not enacted. During the war we imported not less than 65 different critical minerals and materials from abroad, in order that we might defend ourselves and our allies.

On November 25, 1945, I filed a report of the Military Affairs Committee, recommending the passage of the stock-piling bill. Let me read a few sentences from that report:

The need for stock piling of strategic and critical materials was recognized by Congress prior to the entry of the United States into World War II by the passage of the act of June 7, 1939, which the present stock-piling bill, herein reported favorably by your committee, is intended to amend.

As long ago as December 24, 1919, in a report to the President, Mr. Bernard Baruch, as a result of the trying experiences of World War I, urged that steps be taken at once to assure adequate supplies of raw materials for any future emergencies. It was not until 1930 that a small appropriation of \$4,000,000 was made to the Navy for the purchase of strategic materials, followed in 1939 by enactment of the present law and by an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to be spent by the Procurement Division of the Treasury.

Mr. President, I skip a little of the report, and then read this sentence:

An adequate stock pile must be built up and maintained because mineral and other raw materials are the very foundation of the industries which more, perhaps, than anything else we have, have enabled the United States to win the victory in World War II.

Not only did we pass the Stock Piling Act, authorizing the purchase of these minerals, but we provided in the act a direction to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake scientific, technologic, and economic investigations concerning the extent, mode of occurrence, development, mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and other mineral substances found in the United States or its territories or insular possessions, which are essential to the common defense or the industrial needs of the United States.

Here we have the legislative enactment which is necessary to carry out the program suggested by the able Presiding Officer of this body. Yet when we turn to the bill before us, we find that even after the Senate committee has increased certain appropriations, we are still falling far short of what should be done.

The report filed by the able chairman contains a list, on page 2, which shows the budget estimates, the amount provided in the bill as it passed the House, and the amount now recommended by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

WE HAVE THE NEEDED LEGISLATION—BUT MUST BACK IT UP WITH FUNDS

For the Bureau of Land Management the Budget estimated \$5,007,800; the amount provided in the House was only \$3,619,500. The Senate committee increased that appropriation by \$458,940. Yet the Bureau of Land Management passes upon the applications for oil and gas leases, coal leases, potash leases, and other mineral leases upon the public domain. By cutting down the appropriation for the Bureau of Land Management we make it more difficult to obtain the supplies of minerals which we need.

Mr. President, I have no hesitancy in saying that in the public land States there are available resources, as indicated by developments which have already taken place, but at this moment of great international need, at this moment when the needs of peace demand that we expend only a fraction of what we expended for war, in order that we may have these resources—at this moment we are turning back and lagging; we are sagging, to use the words of the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

What I have said about the Bureau of Land Management is true with respect to the Geological Survey, for which the Budget Bureau recommended an appropriation of \$18,104,900. The House allowed \$9,113,230. The Senate committee has increased that to \$10,256,340, the increase being \$1,143,110. The Geological Survey is one of the agencies through which the Interior Department will work to find the location of new deposits of minerals which we sadly need.

Then there is the Bureau of Mines. The budget estimate was \$16,834,000. The House allowed \$10,533,875. The Senate committee has increased that by \$1,892,975. But it is still below the budget estimate.

I repeat, for the Bureau of Land Management the budget estimate was \$5,007,800; the Senate bill recommends an appropriation of \$4,078,440.

For the Geological Survey the budget estimate was \$18,104,900. The amount recommended by the Senate committee is only \$10,256,340.

The budget estimate for the Bureau of Mines was \$16,834,000. The Senate committee recommends \$12,426,850.

Fortunately, however, Mr. President, we have written into the bill, in our report—and I am sure the Senator from Nebraska will confirm what I now say—an expression of our opinion that none of these mineralogical activities of the Bureau of Mines should be closed down for lack of appropriations. I pause to obtain the assurance of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I confirm the statement of the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I do this, Mr. President, because I realize that the Senator from Nebraska will be leading the Senate conferees in the conference, and it will be essential for him to wage a vigorous fight there to preserve even the gains which we have made.

What I have said with respect to the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Land Management applies with equal force to the Bureau of Reclamation. The great public power projects, against which so much criticism has been directed, were in many instances started during the war in order to provide the power which was necessary to develop the materials and the equipment and the production which we needed. Public power is essential now, and those who are urging that we save a few dollars with respect to these enterprises at this moment, when civilization itself is standing in the balance, are not opening their eyes to what is wrong with the world, or what the United States must do.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator practically answered a question I was about to ask him, in the last statement he made.

Let me say to the able Senator that what disturbs me is the fact that we can forget so soon lessons we learned during the war, when we were practically shut off from the rest of the world by the Japanese Fleet, and the German submarines. At a time when we needed rubber and other critical materials, for a supply of which we were depending on the outside world, we rushed madly along spending billions of dollars in order to create and produce the things that were essential in order that we might win the war.

As soon as the war is over we forget, apparently, the lessons we learned, and, as I see it, are moving along on the theory that we are going to remain at peace forever. I hope those who entertain that belief are right, but in view of world conditions as they exist at the present time, I do not see how the United States of America in this critical period of rehabilitation and reconstruction, knowing how sick this old world is, can possibly, for the sake of a few million or even a few billion dollars, lag behind in this experimental and research work. We must look to the production in great quantities of these critical and strategic materials which are so vital to our defense in case of a great national or international emergency.

SHALL WE PUT A PRICE ON PEACE?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator. The question which every Member of Congress in the Senate and the House must ask himself, which every citizen of the United States must ask himself, is, how much am I willing to spend in order to preserve peace? If we do not equip the United States with these essential minerals which are the wherewithal of industrial and productive leadership, as well as the wherewithal of war, then it will be impossible for America to make the loans and make the grants to sustain and rehabilitate the faltering economy of Europe.

We sent our resources abroad to destroy the productive capacity of Europe and of Asia because we wanted to win the war and preserve a free world, but that objective will not be attained until we write the peace treaties upon a final basis, until we secure the agreement of all nations, including Soviet Russia, an agreement under which the peoples of the world can live together in peace.

I know that the Senator from Nebraska is anxious to go forward with the appropriation bill, and I shall not presume further upon his time; but I should like to have unanimous consent, Mr. President, that there be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the following:

A statement which was issued just before his death by former Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, on conservation as a foundation for permanent peace.

Portions of a report which I filed last year on the stock-piling law.

The supplemental estimate which has been sent to the House of Representatives by the President (H. Doc. 280), recommending an appropriation of \$150,000,000, together with a contract authorization of \$50,000,000 for the Treasury Department, in order that the strategic materials may be purchased.

A letter which I have received from the Secretary of the Interior, and a letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, dealing with the carrying out of the domestic phase of the stock-piling law.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONSERVATION AS A FOUNDATION OF PERMANENT PEACE

(By Gifford Pinchot, Washington, D. C., former Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania)

Thirty-two years ago there was held in the city of Washington a conference which was the first of its kind. It was the first not only in America but in the world. It was also the first conference in the history of this country of the governors of all the States and Territories with the President of the United States. Since it included also the Congress, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, scientific experts, representatives of national associations, and outstanding citizens, it was one of the most distinguished gatherings ever brought together in this country.

But no one of these was the essential reason for its epoch-making importance. The reason why the meeting of the Governors with President Theodore Roosevelt in the White House in May 1908, may well be regarded by future historians as a turning point in human history, the reason why it exerted and continues to exert a vital influence on the United States, on the other Nations of the Americas, and on the nations of the whole world, is this: It was called to introduce, and it did introduce, to mankind the newly formulated policy of the conservation of natural resources.

Even at that time the profound significance of conservation was beginning to make itself felt. In announcing his intention to call the conference, the President said: "The conservation of natural resources is the fundamental problem. Unless we solve that problem it will avail us little to solve all others. * * * It (the conference) ought to be among the most important gatherings in our history, for none have had a more vital question to consider."

In his opening address to the conference the President made this striking statement:

"So vital is this question, that for the first time in our history the chief executive officers of the States separately, and of the States together forming the Nation, have met to consider it. It is the chief material problem that confronts us, second only—and second always—to the great fundamental questions of morality. * * *

"This conference on the conservation of national resources is in effect a meeting of the representatives of all the people of the United States called to consider the weightiest problems now before the Nation."

This conference set forth in impressive fashion, and it was the first national meeting in any country to set forth, the idea that the protection, preservation, and wise use of the natural resources of the earth are not a series of separate and independent tasks but one single problem. As the President said: "The various uses of our natural resources are so closely connected that they should be coordinated, and should be treated as parts of one coherent plan."

The conference asserted that the conservation of natural resources is the one most fundamentally important problem of all. It drove home the basic truth that the planned and orderly development of the earth and all it contains is absolutely indispensable to the permanent prosperity of the human race.

It spread far and wide the new proposition that the purpose of the conservation of natural resources is for the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time.

And it taught the people of the United States, and other peoples, the new meaning of the word conservation, which in its present application to natural resources was then generally unknown.

By defining, describing, and making known the new word and the new policy, by endow-

ing it with the approval and support of the leaders of all the States, of the great industries, and of the Nation itself, the Governors' Conference put conservation in a firm place in the knowledge and in the thinking of the people. From that moment conservation became an inseparable part of the national policy of the United States.

It is worth mention that this brilliant example of national foresight occurred not in a time of scarcity, not in a depression, but in a time of general abundance and well-being. The unanimous declaration of the Governors ended with this discerning admonition: "Let us conserve the foundations of our prosperity."

You may find it difficult today, when conservation is accepted almost as widely as the Ten Commandments, to realize that only a generation ago there was no such thing as the conservation policy. The very word conservation, as we use it today, had no existence. But that is the truth.

The conception which we know as conservation originated and was formulated in the United States Forest Service in the early winter of 1907. Conservation grew out of forestry. It was a contribution from the foresters of America to the permanent policy and the democratic principles of their country.

Like many another child of flesh or brain, conservation was born without a name. But it had to be given a name before it could be introduced to the people.

After discussion among perhaps half a dozen men, the name Conservation was tentatively decided on. Thereupon it was submitted to and approved by Theodore Roosevelt, and the infant was christened accordingly. We know the growing youngster, 33 years old but growing still, by that same name today.

The hold conservation has gained in these 33 years upon the civilized people of the world is little less than amazing. Today the soundness of the conservation policy is everywhere accepted as a matter of course.

The Conference of Governors recommended and was followed by the appointment of conservation commissions by a majority of the States, and of the National Conservation Commission, which later in January of 1909 submitted to the President the first national inventory of natural resources ever made. In February of the same year the North American Conservation Conference, the first international conference to consider the policy of Conservation, met in Washington at the invitation of President Theodore Roosevelt.

In his address at the opening of the Conference in the White House the President made this highly significant statement.

"In international relations the great feature of the growth of the last century has been the gradual recognition of the fact that instead of its being normally to the interest of one Nation to see another depressed, it is normally to the interest of each Nation to see the others elevated. * * *

"I believe that the movement that you this day initiate is one of the utmost importance to this hemisphere and may become of the utmost importance to the world at large."

The North American Conservation Conference declared that the movement for the conservation of natural resources on the continent of North America "is of such a nature and of such general importance that it should become world-wide in its scope." Therefore it suggested to the President "that all nations should be invited to join together in conference on the subject of world resources and their inventory, conservation, and wise utilization."

What the conference thus recommended was, however, already under way. The President had foreseen that the North American Conference would be the precursor of a world

conference. Accordingly, to quote Elihu Root, then Secretary of State:

"By an aide-memoire in January last (1909), the principal governments were informally sounded to ascertain whether they would look with favor upon an invitation to send delegates to such a conference. The responses have so far been uniformly favorable, and the conference of Washington has suggested to the President that a similar general conference be called by him. The President feels, therefore, that it is timely to initiate the suggested world conference for the conservation of natural resources, by a formal invitation."

Secretary Root continued:

"As was said in the preliminary aide-memoire 'the people of the whole world are interested in the natural resources of the whole world, benefited by their conservation, and injured by their destruction. The people of every country are interested in the supply of food and of material for manufacture in every other country, not only because these are interchangeable through processes of trade but because a knowledge of the total supply is necessary to the intelligent treatment of each Nation's share of the supply.' * * *

"Reading the lessons of the past aright it would be for such a conference to look beyond the present to the future."

These statements make it evident that the President and the men in whose minds the plan for a world inventory was born regarded the proposed conference only as a first step. They believed that international cooperation between nations for the conservation of natural resources and for fair access to necessary raw materials would greatly reduce the danger of war and work powerfully for permanent peace. Such a result was a definite part of their plan.

With the concurrence of the Netherlands, invitations were sent to 58 nations to meet at the Peace Palace in the Hague in September 1909. Thirty of the nations, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Canada, and Mexico, had already accepted when President Taft, who succeeded Theodore Roosevelt on March 4, 1909, killed the plan.

Two attempts have been made to revive it. At the end of the World War President Wilson, at the suggestion of Colonel House, took steps toward securing world-wide cooperation in the conservation and distribution of natural resources. Unfortunately nothing came of it.

During President Hoover's administration a group of nearly 200 leading citizens from all parts of this country urged him in a public petition to take action along the same general line. Again nothing came of it.

But these checks notwithstanding, the conservation problem remains the fundamental human problem. Without natural resources no human life is possible. Without abundant natural resources civilized life can neither be developed nor maintained.

To the human race land is the basic natural resource. The demand for new territory, made by one nation against another, is a demand for additional natural resources. And I need not point out to you how many times this demand has plunged the nations into war.

In view of the foregoing, I have a definite plan to suggest—a plan for permanent peace through international cooperation in the conservation and distribution of natural resources.

THE PROPOSAL

National life everywhere is built on the foundation of natural resources. Throughout human history the exhaustion of these resources and the need for new supplies have been among the greatest causes of war.

A just and permanent world peace is vital to the best interests of all nations. When the terms which will end the present war

are considered, the neutral Nations should be in position to assist in finding the way to such a peace. That being so, it would be wise to prepare in time.

The proposal is that the nations of the Americas prepare now for an endeavor to bring all nations together, at the right moment, in a common effort for conserving the natural resources of the earth, and for assuring to each nation access to the raw materials it needs, without recourse to war.

In all countries some natural resources are being depleted or destroyed. Needless waste or destruction of necessary resources anywhere threatens or will threaten, sooner or later, the welfare and security of peoples everywhere. Conservation is clearly a world necessity, not only for enduring the prosperity but also for permanent peace.

No nation is self-sufficient in essential raw materials. The welfare of every nation depends on access to natural resources which it lacks. Fair access to natural resources from other nations is therefore an indispensable condition of permanent peace.

War is still an instrument of national policy for the safeguarding of natural resources or for securing them from other nations. Hence, international cooperation in conserving, utilizing, and distributing natural resources to the mutual advantage of all nations might well remove one of the most dangerous of all obstacles to a just and permanent world peace.

The conservation of natural resources and fair access to needed raw materials are steps toward the common good to which all nations must in principle agree. Since the American Nations are less dependent on imported natural resources than European Nations, and since they are already engaged in broadening international trade through negotiated agreements, their initiative to such ends would be natural and appropriate.

The problem of permanent peace includes, of course, great factors which the foregoing proposal does not cover. But it does cover that factor which is certainly, in the long run, the most potent of them all.

FACTS REQUIRED

If the foregoing proposal is adopted, facts in support of it will be needed, and a plan for assembling them. The formulation of a general policy and a specific program of action would follow.

Facts for each nation separately, for groups of nations, and for the whole world might well be assembled under the general classes of forests, waters, lands, minerals, and wildlife. In very brief outline they should include:

As to conservation—resources in existence, consumption, probable duration, waste, conservation if any, necessary reserves, and available surplus.

As to fair access—present interdependence of nations in natural resources (raw materials), with the origin, destination, and quantities of imports and exports, present barriers to fair access; and sources of pressure upon nations to acquire natural resources.

A WAY TO ASSEMBLE THE FACTS

The information just outlined undoubtedly exists in sufficient detail for the present purpose, and can be put together without original investigation. It could well be done through a Commission appointed for that purpose representing all of the American Nations.

The gathering of information through the creation of such a Commission might, I believe, properly be recommended by the Eighth American Scientific Congress to the Governments of the American Nations.

Formulation by the Commission of a plan and of recommendations to the American governments for a general policy and a specific program of action, including the presentation of the plan when prepared to neutral and belligerent nations, would follow.

Such a Commission would be of immense and lasting value of the American Nations. It could not but advance their interests, both individual and mutual, in addition to opening a road toward a workable basis for permanent peace.

Finally, the situation in Europe and in Asia suggests that action for the purpose outlined above was never more necessary than at present.

Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report (to accompany S. 752):

"The need for stock piling of strategic and critical materials was recognized by Congress prior to the entry of the United States into World War II by the passage of the act of June 7, 1939, which the present stock-piling bill herein reported favorably by your committee is intended to amend. As long ago as December 24, 1919, in a report to the President, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, as the result of the trying experiences of World War I, urged that steps be taken at once to assure adequate supplies of raw materials for any future emergencies. It was not until 1938 that a small appropriation of \$4,000,000 was made to the Navy for the purchase of strategic materials, followed in 1939 by the enactment of the present law and by an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to be spent by the Procurement Division of the Treasury.

"The accumulation of the stock pile got under way very slowly. When war broke out in Europe certain sources of supply were closed, shipment was tight and prices were soaring, and only a small percentage of the materials thought to be needed had been accumulated. Some of the materials, as for example, tin, could not then be acquired. The delay, confusion, and exorbitant cost was in many ways a repetition of the experience of the United States in the First World War. These two experiences are the compelling reason to enact now legislation to assure preparedness in cast of another emergency.

"The need is greater now than ever because the tremendous consumption of strategic materials during the recent war effort has resulted, according to the Department of the Interior, in an appalling depletion of our own domestic resources. It is essential to take steps now to recoup our losses not only by the acquisition of adequate stock piles but by the development of new sources of domestic supply.

"While your committee supports in every way the effort to create an effective United Nations Organization for the preservation of peace, it believes that the security of the United States requires the maintenance of an adequate stock pile. An adequate stock pile must be built up and maintained because mineral and other raw materials are the very foundation of the industries which more perhaps than anything else have enabled these United States to win the victory in World War II."

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DOCUMENT NO. 280—SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TOGETHER WITH A CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSMITTING SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$150,000,000, TOGETHER WITH A CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION IN THE AMOUNT OF \$50,000,000, FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 27, 1947.
The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$150,000,000, together

with a contract authorization in the amount of \$50,000,000 for the Treasury Department.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 26, 1947.
THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$150,000,000, together with a contract authorization in the amount of \$50,000,000, for the Treasury Department, as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT
"BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

"Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Material Stock-Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); and printing and binding; \$150,000,000, to be available until expended, and in addition thereto contracts may be entered into for the purposes of said act in an amount not in excess of \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation."

This supplemental appropriation and contract authorization will enable the continuation of present activities in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock-Piling Act. While the quantities of materials to be procured from the appropriation recommended herein will not permit the accumulation of the stock pile at the rate which would be desirable in the interests of national defense, the conditions apparent at this time indicate that an additional \$200,000,000 can be utilized prudently for the stock-piling program. Further acceleration of procurement for the stock pile should be anticipated when lessening scarcity of many of the strategic and critical materials will permit more extensive efforts to strengthen this phase of our preparedness for industrial mobilization in the event of a future national emergency.

This supplemental estimate was not reflected in the budget for 1948, as considerable doubt then existed as to the availability of strategic and critical materials for procurement at reasonable prices. In view of the unobligated balances of funds remaining from appropriations previously made, the provision of an additional appropriation for this purpose could not then be recommended. At this time there is evidence that materials are becoming more readily available in the world supply to meet the balance of our stock-pile objectives. In order that the time required to effectuate the objectives of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock-Piling Act may be minimized, it is essential that funds be available to advance this program as it becomes possible to acquire strategic and critical materials on reasonable terms. It is believed that this stock-piling program can and will be carried out in accordance with your policy that procurement by Government agencies will not stimulate price increases or prevent price reductions. As delivery of some of the materials to be procured is not expected until after June 30, 1948, the provision of contract authority for \$50,000,000 as part of this procurement program is practicable.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 15, 1947.
Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: I have your letter of April 25, in which you inquire concerning the steps that have been taken by the Department of the Interior to carry out the provision of section 7 (a) of the Stock Piling Act of 1946.

As I see it, the function of the bureaus of this Department under section 7 (a) is to improve the domestic situation with respect to those metals and minerals in which we are not self-sufficient. This objective may be achieved (1) by finding new deposits of the minerals, (2) by determining feasible methods of mining and treating ores now considered to be noncommercial, and (3) by perfecting substitutes from domestically adequate materials. Underground stock piles of marginal materials not presently commercial should be developed and tested, for example, so that they can be brought into production promptly when needed.

This section of the act, as you know, is practically identical with section 7 (a) of the Strategic Materials Act of 1939 (Public, 117, 76th Cong.). Both these acts make provision for the acquisition of stock piles of strategic minerals and other materials to tide us over the period of gearing our industries to emergency production levels, and both recognize, through section 7 (a), that stock piles alone are not a complete remedy for mineral shortages. We must be prepared to speed up our production of metals and minerals to meet emergencies; hence, we must have, in addition to stock piles, an adequate supply of known domestic deposits of every strategic mineral that it is possible to find. If, in certain commodities, there is none to be found, we must know that in advance so that particularly large stock piles or substitutes may be provided.

After the passage of the act of 1939, Congress appropriated a limited amount of funds to the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey to investigate and develop domestic deposits of the ores of seven metals that were then known to be strategic. Congress soon recognized, however, that even for developing ores of these seven metals the original appropriations were much too small. In 1941, therefore, before the entrance of the United States into the war, the appropriations made available to this Department for these studies were upped to slightly over \$3,500,000. War-time experience soon demonstrated, however, that many more metals and minerals were in such short supply as to be termed "strategic," and again the appropriations to the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey were increased, until at the wartime peak the amounts spent by these agencies on strategic mineral and petroleum studies amounted to a rate of approximately \$10,360,000 per year. After VJ-day a considerable portion of the wartime funds for this purpose was quite properly rescinded. The activities were continued on a limited scale, however, largely as a normal part of our minerals investigation program. During the current fiscal year (1947) funds totaling approximately \$4,100,000 are being spent on investigations directly related to this work. These amounts were appropriated prior to the passage of the Stock Piling Act.

The enactment of the act of July 23, 1946, therefore, found the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey funded on a scale approximately equal to that of the prewar year 1941, and manned by a staff which, after 7 years of experience, had become expert in this highly

technical field. No funds have been appropriated by Congress specifically to enable Interior to carry out its responsibilities under this act, but in the summer of 1946 the programs of these bureaus were reviewed; and a considerable part of them aimed at carrying out the provisions imposed by the Stock Piling Act. Moreover, the programs of the two agencies dealing with this problem were closely coordinated and correlated to insure the most efficient use of funds and personnel.

When the estimates of appropriations for fiscal year 1948 were made serious consideration was given to requesting sizable increases to meet the responsibilities imposed by section 7 (a). The engineers and geologists of Mines and Survey fully realize the magnitude of the task before them and how imperative it is that we do not again lapse into indifference to mineral supply. Nevertheless, in view of the President's economy order, the budget estimates for fiscal 1948 were made with restraint. Despite the fact that the minerals now listed as strategic number 50 in contrast to the 7 listed in 1941, the funds asked for in the 1948 estimates are approximately one-half that expended at the wartime peak, or 35 percent above that spent for strategic minerals in 1941. The estimates for 1948 provide \$5,500,000 which, if appropriated, will be expended on investigations designed to carry out our responsibilities under section 7 (a) of the Stock Piling Act. This includes funds for geological and geophysical investigations and exploratory activities to be carried on by the Geological Survey, and funds for development, beneficiation, metallurgical, and pilot plant investigations by the Bureau of Mines.

The House action on the Interior appropriation bill, however, has reduced these amounts to less than one-half the estimate. Accordingly, if the House version of this bill is enacted, not over \$2,600,000 will be available for these vital mandatory functions. This is roughly 30 percent less than that considered essential for this purpose in 1941 and 36.6 percent less than the amount being expended during the current year. If the House action prevails, it will mean that certain of the more expensive but essential portions of the program, such as the proving of mining methods of portions of marginal "underground stock piles" of strategic minerals will have to be discontinued entirely and plans for exploratory work greatly curtailed. The valuable resource of knowledge and experience painstakingly acquired by many of the engineers and scientists now engaged in the program will be irretrievably lost through reduction in force.

We in Interior are good soldiers. We will carry out the responsibilities placed upon us by Congress to the best of our ability with the funds provided, but it is our considered opinion that the amounts included in the budget estimate for the functions directed by section 7 (a) of the Stock Piling Act of 1946 are the minimum for really effective work.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. KRUG,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C. May 6, 1947.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in reply to your letter of April 25, which asked that you be advised as to steps taken by the Department of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of section 7 (b) of the act of July 23, 1946, the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

We enclose a copy of Secretary's memorandum 1175, dated October 4, 1946, which outlines briefly general procedures within this Department relating to its duties and responsibilities under this act.

Representatives of this Department have discussed with representatives of the Army and Navy Munitions Board current and prospective research activities having application to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. A copy is enclosed of a statement furnished the Army and Navy Munitions Board on activities of the Department of Agriculture having application to the provisions of section 7 (b) of this act. There is also enclosed copy of a statement with respect to activities of the Department regarding the production of strategic and critical materials in Latin America.

As indicated in the enclosures, the Department's present research program having application to the provisions of section 7 (b) of Public Law 520 includes investigations of possible domestic production, storage problems, and possible substitutes for certain agricultural materials which have been designated as strategic and critical pursuant to section 2 (a) of the act. Several of the items are receiving little or no attention in present research projects, but work on these items will be considered in connection with research contemplated pursuant to the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (Public Law 733, 79th Congress). It is believed that except for natural rubber all strategic and critical materials of agricultural origin either are being made the subject of research in the Department, or will be so studied incident to other Department activities contemplated in the 1948 budget estimates.

The 1948 budget estimates include an item for research on the domestic production, extraction, and processing of natural rubber from guayule, kok-saghyz and other rubber-bearing plants, pursuant to section 7 (b) of the Stock Piling Act. This item of \$349,000 appears under the heading "Research on Strategic and Critical Agricultural Materials," on page 282 of the printed 1948 budget.

We greatly appreciate your interest in this matter and shall be glad to furnish any additional information you may wish.

Sincerely,

N. E. DODD,
Under Secretary.

MEMORANDUM No. 1175—STRATEGIC AND
CRITICAL MATERIALS STOCK PILING ACT
UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1946.

The Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (Public Law 520, 79th Cong., approved July 23, 1946) places certain important duties and responsibilities upon the Department of Agriculture. Section 7 (b) of this act provides: "The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to make scientific, technologic, and economic investigations of the feasibility of developing domestic sources of supplies of any agricultural material or for using agricultural commodities for the manufacture of any material determined pursuant to section 2 of this act to be strategic and critical or substitutes therefor."

The responsibilities given the Department by the act will require the cooperation of a number of our agencies. In view of the fact that the act relates primarily to procurement of materials, the Production and Marketing Administration will assume general leadership with respect to activities under the act. The Production and Marketing Administration, will undertake, or will request the Bureau of Agricultural Economics or other appropriate agency of the Department to undertake, or to assist in, economic investigations under section 7b of the act quoted above. The Production and Marketing Administration will consult with the Agricultural Research Administration and other appropriate agencies of the Department as to scientific and technological investigations to be undertaken under section 7 (b) of the act. The Administrator, PMA, will submit recommendations to the Secretary, accompanied by the findings and

recommendations of the head of any agency which undertook or assisted in making investigations.

Matters arising in the Department generally in connection with the implementation of this act should be referred to Mr. Carl Farrington, Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, who is designated as the representative of the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with this act.

N. E. DODD,
Under Secretary.

DECEMBER 4, 1946.

ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: This is in reply to your letter of October 4, 1946 (ANMB 401.1) regarding scientific, technologic, and economic investigations contemplated by this Department with respect to agricultural materials determined to be strategic and critical, pursuant to the provisions of section 7 (b) of Public Law 520, Seventy-ninth Congress.

Representatives of this Department have discussed with representatives of the Army and Navy Munitions Board current and prospective research activities having application to strategic and critical materials. We also have considered budgetary problems involved in carrying out the provisions of section 7 (b) of the act.

We enclose a statement which outlines work which we are doing or propose to do, including for each material a brief description of the character of the research. With respect to rubber, it has been necessary to submit a request for additional funds, using as a basis therefor the provisions of Public Law 520 and the special interest of the Army and Navy Munitions Board. In the case of all items except rubber, it appears at this time that no additional funds will be required in the fiscal year 1948 beyond those contemplated in budget requests under other authorizations.

We shall be glad to have the benefit of review and comment by the Army and Navy Munitions Board upon the research program contemplated by this Department under section 7 (b). We shall plan to continue to keep in close touch with the Board, and shall be glad to develop such cooperative procedures as may appear desirable in furtherance of these activities.

A separate communication is being forwarded to you with respect to activities of this Department regarding the production of strategic and critical materials in Latin America.

Sincerely yours,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

DECEMBER 2, 1946.

ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HAVING APPLICATION TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 7 (B) OF THE STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS STOCK PILING ACT

The program of research contemplated under this head for the fiscal year 1948 will involve in part a continuation and expansion of work now in progress and in part the initiation of new research on materials of military interest. These investigations would include possible domestic production, storage problems, and possible substitutes derived from domestic agricultural crops. The scope of the work will be dependent upon the availability of funds. The commodities investigated would be among those listed under "Group A" of the "Current List of Strategic and Critical Materials" issued by the Army and Navy Munitions Board under date of January 14, 1946, as follows:

CASTOR OIL

Brazil, India, Manchuria, and Haiti are the principal producers of castor oil. For several

years the Department has been engaged in the introduction and breeding of varieties of castor beans adapted to commercial production in this country and to the culture of this oil-seed crop. The use of castor oil derivatives in the control of certain animal parasites is also under investigation. It is proposed to continue these lines of work.

COCONUT OIL

Owing to the tropical origin of copra from which coconut oil is derived, the direct production of this oil from domestic sources is not feasible. Its principal uses are in the production of soaps, glycerol, and foods.

Chemical research has indicated that glycerol may be obtained through the application of chemical technologies to nonfat agricultural crops, and through the modification of long-chain fatty acids it is possible to obtain derivatives from which soaps may be made, similar to soaps made from coconut oil.

We are studying methods for the production of derivatives from unsaturated fatty acids to yield soaps with lathering qualities equal to those from coconut oil.

We are also studying methods to prevent rancidity in vegetable oils and animal fats and the methods developed may possibly be found to be applicable to the prevention of deterioration in storage of coconut oil and copra.

CORDAGE FIBERS

Abaca and sisal, the hard fibers in which the Army and Navy Munitions Board is particularly interested, are produced principally in the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies. Haiti is a secondary source for sisal and Cuba and Mexico are sources of henequen which is used to some extent as a substitute for sisal.

About 20 years ago work was initiated in the department to encourage the commercial production of abaca fiber in Central America, with the result that an important secondary source of this fiber is now developing in the Western Hemisphere. We are cooperating with the commercial producers in the technical phases of this work.

Investigations are also being carried on with sansevieria as a possible substitute for sisal or abaca.

LEAD, MERCURY, ETC.

The value of synthetic organic insecticides is an important phase of the department's present research program, applicable to military as well as agricultural needs. It now appears that the use of these compounds promises to reduce greatly the need for lead, mercury and other metals in insecticides and fungicides. This work will be vigorously pursued.

OPIMUM

China, U. S. S. R., Iran, and Turkey are the principal sources of opium. There are sections of this country, as in western Idaho and certain parts of the arid Southwest where, from an environmental standpoint, the opium poppy can be grown successfully. Some work has been done by the department in determining its cultural and harvesting requirements and a start has also been made in the breeding and selection of high-yielding varieties. The production of opium involves much tedious hand labor and is therefore expensive. It has been found that morphine, the product for which opium is principally used; can be extracted directly from the dry poppy straw, which indicates that domestic production of this drug may become entirely practicable when adapted high-yielding varieties of poppies are available. The Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942 places restrictions on common culture but adequate supplies to meet domestic needs of morphine could doubtless be obtained from relatively small acreage.

It is proposed to continue the present breeding and variety testing program to de-

velop poppy strains of superior plant type having high morphine content and resistant to disease. Further studies will also be undertaken, if possible, on proper conditions for handling, storage, and transportation of the poppy straw, and the best storage conditions for maintaining seed of high viability for planting.

PALM OIL

This oil is of tropical origin, and is used in the production of glycerol and soaps and in tin-plate manufacture. Research in the department has indicated that by modifications of certain domestic vegetable oils, suitable substitutes for palm oil in tin-plate manufacture may be developed. It is proposed to continue these investigations.

PYRETHRUM

British East Africa (Kenya) and the Belgian Congo furnish the bulk of our highest pyrethrum raw stocks. Lower-test material is derived in considerable quantity from Brazil. The principal use of pyrethrum is in the production of insecticides.

Investigations have shown that pyrethrum flowers may be produced in certain sections of the United States, particularly in northern and Pacific Coast States, but there are practical problems concerned with proper harvesting, drying of the flowers, and handling so as to avoid serious losses of the active principle under storage. A breeding program is already under way in the Department to develop strains of greater potency and possessed of high resistance to diseases and other qualities essential to the successful production of the crop. The Department is also making extensive investigations on means of increasing the effectiveness of pyrethrum and on substitute insecticides to reduce the need for pyrethrum.

QUEBRACHO

Quebracho is imported from South American sources—Argentina and Paraguay principally—and comes in the form of a solid extract. It is used in the tanning of hides, the production of heavy leathers, etc. Quebracho is indigenous to South America and there are no domestic sources. Our own principal sources of tannin, namely, chestnut wood and oak bark, are gradually being depleted and the best our agricultural research can do is to develop new or previously little used tannin-bearing plants to supplement our short supply.

Work is under way in the Department on sumac, Western hemlock, and canaigre, and search is being made for other possible sources of tanning material. This work will be continued. Of these plants investigated, canaigre seems to offer most promise. While it can under no circumstances provide all the tannin required, it can be made to supplement substantially other sources of supply. Proposed work on canaigre includes selection and breeding of plants having high tannin content, study of best cultural conditions, further trials on methods of shredding and drying of the tannin-bearing roots, determination of best conditions for storage of the material, and development of efficient methods for the extraction of the tannin.

QUININE AND QUINIDINE

Cinchona bark is the source material of these drugs. The Netherlands Indies were formerly the principal producers but war conditions forced the development of other sources. Production is being developed in tropical America.

The present activities of the Department in this field are carried on primarily at the Federal Experiment Station in Puerto Rico, with funds made available by the Defense Supplies Corporation. These funds will expire on December 31, 1946. The work has involved the investigations of problems concerned with the general aspects of growing cinchona from seed and selected clone seedlings developed under Puerto Rican con-

ditions, and studies on temperature, moisture, light, and fertilization requirements of the tree. Almost no work has been done with problems of plant breeding, pathology, or physiology of the cinchona tree, which is needed if substantial progress is to be made in this direction.

RUBBER

Estimates have been submitted covering proposed research on rubber, and copies have been submitted informally to representatives of the Army and Navy Munitions Board. A copy of the statement describing this project is attached.

TUNG OIL

This oil, which is particularly important as a drying oil for use in paints and varnishes, was formerly imported from the Orient. Tung groves have now been established in the Gulf coast region of this country.

For some years the Department has had under way a vigorous research program on the production phases of tung culture, including breeding for superior high-oil-yielding varieties, studies on the mineral nutrition of the trees, maintenance of fertility in tung orchards, control of diseases, and related work. This work will be continued, and it may be possible to expand the investigations somewhat to include studies on (1) the effect of methods of harvesting, pretreatment; and extraction on the quality of the oil; (2) the components of the oil which affect its storage life and use; and (3) the development of methods for the prevention of deterioration during storage.

OTHER MATERIALS

The Department is concerned in the possibilities of developing, from American agricultural products, substitutes for such materials as agar, shellac, and sperm oil; and of exploring the practicability of producing rapeseed oil in this country. While little work is being done in these fields at present, such work will be considered in connection with research contemplated pursuant to the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (Public Law 733, 79th Cong.).

DECEMBER 17, 1946.

ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: This will supplement our letter addressed to you with respect to investigations pursuant to section 7 (b) of Public Law 520.

In addition to the projects described in the foregoing, which are aimed at developing domestic sources of strategic and critical materials or substitutes therefor, the Department of Agriculture is operating a program of foreign technical collaboration. This is being done through the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation of the Department of State. Funds for the program are allocated to this Department from congressional appropriations made to the Department of State.

Foreign experiment stations are operated in cooperation with the Governments of Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Peru. A cooperative research project on kenaf fibers is being carried out in Cuba. There is an agricultural mission for Colombia in process of formation. The Department has a corps of technicians serving as field service consultants in all Latin American countries.

Among the items upon which research is being conducted are coconut oil and palm oil, manila, sisal, and kenaf cordage fibers, emetine (ipecac); pepper, pyrethrum, quinine and quinine, and rubber. In view of the natural adaptation of many of the Latin American countries to produce castor oil and tung, most of the stations are conducting research designed to stimulate the production of these products.

The objective of this program of international cooperative research is a long-range stimulation of production in nearby areas affording the maximum of military security. Emphasis is upon "living" stock piles in the form of the stimulated production, rather than short-range holdings of harvested stocks.

It is suggested that the Board may wish to investigate the research now under way to determine its adequacy as regards the strategic and critical commodities. Attached is a short statement on each commodity, giving the problem and current research activity.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

SOME RESEARCH PROBLEMS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PROGRAM OF THE TECHNICAL COLLABORATION BRANCH OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

FIBER CROPS

Fibers research has been undertaken in Peru, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Cuba. Most of the effort and progress has been accomplished in El Salvador and particularly in Cuba and there with crops yielding jutelike fiber. Of these, kenaf has been singled out as a new crop likely to become established in this hemisphere. Research in its production and primary processing has proceeded to the point where, in Cuba, commercial production is expected in 1947. The research has developed means of complete mechanizing kenaf fiber production, from seeding in the fields through to the baled fiber. This is in contrast to the much hand work involved in jute production. Further improvements in some of the processes will be pursued in subsequent research.

Sisal and sisal-like fibers are being produced in many of the American Republics. Attention is being given to solving current problems affecting these plants such as insects or diseases. Station or field service staff of the Technical Collaboration Branch have been consulted at various times to solve some problems threatening production. Such advisory work will be continued.

In the case of abaca very limited work has been done directly by the Technical Collaboration Branch. However, the United Fruit Co. has engaged in large commercial experiments on abandoned banana plantations in Costa Rica and Panama, and TCB is planning to collaborate in continued research. With the shortage of manila fiber due to the war in the Pacific this development assisted the United States in adjusting to the serious shortage of cordage fibers. Besides keeping in close contact with this work TCB is assisting abaca producers in Ecuador in their production problems.

RUBBER

Research work on the production of natural rubber is being carried on in the other American Republics by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. Where possible the work of the EPISAE has been integrated with the experiment stations of TCB. Details of the work accomplished and problems to be faced may be obtained from the EPISAE.

MEDICINALS

Included under this heading are quinidine, quinine, and emetine (ipecac). In this hemisphere nearly all the production of these products have come from wild sources, although quinine and quinidine have been obtained from cinchona bark produced in plantations in the Netherland East Indies. Research work is being done in Guatemala, Peru, and Ecuador designed to assist farmers in growing cinchona commercially. Studies are being made to determine the proper species, grafts, soil type, and climatic environments for most rapid growth and production of cinchona bark with a relatively high alkaloid content.

In accordance with recommendations of the Army-Navy Munitions Board, the OFAR expects to be given responsibility for determining the scope of actual operations at the American Cinchona Plantation in Costa Rica. It may be that operations at this plantation can be so managed that a living expanding stock pile of cinchona bark will be maintained available on fairly short notice in an emergency period.

Selection and introduction work with emetine (ipecac) have been made on a small scale in several countries in Central America.

INSECTICIDES

Pyrethrum is obtained from the flowers of a chrysanthemum plant, native of Dalmatia but well adapted to high level areas of Africa, Central and South America. Considerable work has been done in trying to establish the plant commercially in the United States, but the large amount of labor required has seriously hampered its development. Adapted highland areas of Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru are heavily settled and labor can be obtained at low cost.

The cooperative agricultural experiment station in Ecuador has introduced the plant, made seed available to farmers and has helped them to prepare the material for market. Small-scale commercial production has begun. Similar developments are under way in Guatemala and the station is co-operating in this work. It appears to be a promising cash crop for the highland areas with abundant labor supplies.

FATS AND OILS

Many of the experiment stations are located in areas where shortages of certain food crops is serious. In order to strengthen the program of the stations and to assist local farmers in a greater proportion of their production problems, limited research has been carried on to provide a basis for improving local production practices. Improved varieties of several fats and oils have been introduced, among them being the African oil palm. If the research is successful in stimulating production, it may be that additional supplies of palm oil, palm-kernel oil, coconut oil and sesame oil could be obtained as a result of this work. If desirable, greater emphasis could be given to this work with good prospects for quick results.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Loefa sponges have been grown in a number of countries in which TCB personnel are working. With proper cultural methods a good grade of loefa can be grown quickly in the lowland tropics. It market outlets were organized in producing countries, there seems to be little doubt but that a much higher quality product could be produced.

Some introductory plantings and studies have been made of pepper, particularly in Nicaragua, in order to study its adaptability and productivity under different environmental conditions.

Work is being done with many other crops not listed as strategic and critical but which are imported on a large scale by the United States from areas better able to grow these commodities. Prominent among them are cacao, coffee, tea, and rotenone.

MAY 6, 1947.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in reply to your letter of April 25, which asked that you be advised as to steps taken by the Department of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of section 7 (b) of the Act of July 23, 1946, the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

We enclose a copy of Secretary's Memorandum 1175, dated October 4, 1946, which outlines briefly general procedures within

this Department relating to its duties and responsibilities under this act.

Representatives of this Department have discussed with representatives of the Army and Navy Munitions Board current and prospective research activities having application to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. A copy is enclosed of a statement furnished the Army and Navy Munitions Board on activities of the Department of Agriculture having application to the provisions of section 7 (b) of this act. There is also enclosed copy of a statement with respect to activities of the Department regarding the production of strategic and critical materials in Latin America.

As indicated in the enclosures, the Department's present research program having application to the provisions of section 7 (b) of Public Law 520 includes investigations of possible domestic production, storage problems, and possible substitutes for certain agricultural materials which have been designated as strategic and critical pursuant to section 2 (a) of the act. Several of the items are receiving little or no attention in present research projects, but work on these items will be considered in connection with research contemplated pursuant to the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (Public Law 733, 79th Cong.). It is believed that except for natural rubber all strategic and critical materials of agricultural origin either are being made the subject of research in the Department, or will be so studied incident to other Department activities contemplated in the 1948 budget estimates.

The 1948 budget estimates include an item for research on the domestic production, extraction, and processing of natural rubber from guayule, kok-saghyz and other rubber-bearing plants, pursuant to section 7 (b) of the Stock Piling Act. This item of \$349,000 appears under the heading "Research on Strategic and Critical Agricultural Materials," on page 282 of the printed 1948 budget.

We greatly appreciate your interest in this matter and shall be glad to furnish any additional information you may wish.

Sincerely,

N. E. DODD,
Under Secretary.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I desire to commend the excellent remarks made by the Senator from Wyoming with respect to the necessity of a broad inventory of our natural mineral resources. I am no better satisfied than he is with the progress that is being made. We did the best we could under all the circumstances in reporting this bill to the Senate. I also want to second what the Senator said with respect to the chairman of the subcommittee the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] on the manner in which he conducted hearings, the fairness that he exhibited to witnesses and all concerned, in the preparation of the bill. I think I can speak with some authority, because I handled the bill for a number of years, as Senators are well aware. When I first took charge of it, we were in the midst of a depression. We were seeking sound, substantial, wealth-producing projects, to give work to the unemployed, instead of engaging in boondoggling. Then the war came on, and the committee was among the first to include in its report that any appropriations made for any public works contained therein would not be expended if the materials or manpower required for it were needed for the war. So that my task was comparatively easy compared

to that of the Senator from Nebraska, because here we are faced with a sincere and earnest desire to reduce public expenditures. Nobody wants to have a dollar spent in these times that does not bring a dollar's return, and therefore Senators must be exceedingly careful in passing a great appropriation bill of this kind, to see that there is no waste in it. I can assure the Senate that the Senator from Nebraska probed every angle and corner of that problem before we finally arrived at the figures contained in the bill. He has done an excellent job, being faced with the dilemma first of reducing expenditures as far as it is possible, and at the same time, to see that no essential public activity is destroyed. I compliment him upon that, and I commend the bill, the result of his work, to the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I express my sincere gratitude for the remarks just made by the senior Senator from Arizona. Without appearing to be trading complimentary remarks, I want to express on the Senate floor my deep appreciation of the value of the information which the senior Senator from Arizona continuously gave us, to help us arrive at the worth-while projects. The distinguished Senator from Arizona knows the projects, forward and backward. No matter where they may be located, he knows the basic law under which the projects were created. He knows the ones which really and truly should be continued. I personally want to express my heartfelt gratitude for his assistance to the subcommittee and to the full committee in arriving at the amounts that have been provided for the construction contracts, and also the amounts necessary to continue the different bureaus under the Department of the Interior.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Office of the Secretary—Salaries," on page 2, line 4, after the word "of", to strike out "\$50" and insert "\$55"; in line 5, before the word "Provided", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,103,000"; and in line 8, after the word "Congress", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary" and to insert in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$42,500 of this appropriation may be used for the Division of Information or for publicity and public relations activities."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Solicitor," on page 2, line 21, after the word "field", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$215,460."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Oil and Gas Division," on page 3, after line 1, to strike out:

Oil and Gas Division: For necessary expenses of administering and enforcing the provisions of the act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the

liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including not to exceed \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; and printing and binding; \$124,000.

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

Oil and Gas Division: For expenses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provisions of the act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment of a director without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; and printing and binding; \$324,730.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I very deeply regret that the committee did not include the item for enforcement of the so-called Connally Hot Oil Act in the amount which the administrative authorities enforcing the act say is absolutely essential as a minimum. The House appropriated \$124,000 for the enforcement of the act. The act provides for regulation of transportation of interstate oil. The committee of the Senate, however, raised the appropriation for that agency to \$169,000 annually. Upon receiving news of that action I went before the committee and made an argument. I telegraphed the authorities who are administering the act, and they telegraphed back that \$200,000 was a minimum upon which they could efficiently operate.

I regret very much that the Committee on Appropriations did not give us that much money. But I do not want to delay the passage of the bill. I have no disposition to get into an argument with the Appropriations Committee, with which we have to deal every year—almost every day—and I shall refrain from offering an amendment at this time. But I want to impress upon the chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee the vital necessity which exists in this situation, and urge him in conference to stand pat for the Senate action and, if possible, secure a larger amount, because the appropriation is merely a lump sum for two purposes, and within that appropriation the situation might be adjusted. I wanted to say that much, Mr. President, for the RECORD, and I shall rely on the Senator from Nebraska to take care of the Oil and Gas Division, because it is vitally necessary to do so.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Texas for his attitude in not offering an amendment on the floor. I wish to assure him that since he permits the matter to be taken to conference without his offering an amendment we will do our level best to see that his needs are taken care of.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment beginning at the top of page 3.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 4, to insert:

DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties imposed upon the Secretary by Executive Order 6680, dated April 17, 1934, relating to uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and office supplies, and printing and binding, \$12,956.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Soil and moisture conservation operations," on page 4, line 19, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed"; and in line 21, before the word "Provided", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$2,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior," on page 5, line 22, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$215,000" and insert "\$220,430."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 7, after the numerals "1944", to strike out "\$185,000" and insert "\$136,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bonneville Power Administration," on page 7, line 5, after the word "aircraft", to strike out "\$6,907,800" and insert "\$16,222,400"; in line 7, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$3,290,000"; in line 11, after the word "including", to strike out "12,000" and insert "\$24,000"; in line 12, after "District of Columbia", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That in addition to this appropriation the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and equipment for power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$6,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 16, after the amendment heretofore stated, to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work performed on a force account basis" and in lieu thereof to insert the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That no part of any construction appropriations for the Bonneville Power Administration contained in this act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis, except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville Power Administrator."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 25, after the amendment heretofore stated, to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That not exceeding \$21,500 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and

expenses in connection with informational work."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Southwestern Power Administration," on page 8, after line 13, to strike out:

Construction: For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and administrative expenses connected therewith; including purchase of 10, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals; and printing and binding; \$1,246,000, which amount, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby continued available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Land Management," on page 9, line 9, after the word "proceedings", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,218,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 3, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed"; in line 4, after the words "salary of", to strike out "\$5" and insert "\$6"; in line 9, after the word "building", to strike out "\$1,888,000" and insert "\$2,084,640"; and in line 11, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$373,000" and insert "\$398,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 16, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 2, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed"; and in line 3, after the word "vehicle", to strike out "\$425,000" and insert "\$469,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs," on page 14, line 7, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$700,000" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 20, after the word "service", to strike out "\$3,250,000" and insert "\$3,650,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 1, after the word "Arizona", to strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$11,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 15, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$6,830,570" and insert "\$7,240,570."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 20, after the word "festivals", to strike out "\$488,910" and insert "\$498,710."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 9, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$801,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 17, after the figures "\$12,000", to insert a comma and "which amount shall be available also for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 16, after "Arizona", to insert "Cal-

fornia"; in line 17, after "Colorado", to strike out "Montana"; in the same line, after "New Mexico", to insert "South Dakota"; in the same line, after "Utah", to strike out "Washington"; in line 19, after the word "reservations", to insert "except that so much of the sum herein appropriated as may be required may be used for the acquisition of land for the Alamo Band of the Puertocito Indians in the State of New Mexico"; in line 24, after the word "of", to strike out "Nevada and Oregon" and insert "Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington"; and on page 19, line 1, after the word "reservations", to insert "except such sum as may be necessary to purchase in the name of the United States in trust thirty-four and one-half acres of land at Celilo Falls, Oreg., for the use of the Yakima Indian Tribes, the Umatilla Indian Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, and other Columbia River Indians affiliated with the aforementioned tribes and entitled to enjoy fishing rights at their old and accustomed fishing sites at or in the vicinity of Celilo Falls on the Columbia River."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$12,000" and insert "\$15,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 3, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$337,833" and insert "\$406,000, of which \$337,333 shall be."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after the words "Colorado River", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$500,000"; and in line 18, after the words "New Mexico", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$210,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 20, to insert:

Idaho: Fort Hall, \$40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 23, to insert:

New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$17,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 5, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$875,000" and insert "\$1,092,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 20, after the word "quarters", to strike out "\$160,000" and insert "\$400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 21, after the word "improvements", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$20,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 12, after the word "expenses", to insert "private architect and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 15, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$1,572,000" and insert "\$1,822,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds," on page 25, line 1, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$294,800" and insert "\$304,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 13, after the word "Museum", to insert "at a salary of \$1,954"; in line 16, after the word "officers", to strike out the comma and "including the employment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500 per annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council under a contract to be entered into between said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Council, which contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior"; in line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$2,000"; and on page 27, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6" and insert "\$10."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 13, after the word "Museum", to insert "at a salary of \$1,954"; in line 16, after the word "officers", to strike out the comma and "including the employment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500 per annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council under a contract to be entered into between said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Council, which contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior"; in line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$2,000"; and on page 27, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6" and insert "\$10."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 14, after the word "provided", to strike out "\$35,000" and insert "\$73,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 21, before the word "land", to strike out "non-Indian owned"; and in line 22, after the word "of", to strike out "Nevada and Oregon" and insert "Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation," on page 34, line 18, after the word "binding", to strike out "(not to exceed \$239,000)" and insert a semicolon; and in line 19, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General offices," on page 36, line 9, after the word "functions", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,260,000"; in line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6,500,000" and insert "\$9,100,000"; and in line 21, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$50,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General investigations," on page 37, line 11, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$2,000,000"; and in line 16, after the word "costs", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 percent of the estimated cost of such investigations."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction," on page 38, line 1, after the word "reimbursable", to strike out "except as otherwise provided by law" and insert "under the reclamation law, except as provided in the act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 6, to strike out:

Gila project, Arizona, \$1,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 7, to strike out:

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$6,200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 8, to strike out:

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$690,000; irrigation facilities, \$5,134,980; power facilities, Shasta power plant, \$427,800, Keswick Dam, \$100,740, Keswick power plant, \$218,040; transmission lines, Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, 230 kilovolt, \$256,680, Contra Costa Canal extension, 69 kilovolt, \$71,760; in all, \$6,900,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 15, to strike out:

King River project, California, \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 16, to strike out:

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$6,815,000; Pine River project, Colorado, \$175,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 22, after the name "Idaho", to strike out "\$876,000" and insert "\$930,750."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 22, to strike out:

Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$1,550,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 8, after the figures "\$1,000,000", to insert "and in addition to this appropriation the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$430,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, after line 11, to strike out:

Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation of construction and for other purposes authorized by the Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 14), \$11,435,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, after line 16, to insert:

Total, construction, from reclamation fund, \$11,876,750.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Operation and maintenance," on page 39, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$700,000" and insert "\$2,140,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,300,000" and insert "\$1,326,000"; and in line 16, after the word "thereto", to insert a comma and "and the payment to the school district or school districts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Wash., as reimbursement for instruction during the 1947-48 school year in the schools operated by said district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance of said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been com-

pleted, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was under the subhead "General provisions", on page 43, line 15, after the word "fund", to strike out "\$50,461,000" and insert "\$18,475,750."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 15, to insert:

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately available, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, except as provided in the act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732, 79th Cong.):

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 24, to insert:

Gila project, Arizona, \$1,600,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 44, to insert:

Davis dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$13,500,000, and in addition to this appropriation the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$4,500,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think it appropriate at this time to say in connection with the appropriation for the Davis Dam project that we are suffering from a very serious drought in Arizona, and a desperate need for hydroelectric power. The provision in the bill for \$13,500,000 plus the contract authorization \$4,500,000 will be a sufficient sum of money, according to the estimates of the engineers, to insure that power from the Davis Dam will be brought to central Arizona early in 1950. We in Arizona are more concerned about this particular item than any other item in the bill because of our desperate situation with respect to the shortage of power.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think the Senator inadvertently mentioned central Arizona alone. I think he brought out before the committee that the power shortage is very acute not only in Arizona, but in sections of Nevada and California.

Mr. HAYDEN. I was about to state that the situation in Nevada and southern California also demands increased power. We depend upon the waters in our Arizona reservoirs, which supplied a certain amount of power. They are now practically dry, because of the drought. We have had a long period of drought. So I believe my people are more aroused over the situation than the people of any other section. However, there is no question that the need is common to the three States.

I think I should also invite the attention of Senators to the following statement contained in the committee report:

The committee approves the obligation in the fiscal year 1948 of \$60,000, the Budget estimate, for the transmission line identified in the justification as the "Wickenburg ex-

tension." This amount will provide funds to complete surveys and designs and order materials to start construction on the 230-kilovolt transmission line extending from Davis Dam power plant through Prescott to Phoenix.

Unless that transmission line is finished by the time the power plant produces the power, we again cannot obtain power in central Arizona, so the two things go together.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment at the top of page 44.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 4, to insert:

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$690,000; irrigation facilities, \$5,622,028; power facilities, Shasta power plant, \$427,800, Keswick Dam, \$100,740, Keswick power plant, \$218,040; transmission lines, Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, 230-kilovolt, \$256,680, west side lines Shasta to Delta, 230-kilovolt, to a point opposite and connecting with Shasta substation, \$2,160,000, Keswick tap line, 230-kilovolt, \$160,000, Sacramento to Antelope, 115-kilovolt, \$170,000, Contra Costa Canal extension, 69-kilovolt, \$118,000; substations, Contra Costa, \$48,000, Antelope, \$45,000; in all, \$10,016,288.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 17, to insert:

Kings River project, California, \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 18, to insert:

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$10,471,908.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 20, to insert:

Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$3,285,353.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 21, to insert:

Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation of construction and for other purposes authorized by the Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 14), \$20,354,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 2, to insert:

Total, general fund, construction, \$59,327,549.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Fort Peck project," on page 45, line 8, after "(16 U. S. C. 833)", to strike out "\$1,250,000" and insert "\$1,575,058."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Missouri River Basin," on page 45, line 12, after the word "except", to strike out "as otherwise provided by law" and insert "as provided in the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress"; and in line 21, after the word "development", to strike out "\$9,786,600" and insert "\$18,535,000."

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, in connection with the Missouri River Basin item it should be understood that the Bureau of Reclamation has programed approximately \$2,000,000 for construction phase A of the Canyon Ferry unit in 1947, as referred to by Assistant Commissioner

Warne in recent hearings before the Appropriations Committee in connection with the Canyon Ferry Unit.

Mr. Warne's statement this year was based on the Bureau of Reclamation's program for 1947, published on page 442, part II, of the House hearings on the Interior appropriation bill for 1947. That is a project in the State of Montana. It is anticipated that that amount will be available for this project in the fiscal year 1948. Under the Bureau's program for 1948, the Canyon Ferry unit continues in phase A, and the \$2,000,000 allotted and set up for 1947 remains available for 1948 for work on this unit under phase A.

Many points of difference over water rights and other matters are now being adjusted. It seems that, because of some disputes which existed in reference to this project, the project was delayed. Now those disputes are being adjusted, and, as I understand, the Bureau hopes it can now go ahead with the construction of this project. Consequently, the funds previously programed for this work will remain available in fiscal year 1948.

The Canyon Ferry Dam is a key unit of the Bureau's plan for full, orderly, and coordinated development and utilization of the water resources of the Upper Missouri River Basin. It is primarily intended to permit the development of additional irrigated areas above Great Falls, Mont., and the provision of supplemental water to large areas, now irrigated, which are not adequately supplied at present. Additional water consuming projects cannot be developed above Great Falls without impairing the output of the private power plants on the Missouri River. With Canyon Ferry reservoir and power plant in operation, additional upstream irrigation development can be undertaken and total power production will be increased at the same time.

After Canyon Ferry Dam and power plant are constructed, it will be possible to construct irrigation units—including additional storage reservoirs—which will provide a full supply to over 300,000 acres of land above Great Falls that is not now irrigated. It will likewise be possible to provide supplemental water to about 180,000 acres of land above Great Falls now irrigated but inadequately supplied. The power plant to be installed at Canyon Ferry Dam will produce about 250,000,000 kilowatt-hours of energy annually. A substantial portion of the resulting power revenues will be available to assist in the repayment of construction costs of other units of the Missouri River Basin development. Flood control benefits will also be realized.

These are briefly the considerations which led the Reclamation Bureau to include Canyon Ferry Dam in their plan for development of the Missouri River Basin, as set forth in Senate Document 191, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session. They are also the compelling reasons for their recommendation that this structure be authorized as one of the units to constitute the initial stage of construction. The Congress accepted this recommendation and authorized the

construction of the initial stage in the Flood Control Act of 1944.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 45, beginning in line 12.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, before proceeding further, I wish to make a comment upon the amendment on page 45, lines 12 and 13. When the committee adopted the amendment striking out the words "as otherwise provided by law," and inserting "as provided in the act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress" it did so in the belief that it was acting in accordance with the recommendation of witnesses for the Bureau of Reclamation. I am now advised that there was some sort of an error. The Missouri River Basin project was authorized by the act of December 22, 1944.

On behalf of a group of Senators representing the Missouri River Basin I offered the amendments at that time. So the authorization act is the act of December 22, 1944; and the reimbursability or nonreimbursability of these items is governed by the language not only of the act of August 14, 1946, but by the act of December 22, 1944. It has been suggested that the House language might be restored, but I do not intend to offer an amendment at this time, since it is quite obvious that the matter can be handled in conference. However, I desire to call attention to the question at this time, so that the conferees on the part of both Houses may be fully advised.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. As I understood, the exception was contained in the act of August 14, 1946, Public Law 732, of the Seventy-ninth Congress, chapter 965, which had to do with wildlife. We asked the direct question as to whether that was the exception, and were told that that was the exception that was desired, so we wrote it in. If there is any dispute about it, we shall be glad to take it to conference and iron out the difference satisfactorily.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think it can be straightened out.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Colorado River Dam fund," on page 46, line 6, after the word "project", to insert "and payment to the Boulder City School District as reimbursement for instruction during the 1947-48 school year in the schools operated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of \$50 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary"; and in line 15, before the word "payable", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,533,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Advances to Colorado River Dam fund," on page 46, line 19, after the word "the", to strike out "Boulder" and insert "Hoover"; and on page 47, line 3, after "(43 U. S. C., ch. 12A)", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$475,575."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 7, after the word "dam" to strike out "and main canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and drainage systems) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California", and insert "main canal (and appurtenant structures) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California, and distribution and drainage systems."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Colorado River development fund," on page 48, line 3, after "(54 Stat. 774)", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Colorado River front work and levee system", on page 48, line 19, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,063,300."

The next amendment was, on page 48, after line 20, to insert:

For the purpose of effecting settlement of war veterans on public land reclamation projects and to provide facilities for veteran employment in construction and operation of reclamation projects, the property, buildings, equipment, material, and acquired lands heretofore or hereafter declared surplus at the Yuma Army air base, Yuma, Ariz., shall be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation by any Federal agency having custody or ownership, without exchange of funds, and to be available for the same purpose and to be disposed of in the same manner as the war relocation centers and the prisoner-of-war camp transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation in the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1946, act of July 1, 1946, Public Law 478.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in connection with this amendment, we were duplicating what was done last year with respect to some Japanese relocation centers and abandoned prisoner-of-war camps. It was my understanding that under the provisions adopted last year it would be possible again this year to transfer to other reclamation projects, for operation and maintenance and for other purposes, transmission lines, substations, and other facilities. All that was done by the Reclamation Service on other projects last year may be repeated under this provision.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 48, after line 20.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 9, to strike out:

No part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this act shall be available for work performed on a force-account basis.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 12, to insert:

No part of any construction appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis, except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in clarification of the provision in the reclamation sections of the bill limiting the performance of work on a force account or hired-labor basis, it was the opinion of the committee that it was providing sufficient authority for the Reclamation Service to carry out work normally done by Government forces in connection with the installation of heavy items of equipment which could not be effectively and adequately scheduled for installation in the construction contracts. The committee understood that these instances constitute only minor items, and that this is the customary practice in both public and private projects.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on, agreeing to the amendment on page 49, after line 12.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Geological Survey," on page 49, line 23, after the word "of", to insert the words "not to exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 17, after the word "That", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$517,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 22, after the word "thereto", to strike out "\$1,690,000" and insert "\$2,374,500"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$580,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 7, after the word "resources", to strike out "\$2,578,680" and insert "\$2,625,000"; in line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$265,000"; in line 20, after the word "That", to strike out "\$1,570,000" and insert "\$1,586,500"; in line 23, after the word "for", to strike out "cooperative or noncooperative ground water activities" and insert "the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use;" and on page 52, line 8, after the word "tributaries", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer of the Army as such representative without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer who shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition to his retired pay."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 22, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$139,000" and insert "245,000"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$35,000" and insert "\$56,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 4, after the word "journals", to strike out "\$120,000" and insert "\$130,000"; in the same line, after the word "illustrations", to strike out "\$32,000" and insert "\$36,000"; in line 6, after the word "maps", to strike out "\$237,000" and insert "\$313,500"; and in the same line, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$389,000" and insert "\$479,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 18, after the word "thereto", to strike out "\$434,210" and insert "\$650,000"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$65,000" and insert "\$78,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 17, to insert:

In the event that the Director of the Geological Survey deems it advantageous to the Government, the Geological Survey is authorized to contract for the furnishing of topographic maps made from aerial photographs, or for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 22, to insert:

The Geological Survey is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for two years beginning July 1, 1947, from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed \$500,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946;

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 9, after the word "Survey", to strike out "\$9,113,230" and insert "\$10,256,340."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Mines," on page 55, line 13, after the word "including", to strike out "\$93,000" and insert "\$118,000"; and in line 14, after the word "and", to strike out "\$65,000" and insert "\$85,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 13, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$302,285" and insert "\$416,500"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$97,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, after line 22, to insert:

Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction and equipment of an anthracite research laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment by contract, or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct said laboratory; and the purchase, maintenance, and operation of not to exceed one passenger automobile, \$450,000.

The agreement was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 16, before the word "two", to insert "not to exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$30,000" and insert "\$40,000"; and in line 18, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$360,090" and insert "\$440,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$30,000" and insert "\$39,200"; and in line 6, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$1,120,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 15, before the word "one", to insert "not to exceed"; in line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$9,800"; and in line 19, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$57,000" and insert "\$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 8, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed"; in line 12, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$579,000" and insert "\$634,550"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$40,000" and insert "\$43,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 16, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed"; in line 19, after "30 U. S. C. 8)", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,120,000", and in line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$37,000" and insert "\$40,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$31,200"; and in line 9, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$1,120,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 20, after the word "improvements", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$140,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, line 8, after the word "foregoing", to strike out "\$555,000" and insert "\$755,000"; and in line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$480,000" and insert "\$637,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, line 16, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 66, after line 4, to insert:

The Department of Commerce is authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction, possession, and control of the United States Weather Bureau Station at Mount Weather, in the counties of Loudoun and Clarke, State of Virginia, together with all buildings, improvements, furniture, and fixtures now in or upon the land.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, after line 11, to insert:

The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for 3 years, beginning July 1, 1947, from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration,

buildings, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds with an appraised value of not to exceed \$3,000,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies, for use in performing its functions by the Bureau of Mines or by any office of the Bureau in the United States and Alaska: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Bureau of Mines shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus prop-

erty under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, we have now completed the items on land management, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Mines, to which I alluded earlier in the day. I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed at this point in the RECORD the tables which ap-

pear at pages 1221, 1222, and 1223 of the hearings on the Interior Department appropriation bill, which show what the Bureau of Mines has already done in the utilization of this fund in the development of quantities of very important materials.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Tabular summary of tonnages developed by Bureau of Mines projects, fiscal years 1940 to 1946, inclusive

Commodity	Number of deposits	Tonnage of crude material	Grade	Contained metal or useful mineral	Remarks
Alunite.....	9	11,000,000	21.5 percent Al_2O_3		Possible source of alumina.
		7,000,000	14.0 percent Al_2O_3		
Antimony.....	5	29,000	10.0 percent Sb		
		3,200,000	1.7 percent Sb		
Asbestos.....	4		No. 1 fiber.....	3 tons.....	
			No. 2 fiber.....	150 tons.....	
			No. 3 fiber.....	400 tons.....	
			No. 4 fiber.....	14,000 tons.....	
Barite.....	2	11,000	45 percent Ba		
		21,500,000	A.....		
Bauxite.....	250	9,000,000	B.....		Aluminum ore.
		10,500,000	C.....		
		33,000,000	D.....		
Bismuth.....	1	10,000	0.68 percent Bi		
Optical calcite.....	3		0.76 percent Cu		
Chromite.....	25	5,600,000	22.4 percent Cr_2O_3	Several hundred pounds.....	
		3,700,000	9.3 percent Cr_2O_3		
Alumina clay.....	21	382,000,000	26.7 percent Al_2O_3		
Cobalt.....	1	4,400,000	0.54 percent Co		
			11.40 percent Cu		
Copper.....	46	2,219,000	2.55 percent Cu		
		39,000,000	0.88 percent Cu		
Corundum.....	7	6,000	Fair.....		
Industrial diamonds.....	1			Small amount.....	
Fluorspar.....	25	730,000	51 percent CaF_2		
Flake graphite.....	5	26,000,000	3 percent C		
Iron.....	67	530,000,000	40.3 percent Fe		
		14,430,000	4.3 percent Zn		
Lead-zinc.....	66	17,490,000	3.0 percent Pb		
		21,000,000	12.8 percent Mn		
Manganese.....	56				
Magnesium.....	2			1,600,000 tons carnallite, 265,000 tons sylvite.	
		144,000	37.5 percent MgO		
Mercury.....	40	1,800,000	5 pounds Hg per ton		
Molybdenum.....	4	3,000,000	0.23 percent MoS_2		
		550,000	0.54 percent MoS_2		
Nickel.....	10	27,000,000	0.50 percent Ni		
Pegmatite minerals.....	200	(³)			
Quartz crystals.....	2			None.....	
Sulfur.....	1	33,600	23.6 percent S		
Talc.....	1			Several hundred tons of block talc.....	
		310,000	11.1 percent Sn		
Tin.....	10	4,000,000	0.24 percent WO_3		Lode deposits. Low-grade lodes. Placer deposits.
			0.3 percent Sn		
		2,200,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound Sn per cubic yard		
Tungsten.....	27	4,200,000	0.69 percent WO_3		
		50,000	2.3 percent V_2O_5		
Vanadium.....	10	45,000,000	0.9 percent V_2O_5		

¹ Much of crude tonnage is duplicated.

² Exclusive of large submarginal deposit in South Dakota.

³ Approximately 1,000,000 tons containing usable quantities of mica, beryl, lithium, and tantalum.

⁴ Cubic yards.

Tabular summary of tonnages developed by Bureau of Mines projects, fiscal year 1947 (through Feb. 1, 1947, only)

Commodity	Number of deposits	Tonnage of crude material	Grade	Contained metal or useful mineral	Remarks
Lead-zinc.....	24	1,042,000	2.83 percent Zn	29,563 tons.....	
			3.12 percent Pb	29,854 tons.....	
Do.....	1	827,000	0.67 percent Zn	5,541 tons.....	
			11.59 percent Pb	13,149 tons.....	
Zinc-lead.....	1	900,000	18.5 percent Zn	166,680 tons.....	
			8.6 percent Pb	77,400 tons.....	
Lead.....	1	125,000	10.0 percent Pb	12,500 tons.....	
Do.....	1	200,000	0.80 percent Pb	1,600 tons.....	
Iron.....	6	13,750,000	24.6 percent Fe	3,388,750 tons.....	Magnetite. Hematite.
Do.....	1	1,200,000	45.6 percent Fe	540,000 tons.....	
Molybdenum.....	1	424,000	0.42 percent MoS_2	1,781 tons.....	
Copper.....	3	500,000	2.1 percent Cu	10,500 tons.....	
Heavy sands.....	2	80,000,000	3.8 percent	304,000 tons.....	50 percent of contained metal is ilmenite with smaller amounts of zircon and other rare metals.
Fluorspar.....	3	535,575	52.4 percent CaF_2	280,442 tons.....	
Ceramics.....	1	41,500	Good.....		Usable material.

A priority list of proposed projects is constantly being revised in the light of the shifting emphasis on the numerous commodities under investigation and in view of additional information continually being made available by the preliminary examinations. The projects to be conducted during the fiscal year 1948 will be selected from the highest priority list as most recently revised at the time of allotment of funds. The present list of highest priority can be summarized as follows:

Commodity	Number of proposals	Estimated cost, fiscal year 1948
Antimony.....	2	\$85,000
Asbestos.....	1	80,000
Bauxite.....	1	60,000
Chromite.....	2	50,000
Copper.....	4	260,000
Fluorspar.....	1	50,000
Iron.....	5	225,000
Lead-zinc.....	16	565,000
Manganese.....	3	195,000
Mercury.....	3	75,000
Nickel.....	1	150,000
Pegmatite products.....	5	190,000
Tin.....	1	75,000
Tungsten.....	1	20,000
Vanadium.....	2	140,000

The information made available through this appropriation is primarily intended, under the terms of the Stock Piling Act, for the use of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Interior, and the Army-Navy Munitions Board in making stock-pile policy and in planning for future emergencies. It is also of value to the mining industry in general and to the owners of the deposits investigated. These latter benefits, however, are incidental to the primary purpose of the appropriation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Park Service," on page 67, line 13, after the word "Washington", to strike out "\$3,350,000" and insert "\$3,637,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 68, line 3, after the word "agencies", to strike out "\$197,000" and insert "\$260,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 19, after the word "areas", to strike out "\$30,000" and insert "\$43,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 16, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$2,650,000" and insert "\$2,150,000"; in line 17, after the word "which", to strike out "\$1,750,000" and insert "\$1,415,000"; and in line 22, before the words "for the", to strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$735,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Fish and Wildlife Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 74, line 17, after the word "resources", to strike out the comma and "including not to exceed \$20,000 to investigate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946, Public Law 672"; and in line 22, after the word "stations", to strike out "\$275,000" and insert "\$790,040."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I notice that on page 74, line 22, the amount

authorized by the House has been increased from \$725,000 to \$790,040. May I ask the Senator from Nebraska whether or not that increase was made in order that various stations recently closed by the Department may be reopened?

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. Furthermore, I should like to point out that on page 36 of the report there will be found the following language:

Within the total appropriation recommended, the committee expect the various stations financed under this appropriation to be kept in operation.

Mr. ELLENDER. Did the committee give any study to the proposition of putting that language in the bill itself, rather than only in the report?

Mr. WHERRY. It is a lump-sum appropriation out of which a number of projects were financed. If we started figuring in each particular one, there would be difficulty, so we took it the other way and made it a lump sum and stated what we expect to do on construction projects. The legislative committees are to report monthly on the expenditure of the appropriations.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator has no doubt that it can be carried out in proper order?

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 72, line 23, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, line 10, after the word "services", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$280,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, line 16, after the word "market", to insert "prices of fishery products"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated; to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$125,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to inquire with respect to page 75 of the bill, under the title "Alaska Fisheries", for which there is an item of \$850,000. Is that the same as the House item? Was any increase made by the Senate?

Mr. WHERRY. That is the same amount the House appropriated. The estimate is \$872,000. The amount they had this year was \$855,007, and the amount which the Senate committee approved is the same amount that the House had in its bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. How much is that under the so-called budget estimate?

Mr. WHERRY. The budget estimate is \$872,000. The amount for the fiscal year 1947 was \$855,007, and the amount the House allowed, and in which we concurred, was \$850,000. It is practically the same.

Mr. MAGNUSON. In regard to the next item, beginning in line 24 of the same page, the item in regard to Alaska fur-seal investigations, I presume the facts are similar.

Mr. WHERRY. For that item the exact amount of the estimate is appro-

priated. This year \$69,300 will be available.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 17, after the word "Alaska", to strike out "\$241,000" and insert "\$280,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 7, after "(16 U. S. C. 667)", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 1, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$245,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 3, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$6,110,320" and insert "\$6,615,760."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal aid in wildlife restoration," on page 79, line 22, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$5,960,320" and insert "\$6,615,760"; on page 80, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,028,100" and insert "\$1,098,200"; in line 5, after the word "of", to strike out "one hundred", and insert "not to exceed fifty"; and on page 81, line 6, after the word "appropriation" and the period, to insert "The War and Navy Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War Assets Administration are authorized to transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service aircraft for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations), and such other equipment, materials and supplies, surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said Service, such transfers to be without charge therefor; and in addition the Navy Department, the Coast Guard, and the Maritime Commission are authorized to transfer without charge therefor vessels for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations) marine engines, parts and accessories surplus to the needs of such agencies."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Government in the Territories—Government of the Virgin Islands," on page 86, line 11, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General provisions," on page 87, line 18, after the word "Survey", to strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$3,000"; in line 19, after the word "Mines", to strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$3,000"; and in line 20, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$1,750" and insert "\$3,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, after line 20, to strike out:

Sec. 8. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses of any regional, field, or other office or committee for which approval has not been given by the Congress prior to the establishment of such activity.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 90, to insert:

SEC. 8. Appropriations herein made shall be available for payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, after line 5, to insert:

SEC. 9. Appropriations in this act shall be available for health service programs as authorized by the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, after line 8, to insert:

SEC. 10. Not to exceed a total of \$1,000,000 of the appropriations contained in this act shall be available for expenditure for the compensation of employees engaged in personnel work.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments—

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, again I wish to state to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], that I have not made any objections to the amendments as they have been reached and acted upon because I appreciate how much work the committee has done in regard to the so-called western reclamation and power projects. The Senator told me the other day that he was sure I would be satisfied with these items. In view of all the circumstances, I wish to say that I think the committee has done some good insofar as the western reclamation projects are concerned. However, I am not satisfied with what has been done in connection with the bill, because in my opinion the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget represented a sufficient trimming and as much of a reduction as would be consistent with the minimum of progress on these projects. As a matter of fact, in some cases it seems to me that some additions should have been made to the budget estimates.

I wish to say to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that when the bill goes to conference, I hope the conferees on the part of the Senate will make every attempt to insist upon the Senate amendments and the amounts they provide for, and will not give in to the false economy and drastic cuts which were made by the House of Representatives, and will not agree to compromises as between the position of the Senate and the position of the House of Representatives. If such proposed compromises are rejected and the Senate conferees insist on the Senate amendments, progress can be made with some of those projects. If, on the other hand, the Senate conferees recede from the position taken by the Senate in regard to some of these items, and agree to lesser amounts of appropriation than those the Senate has now provided, I am sure the result will be not only false economy but a severe blow at the West.

Mr. President, let me say that I appreciate very much the treatment the Sen-

ate committee has given these matters. It is my understanding that the committee has heard probably more witnesses than any other committee has heard in the course of a hearing.

I conclude my remarks by saying that when the bill goes to conference, I hope the conferees on the part of the Senate will not agree to any reductions in the amounts provided by the Senate amendments. If the Senate amendments are insisted upon, it will be possible to show some definite progress on these projects by next year.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, in reply to the remarks of the Senator from Washington, let me say that the members of the committee heard more than 100 witnesses in addition to witnesses from the various Government departments and agencies. I assure the distinguished Senator from Washington that we took up each project and considered it seriously and had the wholehearted cooperation of the governmental agencies and departments. I believe that the Senator from Washington will be satisfied with the fight which we shall make in the conference, relative to the amounts provided by the Senate amendments, because they are based upon merit, not upon some figure taken out of the sky. I wish the Senator to know that the subcommittee is wholeheartedly in support of the program, and the full committee is likewise wholeheartedly in support of it, and we expect that the conferees on the part of the Senate will insist upon the Senate amendments.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I should like to join in the comments which have just been made by the Senator in charge of the bill, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. Although I am not from the West I have had occasion to make a study of reclamation projects in the West and other projects, especially in connection with the consideration of the Missouri River Authority bill and as former chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. I heartily endorse what both Senators have said.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. OVERTON. I think it would be not only unsound but almost disastrous for the Congress to reduce the appropriations below the amounts carried in the Senate amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there are no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 3123) was passed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. WHERRY, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. CORDON, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. THOMAS of

Oklahoma, and Mr. O'MAHONEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to call attention to the fact that the distinguished Senator from Wyoming has referred to the statement made by the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] and the former President of the United States, Herbert Hoover. Following the remarks of the Senator from Wyoming, I wish to call attention to a press release relative to that matter and also to four leading statements contained in a newspaper article on the same subject, which show why Mr. Hoover made his over-all statement to the public generally. The release to which I refer has been issued by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I agree with it in toto; and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD, inasmuch as it relates to the Hoover report.

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Discussing reports, he (Mr. Hoover) asserted: "It must be recognized that we cannot safely, through gifts and loans, export more goods than our surplus." He added:

"The immediate result of exporting more than a surplus in our free economy is to raise prices. From that we get a dangerous spiral of increased costs of living and wages.

"I would not contend that the whole rise in living costs, with its inflation spiral, has been due to our large exports. But it cannot be denied that with fewer exports that increase would not have been so great."

EXPORTS ESTIMATED

"The conclusion seems to me irrefutable that as a result of our rate of giving and lending we are overexporting and cannot continue at such a rate with our present production and consumption without further evil consequences to our stability."

The letter estimated United States exports at \$13,500,000,000 for the 1945-46 fiscal year and \$15,500,000,000 for 1946-47. Imports were placed at \$7,200,000,000 and \$7,700,000,000, respectively, for the two periods. Thus, Hoover said, there was an excess of almost \$14,000,000,000 in exports for the 2 years, which was met through gifts and loans.

He analyzed American commitments for the next 12 months and concluded the United States would have to export in that period at about the same rate as in the last 2 years, or between \$14,000,000,000 and \$16,000,000,000 annually, to pay for probable imports and meet promises for gifts and loans.

"Any study of our international balance sheet," he remarked, "taking into account, on one hand, our commitments in loans, foreign deposits, and investments in the United States, etc., and on the other hand probable returns from previous loans and lend-lease, including our citizens' greatly impaired foreign investments, will likely discover that the United States is today a debtor rather than a creditor nation."

THE LIMITS OF AMERICAN AID TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 15, 1947.

The Honorable STYLES BRIDGES,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have your letter asking me to give you and your associates my views upon the following points:

1. What are the limits of relief and loans that we can reasonably give to foreign nations annually without seriously impairing our resources in a free economy?

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3123

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1947

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1948, namely:

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 SALARIES

9 Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter
10 in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other per-

1 (7)DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

2 *Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-*
3 *forming the duties imposed upon the Secretary by Execu-*
4 *tive Order 6680, dated April 17, 1934, relating to uniform*
5 *usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography*
6 *throughout the Federal Government, including personal*
7 *services in the District of Columbia, stationery and office*
8 *supplies, and printing and binding, \$12,956.*

9 SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

10 For necessary expenses of administering and carry-
11 ing out directly and in cooperation with other agencies
12 a soil and moisture conservation program on lands under
13 the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in ac-
14 cordance with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935
15 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Num-
16 bered IV, including \$100,000 for departmental personal
17 services including such services in the District of Columbia;
18 printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment
19 and supplies; purchase of (8)*not to exceed* four passenger
20 motor vehicles, and hire, maintenance, and operation of air-
21 craft, (9)~~\$1,500,000~~ \$2,100,000: *Provided*, That this ap-
22 propriation shall be available for meeting expenses of
23 warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and
24 handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein

1 for distribution to projects under the supervision of the
2 Department of the Interior.

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-
5 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except
6 as otherwise provided), including teletype rentals and serv-
7 ice; streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses,
8 including not exceeding \$10,000 for inspections and investi-
9 gations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at
10 meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the
11 Department, and any request from appropriate authority
12 in such branch in connection therewith shall be immediately
13 complied with by administrative authority in the Depart-
14 ment; \$10,000, exclusively for the payment of claims under
15 part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946
16 (Public Law 601) ; hire of aircraft; expense of taking testi-
17 mony and preparing the same in connection with disbarment
18 proceedings instituted against persons charged with improper
19 practices before the Department, its bureaus and offices;
20 expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for con-
21 tract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for
22 newspapers; printing and binding, ~~(10)\$215,000~~ \$220,430;
23 and, in addition thereto, sums transferred from other appro-
24 priations to this for stationery supplies as follows: Bureau of

1 Land Management, \$9,000; Geological Survey, \$19,500;
2 National Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation,
3 \$8,400, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and
4 be credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000.

5 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the
6 Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of
7 the Interior, as required by the Act of June 28, 1944,
8 ~~(11)\$185,000~~ \$136,500.

9 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

10 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
11 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
12 personal services in the District of Columbia, hire of pas-
13 senger motor vehicles, printing and binding and payment
14 of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary
15 of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
16 meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the
17 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
18 by the Commission, \$12,000.

19 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

20 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
21 power transmission system: To enable the Bonneville Power
22 Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him
23 pursuant to law, including the construction of transmission
24 lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and
25 maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system; market-

1 ing of electric power and energy; printing and binding;
 2 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
 3 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; purchase of ~~(12)~~*not to exceed*
 4 fourteen in the fiscal year 1948 and hire of passenger motor
 5 vehicles; and maintenance and operation of aircraft;
 6 ~~(13)~~~~\$6,907,800~~ \$16,222,400, to be available until expended,
 7 of which amount not to exceed ~~(14)~~~~\$2,500,000~~ \$3,290,000
 8 shall be available in the fiscal year 1948 for operation and
 9 maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system, market-
 10 ing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses
 11 connected therewith, including ~~(15)~~~~\$12,000~~ \$24,000 for
 12 personal services in the District of Columbia ~~(16)~~: *Provided,*
 13 *That in addition to this appropriation the Administrator is*
 14 *authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials*
 15 *and equipment for power transmission facilities in an amount*
 16 *not in excess of \$6,000,000* ~~(17)~~~~: Provided, That no part~~
 17 ~~of this appropriation shall be available for work performed~~
 18 ~~on a force account basis: Provided further, That no part of~~
 19 *any construction appropriations for the Bonneville Power*
 20 *Administration contained in this Act shall be available for*
 21 *construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis,*
 22 *except for management and operation, maintenance and re-*
 23 *pairs, engineering and supervision, routine minor construc-*
 24 *tion work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, so*
 25 *declared by the Bonneville Power Administrator* ~~(18)~~: *Pro-*

1 *vided further, That not exceeding \$21,500 of funds available*
2 *for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for*
3 *salaries and expenses in connection with informational work.*

4 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

5 Operation and maintenance: For operation and main-
6 tenance of the southwestern power transmission system,
7 marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative
8 expenses connected therewith; including hire of passenger
9 motor vehicles, and printing and binding; \$125,000: *Pro-*
10 *vided, That not exceeding \$12,000 of appropriations to the*
11 *Southwestern Power Administration contained in this Act*
12 *shall be available for personal services in the District of*
13 *Columbia.*

14 (19)Construction: For construction and acquisition of
15 transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and
16 administrative expenses connected therewith; including pur-
17 chase of ten, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; for tem-
18 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
19 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceed-
20 ing \$50 per diem for individuals; and printing and binding;
21 \$1,246,000, which amount, together with the unexpended
22 balance of the appropriation for this purpose contained in the
23 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby
24 continued available until expended.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for in carrying out the provisions of the public land and other laws administered by the Bureau of Land Management, including personal services in the District of Columbia; one clerk authorized by the President to sign land patents; printing and binding, advertising, preparation and production of maps and official plats of survey, and for hearings and other proceedings, ~~(20)\$1,000,000~~ \$1,218,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$91,000 of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A).

Management, protection, and disposal of public lands: For the administration of the public lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including their protection, use, maintenance, improvement, development, and disposal; the employment of necessary personnel, travel expenses, hearings, investigations, examination and classification of lands; preparation of maps and reports; surveys and resurveys of public lands, including fragmentary surveys and such other surveys and examinations as may be required; the prevention, presuppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the

1 jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; contract
2 reporting services, purchase of (21)*not to exceed* twenty-five
3 passenger motor vehicles; the payment of a salary of (22)\$5
4 \$6 per diem while actually employed and for payment of
5 necessary travel expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of
6 members of advisory committees of local stockmen, \$35,500;
7 and the maintenance and alteration of necessary buildings;
8 (23)\$1,888,000 \$2,084,640, of which not to exceed \$310,-
9 000 shall be available for the administration of district land
10 offices, and not exceeding (24)\$373,000 \$398,000 for carry-
11 ing out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as
12 amended (43 U. S. C. 8A) : *Provided*, That this appro-
13 priation shall be available for expenses of warehouse mainte-
14 nance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies,
15 materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to
16 projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Man-
17 agement, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value
18 of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and
19 handling) to be reimbursed to the appropriation for "Man-
20 agement, protection, and disposal of public lands, Bureau of
21 Land Management," current at the time additional supplies,
22 materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation
23 chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials,
24 or equipment: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may
25 be expended for surveys of lands other than those under the

1 jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and in such
2 cases this appropriation shall be reimbursed from the appli-
3 cable appropriation, fund or special deposit.

4 Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands
5 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in
6 the United States and Alaska, \$40,000, which amount shall
7 also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding
8 year, pursuant to the acts of September 20, 1922 (16
9 U. S. C. 594) and June 28, 1934, as amended.

10 Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and
11 maintenance of range improvements on the public lands pur-
12 suant to the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of
13 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315i and j), in
14 addition to contributions under section 9 of the Act of June
15 28, 1934, including the purchase of ~~(25)~~*not to exceed* one
16 passenger motor vehicle, \$253,000: *Provided*, That expendi-
17 tures hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys
18 received under the provisions of said Act during the fiscal
19 years 1947 and 1948.

20 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
21 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For
22 expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of title I
23 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including
24 fire protection and patrol, through cooperative agreements
25 with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and

1 including purchase of (26) *not to exceed* one passenger motor
2 vehicle, (27) ~~\$425,000~~ \$469,300: *Provided*, That such ex-
3 penditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum
4 referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved August
5 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and
6 California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act ap-
7 proved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the
8 "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund."

9 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from
10 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of
11 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands
12 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of
13 making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*,
14 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate
15 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section
16 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

17 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south
18 half of Red River: For payment of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the
19 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-
20 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923 (30
21 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of Oklahoma
22 in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing
23 under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same
24 manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved
25 February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$3,500: *Provided*,

1 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate
2 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section
3 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

4 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or
5 privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of
6 the Act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-1), \$7,500:
7 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed
8 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-
9 ance with 43 U. S. C. 315m-4.

10 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land
11 Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of
12 public lands, Bureau of Land Management", "Range im-
13 provements", and "Fire fighting", shall be available for
14 the hire; maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

15 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

16 Salaries and expenses, general administration: For ex-
17 penses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau
18 of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal services
19 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of office
20 equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor;
21 purchase of office furniture and equipment in addition to that
22 which may be purchased from the appropriation for contin-
23 gent expenses of the Department; printing and binding,
24 including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
25 articles published in periodicals and journals, \$750,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, district offices: For necessary
2 expenses of district offices for the administration and super-
3 vision of Indian Service activities, including printing and
4 binding, ~~(28)\$700,000~~ \$500,000.

5 Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For
6 necessary expenses of reservation administration, including
7 the maintenance of law and order among Indians, and pay
8 of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty
9 provisions, \$2,000,000.

10 Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to pro-
11 vide for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation
12 of health, development of resources, and relief of destitution
13 of the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment
14 of school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or erec-
15 tion of range cabins; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance,
16 and operation of vessels; and for the administration of the
17 Alaska native service, ~~(29)\$3,250,000~~ \$3,650,000.

18 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
19 advertising, inspection, storage, printing and binding, and
20 all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and
21 supplies for the Indian Service and for payment of railroad,
22 pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such goods and
23 supplies, \$660,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
24 priation shall be used in payment for any services except

1 bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the
2 service is performed.

3 Maintenance of buildings and utilities: For expenses
4 necessary to maintain buildings in the Indian Service, includ-
5 ing the lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500
6 for any one building), repair and improvement of buildings;
7 the installation, repair, and improvement of utility systems,
8 \$665,000.

9 Education of Indians: For the support and education
10 of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other
11 educational purposes, including educational facilities author-
12 ized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses
13 of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; support
14 and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient, or
15 physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid in
16 advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending
17 vocational or higher educational institutions under such regu-
18 lations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and binding
19 (including illustrations); the support of an arts and crafts
20 building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums at
21 Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana, and
22 on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; ~~(30)~~\$8,000,000
23 \$11,500,000: *Provided*, That payment of tuition and care
24 of Indian pupils may be made from date of admission.

1 Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the
 2 conservation of health among Indians, transportation of
 3 patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria;
 4 returning to their former homes and interring the remains
 5 of deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical
 6 research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and
 7 venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, includ-
 8 ing cooperation with State and other organizations engaged
 9 in similar work and payment of travel expenses and per
 10 diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services
 11 are donated by such organizations, and printing and bind-
 12 ing, ~~(31)\$6,830,570~~ \$7,240,570.

13 Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including
 14 general support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care
 15 of Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children,
 16 and payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and
 17 other expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals,
 18 ~~(32)\$488,910~~ \$498,710: *Provided*, That payment for the
 19 care of Indians may be made from the date of service.

20 Management, Indian forest and range resources: For
 21 the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife
 22 resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than
 23 the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including the
 24 payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to
 25 the arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting

1 forest or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in viola-
 2 tion of law on Indian lands; the establishment of cooper-
 3 ative sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act of
 4 March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583) ; and the development,
 5 repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock
 6 water facilities, ~~(33)\$1,000,000~~ \$801,500: *Provided*, That
 7 the United States shall be reimbursed for expenditures made
 8 from this appropriation for expenses incident to the sale
 9 of timber to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated
 10 by the Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933
 11 (25 U. S. C. 413).

12 Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression
 13 or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or
 14 threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000 (34), *which amount*
 15 *shall be available also for meeting obligations of the preceding*
 16 *fiscal year: Provided*, That appropriations herein made for
 17 the Indian Service shall be available upon the approval of
 18 the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency prevention
 19 purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appro-
 20 priations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in
 21 the annual Budget.

22 Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of
 23 agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including
 24 agricultural experiments and demonstrations and main-

1 tenance of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to
 2 Indians; the operation and maintenance of a sheep breeding
 3 station on the Navajo Reservation; the expenses of Indian
 4 fairs, including premiums for exhibits; and the control and
 5 eradication of fever ticks and contagious diseases among live-
 6 stock of Indians, \$853,000.

7 Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acquisition
 8 of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface rights
 9 to lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, in
 10 accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934
 11 (25 U. S. C. 465), \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of
 12 the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
 13 of land within the States of Arizona, ~~(35)California~~, Colo-
 14 rado, ~~(36)Montana~~, New Mexico, ~~(37)South Dakota~~, Utah,
 15 ~~(38)Washington~~, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of
 16 existing Indian reservations ~~(39)except that so much of the~~
 17 *sum herein appropriated as may be required may be used*
 18 *for the acquisition of land for the Alamo Band of the Puer-*
 19 *tocito Indians in the State of New Mexico: Provided further,*
 20 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
 21 acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
 22 ~~(40)Nevada and Oregon~~ Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and
 23 Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of
 24 existing reservations ~~(41)except such sum as may be~~
 25 *necessary to purchase in the name of the United States*

1 *in trust thirty-four and one-half acres of land at Celilo*
2 *Falls, Oregon, for the use of the Yakima Indian Tribes, the*
3 *Umatilla Indian Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm*
4 *Springs Reservation, and other Columbia River Indians*
5 *affiliated with the aforementioned tribes and entitled to enjoy*
6 *fishing rights at their old and accustomed fishing sites at or in*
7 *the vicinity of Celilo Falls on the Columbia River.*

8 Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the devel-
9 opment, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian
10 Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act
11 of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including
12 expenses of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and
13 binding, and other necessary expenses, \$34,800, of which
14 not to exceed (42)\$~~12,000~~ \$15,500 shall be available for
15 personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That
16 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any salary
17 at a rate exceeding \$8,180 per annum.

18 Irrigation: For the maintenance, operation, repair, and
19 improvement of irrigation and power systems for Indian
20 reservations and allotments; payment of operation and main-
21 tenance assessments on Indian lands and within non-Indian
22 irrigation districts; payment of reclamation charges; purchase
23 of water and water rights; including the purchase or rental
24 of equipment, tools and appliances; drainage and protection
25 of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water

1 rights; and for all other necessary expenses, ~~(43)\$337,833~~
 2 \$406,000, of which \$337,833 shall be reimbursable in
 3 accordance with existing law.

4 Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the
 5 construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation
 6 systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of
 7 equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-of-
 8 way; the development of domestic and stock water and water
 9 for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights, ditches,
 10 and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage and pro-
 11 tection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of
 12 water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for irriga-
 13 tion farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable on a
 14 per acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

15 Arizona: Colorado River, ~~(44)\$400,000~~ \$500,000;
 16 Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico, ~~(45)\$150,000~~ \$210,000;
 17 Salt River, \$50,000;

18 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,000;

19 ~~(46)~~Idaho: Fort Hall, \$40,000;

20 Montana: Fort Belknap, \$6,250; Fort Peck, \$34,000;
 21 Tongue River, \$9,750;

22 ~~(47)~~New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$17,500;

23 Oregon: Klamath, \$7,500;

24 Wyoming: Wind River, \$15,000;

25 Miscellaneous small projects, \$92,500;

1 For surveys and investigations, \$100,000;

2 In all, ~~(48)\$875,000~~ \$1,092,500, reimbursable in ac-
 3 cordance with law, and to remain available until completion
 4 of the projects: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may
 5 be used interchangeably in the discretion of the Commissioner
 6 of Indian Affairs, but not more than 10 per centum of any
 7 specific amount shall be transferred to any other amount,
 8 and no appropriation shall be increased by more than 10
 9 per centum.

10 Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For
 11 the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service
 12 buildings and utilities, including the purchase of land and
 13 the acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of
 14 furniture, furnishings, and equipment; private architectural
 15 and engineering services; and water explorations; as follows:

16 Alaska: Schools, hospitals, dock repairs, and quarters,
 17 ~~(49)\$160,000~~ \$400,000;

18 Fort Belknap, Montana: Water improvements,
 19 ~~(50)\$10,000~~ \$20,000;

20 Haskell Institute, Kansas: Replacement of boiler, repairs
 21 and improvements to heating system, \$18,000;

22 Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico: Mexican Springs
 23 or Coyote Canon day school conversion, \$150,000; Toadlena
 24 school development, \$200,000;

25 Red Lake, Minnesota: School, \$46,000;

1 Shawnee Sanatorium, Oklahoma: Water improvements,
2 \$27,000;

3 United Pueblos, New Mexico: Improvements to heating
4 system, \$11,000;

5 Various locations: Employees' quarters, \$300,000;
6 major repairs and improvements, \$500,000;

7 For surveys and plans and administrative expenses,
8 (51) *private architect and engineering service and water*
9 *explorations, including personal services in the District of*
10 *Columbia and printing and binding, \$150,000;*

11 In all, (52) ~~\$1,572,000~~ \$1,822,000, to remain available
12 until completion of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed
13 10 per centum of the amount of any specific authorization
14 may be transferred, in the discretion of the Commissioner of
15 Indian Affairs, to the amount of any other specific authoriza-
16 tion, but no limitation shall be increased more than 10 per
17 centum by any such transfer.

18 Roads: For construction, improvement, repair, and
19 maintenance of Indian reservation roads under the provisions
20 of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a) and the
21 Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), \$3,000,000,
22 to remain available until expended, of which amount not
23 to exceed \$9,000 may be expended for departmental personal
24 services.

25 Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, Navajo Reservation: For

1 maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Ship-
2 rock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico,
3 and that portion of the State highway in New Mexico
4 between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock, Arizona,
5 serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable,
6 as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 207).

7 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For
8 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of
9 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

10 Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For
11 permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles
12 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

13 Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For
14 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,
15 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for
16 permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article
17 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of
18 June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support
19 of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and
20 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty
21 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for edu-
22 cation (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article
23 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent
24 annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January

1 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320;
 2 in all, \$10,520.

3 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For per-
 4 manent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,
 5 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

6 Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservations: For payment
 7 of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as
 8 authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895), as
 9 amended, \$150,000.

10 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds. For pay-
 11 ment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in
 12 trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various
 13 Act of Congress, \$1,722,000.

14 Proceeds from power: Not to exceed the amount of
 15 power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of
 16 each of the power projects shall be available for the pur-
 17 poses authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946
 18 (Public Law 647), in connection with the respective projects
 19 from which such revenues are derived.

20 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

21 Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds):
 22 For expenses of administering the affairs and property of
 23 Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, (53)\$294,-
 24 800 \$304,800, payable from funds held by the United States

1 in trust for the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed
2 \$50,000 for any one tribe.

3 Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds) :
4 For general support of Indians and administration of Indian
5 property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency,
6 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
7 the Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$150,000 of which
8 not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses
9 of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and
10 employed under a contract approved by the Secretary, and
11 for relief, including cash grants.

12 Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers,
13 Wisconsin (tribal funds) : For general support of Indians
14 and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction
15 of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from funds
16 held by the United States in trust for the Menominee Tribe
17 of Indians, Wisconsin, (54)~~\$135,000~~ \$147,500, including
18 \$30,000 for relief of Indians in need of assistance, including
19 cash grants; scholarships (not to exceed \$1,000) ; and
20 \$5,200 for the compensation and expenses of an attorney
21 or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract
22 approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed
23 \$9,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menomi-
24 nee Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses

1 of the chairman, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee
 2 general council and members of the Menominee advisory
 3 council and tribal delegates when engaged on business of the
 4 tribe at rates to be determined by the Menominee general
 5 council and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

6 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
 7 Oklahoma (tribal funds) : For the support of the Osage
 8 Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil
 9 and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,
 10 including pay of the superintendent of the agency, a curator
 11 for the Osage Museum (55) *at a salary of \$1,954*, which em-
 12 ployee shall be an Osage Indian, appointed with the ap-
 13 proval of the Osage Tribal Council, and of necessary
 14 employees, and pay of tribal officers (56), ~~including the em-~~
 15 ~~ployment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500 per~~
 16 ~~annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage~~
 17 ~~Tribal Council under a contract to be entered into between~~
 18 ~~said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Council, which~~
 19 ~~contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior;~~
 20 ~~not to exceed (57) \$1,500~~ \$2,000 for the education of unal-
 21 lotted Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission
 22 Boarding School, Oklahoma; payment of damages to indi-
 23 vidual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for
 24 employees, and printing, \$202,000, payable from funds held
 25 by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians

1 in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appro-
2 priated \$7,500 is hereby made available for travel and other
3 expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business
4 committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on
5 business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not
6 to exceed ~~(58)~~\$6 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not
7 to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned auto-
8 mobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by
9 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

10 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-
11 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may
12 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-
13 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-
14 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law
15 to individual members of the respective tribes, and for salaries
16 and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw
17 Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee
18 for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of
19 \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief, and said
20 mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one
21 attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes em-
22 ployed under contract approved by the President under
23 existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-
24 named officials shall be determined and limited by the Com-
25 missioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

1 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
 2 funds) : For travel and other expenses of members of tribal
 3 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,
 4 when engaged on business of the tribes, including supplies
 5 and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of sub-
 6 sistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of person-
 7 ally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved
 8 in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, except that
 9 the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Wyoming may not
 10 exceed \$8 per diem and when in the District of Columbia
 11 or Chicago, Illinois, \$10 per diem as heretofore provided,
 12 ~~(59)\$35,000~~ \$73,000, payable from funds on deposit to the
 13 credit of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no
 14 part of this appropriation, or of any other appropriation con-
 15 tained in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members
 16 of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organ-
 17 izations, when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois,
 18 for more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall
 19 in writing approve a longer period.

20 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds) : For the relief
 21 of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the
 22 purchase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household
 23 goods; medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all other
 24 necessary expenses, \$112,000, payable from funds on
 25 deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned:

1 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made with-
 2 out regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended,
 3 or to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

4 Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds) :
 5 For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by
 6 various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by
 7 the Secretary of the Interior, \$33,580, payable from
 8 funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the
 9 credit of the particular Indian tribe concerned.

10 Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds) : For the
 11 purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands
 12 and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto,
 13 \$124,000, payable from funds held in trust for the particular
 14 tribe concerned, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
 15 *vided*, That title to any lands or improvements so purchased
 16 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
 17 the tribe for which purchased: *Provided further*, That no
 18 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of
 19 ~~(60) non-Indian owned~~ land or water rights within the States
 20 of ~~(61) Nevada and Oregon~~ Montana, Nevada, Oregon,
 21 South Dakota, and Washington either inside or outside the
 22 boundaries of existing Indian reservations.

23 Industrial assistance (tribal funds) : For advances to
 24 individual members of the tribes for the construction of
 25 homes and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, ma-

1 chinery, tools, implements, building material, and other
2 equipment and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled,
3 or indigent Indians for their support and burial, and Indians
4 having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development
5 and cultivation thereof, \$250,000, payable from tribal funds
6 as follows: Colville, Washington, \$150,000; Menominee,
7 Wisconsin, \$100,000; and the unexpended balances of
8 funds available under this head in the Interior Department
9 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 are hereby
10 continued available during the fiscal year 1948 for the
11 purposes for which they were appropriated: *Provided*,
12 That advances may be made to worthy Indian youth
13 to enable them to take educational courses, including
14 courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agricul-
15 ture, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities,
16 or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reim-
17 bursed in not to exceed eight years under such regulations as
18 the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all
19 moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year 1948 shall be cred-
20 ited to the respective appropriations and be available for the
21 purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds
22 available under this paragraph may be used for the establish-
23 ment and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by
24 Indian tribes and approved under regulations prescribed by
25 the Secretary: *Provided further*, That enterprises operated

1 under the authority contained in the foregoing proviso shall
2 be governed by the regulations established for the making
3 of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the
4 Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470): *Provided*
5 *further*, That the unexpended balances of prior appropria-
6 tions under this head for any tribe, including reimbursements
7 to such appropriations and the appropriations made herein,
8 may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use
9 under regulations established for the making of loans from
10 the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18,
11 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

12 Pima cropping operations (tribal funds): For contin-
13 uing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of
14 the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not to
15 exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these opera-
16 tions and deposited into the Treasury of the United States
17 to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby
18 made available for payment of irrigation operation and
19 maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands
20 of said Pima Indians.

21 Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds): For
22 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range
23 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, payable
24 from funds held by the United States in trust for the respec-
25 tive tribes interested.

1 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For the sup-
2 port of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,
3 including care of Indian children of school age attending
4 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for
5 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and
6 education of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped,
7 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may
8 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school
9 revenues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25
10 U. S. C. 155), not more than \$512,000: *Provided*, That
11 payment may be made from the date of admission for such
12 tuition and care of Indian pupils.

13 Vehicles: Not to exceed \$450,000 of applicable appro-
14 priations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall
15 be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of
16 passenger motor vehicles for the use of employees in the
17 Indian field service, and the transportation of Indian school
18 pupils, and applicable appropriations may be used for the
19 purchase of not to exceed two hundred and five passenger
20 motor vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the trans-
21 portation of Indian school pupils.

22 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or
23 storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000
24 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of
25 Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administration,

1 the Alaska native service, and conservation of health among
2 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,
3 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, live-
4 stock, or other property of those activities of the Bureau
5 of Indian Affairs above referred to which may be
6 destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm:
7 *Provided*, That any diversions of appropriations made here-
8 under shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

9 Appropriations herein made for reservation admin-
10 istration, education of Indians, and conservation of health
11 among Indians shall be available for the purchase of sup-
12 plies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in and distri-
13 bution from central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for
14 the maintenance and operation of such warehouses, garages,
15 and shops, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for
16 services rendered or supplies furnished by such warehouses,
17 garages, or shops to any activity of the Bureau of Indian
18 Affairs.

19 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian
20 Affairs shall be available for travel expenses and the pur-
21 chase of ice for official use of employees.

22 The following appropriations herein made for the Bu-
23 reau of Indian Affairs shall be available for hire, mainte-
24 nance, and operation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forest

1 and range resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires";
 2 "Alaska native service"; and "Salaries and expenses, reser-
 3 vation administration".

4 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

5 Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this
 6 Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for all
 7 expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and
 8 Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as
 9 the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expendi-
 10 tures are authorized, including personal services in the
 11 District of Columbia; disseminating useful information,
 12 photographing and making photographic prints, and com-
 13 pleting and distributing material, including recordings; exam-
 14 ination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of
 15 overcollections and deposits for other purposes; lithograph-
 16 ing; engraving; printing and binding ~~(62) not to exceed~~
 17 ~~\$239,000~~; purchase of ~~(63)~~ *not to exceed* four hundred in fiscal
 18 year 1948, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition
 19 (not to exceed five in fiscal year 1948 from any disposal
 20 agency of the Government without reimbursement or transfer
 21 of funds), hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; serv-
 22 ices as authorized by Section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 23 (Public Law 600) ; for payment of claims for damage to
 24 or loss of property, personal injury, or death, arising out of
 25 the survey, construction, operation or maintenance of works

1 by the Bureau of Reclamation; payment for official telephone
2 service in the field hereafter incurred in case of official
3 telephones installed in private houses when authorized un-
4 der regulations established by the Secretary; payment of
5 rewards, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for
6 information leading to the apprehension and conviction of
7 persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or destruction of
8 public property: *Provided*, That no part of any sum provided
9 for in this Act for operation and maintenance of any project
10 or division of a project by the Bureau of Reclamation shall
11 be used for the irrigation of any lands within the boundaries
12 of an irrigation district which has contracted with the Bu-
13 reau of Reclamation and is in arrears for more than twelve
14 months in the payment of any charges due the United States,
15 and no part of any sum provided for in this Act for such
16 purpose shall be used for the irrigation of any lands which
17 have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and are
18 in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of
19 any charges due from said lands to the United States.

20 The following sums are appropriated out of the special
21 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the
22 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein
23 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-
24 diately:

GENERAL OFFICES

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices) : For expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1948, including personal services in the District of Columbia, in the administration and performance by other than project offices of Bureau of Reclamation functions, ~~(64)\$3,000,000~~ \$3,-260,000, to be available for the purposes, among others, specified under the head "Operation and maintenance administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expenditures for operation and maintenance administration to the same extent as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That in addition to the foregoing amount there may be transferred to this appropriation from other appropriations made to the Bureau of Reclamation not to exceed ~~(65)\$65,000,000~~ \$9,100,000 for work to be performed for the benefit of specific projects: *Provided further*, That not exceeding ~~(66)\$150,000~~ \$50,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work;

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

General investigations: For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to reconstruction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments

1 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and
 2 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies
 3 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in
 4 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,
 5 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power
 6 Commission, ~~(67)\$125,000~~ \$2,000,000, which may be used
 7 to execute detailed surveys, and to prepare construction plans
 8 and specifications: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
 9 priation shall be available for the preparation of any com-
 10 prehensive plan or project report the estimates for which
 11 are not based upon current prices and costs ~~(68)~~: *Provided*
 12 *further*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appro-
 13 priation for investigations of any nature requested by States,
 14 municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the
 15 State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per
 16 centum of the estimated cost of such investigations;

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 Construction: For construction and continuation of con-
 19 struction of the following projects in not to exceed the fol-
 20 lowing amounts, all to be reimbursable ~~(69)~~except as other-
 21 wise provided by law under the reclamation law, except as
 22 provided in the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732),
 23 Seventy-ninth Congress, to remain available until expended
 24 for carrying out projects (including the construction of trans-

- mission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress:
- (70) Gila project, Arizona, \$1,000,000;
- (71) Davis dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$6,200,000;
- (72) Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$690,000; irrigation facilities, \$5,134,980; power facilities, Shasta power plant, \$427,800, Keswick Dam, \$100,740, Keswick power plant, \$218,040; transmission lines, Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$256,680, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine kilovolt, \$71,760; in all, \$6,900,000;
- (73) King River project, California, \$100,000;
- (74) Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$6,815,000; (75) Pine River project, Colorado, \$175,000;
- Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$897,000;
- Anderson Ranch Dam, \$3,874,000;
- Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho, \$500,000;
- Palisades project, Idaho, (76) \$876,000 \$930,750;
- (77) Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$1,550,000;
- Carlsbad project, New Mexico, \$21,000;
- Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$755,000;
- Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,626,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available toward emergency rehabilitation of the works of the Arnold Irrigation District, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior;

1 Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$1,800,000;

2 Ogden River project, Utah, \$30,000;

3 Provo River project, Utah, \$1,000,000 (78), and in
4 addition to this appropriation the Commissioner of Reclama-
5 tion is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not
6 in excess of \$430,000;

7 (79) Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation
8 of construction and for other purposes authorized by the
9 Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.
10 14), \$11,435,000;

11 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Power division, \$443,000;

12 (80) Total, construction, from reclamation fund, \$11,876,750.

13 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

14 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to
15 exceed (81) \$700,000 \$2,140,000 from power and other
16 revenues shall be available for operation and maintenance;

17 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and
18 maintenance, \$130,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
19 \$32,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the
20 operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

21 Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed
22 \$800,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
23 operation and maintenance of the power system;

24 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-

1 ceed \$130,000 from power revenues shall be available for
2 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

3 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
4 \$185,000;

5 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
6 reserved works, \$75,000: *Provided*, That not to
7 exceed \$196,000 from the power revenues shall be available
8 for the operation of the commercial system;

9 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed
10 \$130,000 from the power revenues shall be available
11 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;
12 and not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to
13 the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section
14 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501),
15 shall be available for payment on behalf of the Northport
16 irrigation district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for
17 carriage of water;

18 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed
19 \$220,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
20 operation and maintenance of the power system;

21 Deschutes project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance,
22 \$50,000;

23 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance,
24 \$260,000;

1 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and
 2 maintenance, \$200,000: *Provided*, That revenues received
 3 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall
 4 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it
 5 becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or
 6 other reasons within the terms of such leases;

7 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed
 8 (82)\$1,300,000 \$1,326,000 from power revenues shall be
 9 available for operation, maintenance, and replacements, in-
 10 cluding operation and maintenance of camp and other
 11 facilities turned over by construction contractors, and similar
 12 facilities and the furnishing of services related thereto (83),
 13 and the payment to the school district or school districts serving
 14 Mason City and Coulee Dam, Washington, as reimbursement
 15 for instruction during the 1947-1948 school year in the
 16 schools operated by said district or districts of each pupil who
 17 is a dependent of any employee of the United States living
 18 in or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per
 19 semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools,
 20 payable after the term of instruction in any semester has
 21 been completed, under regulations prescribed by the Secre-
 22 tary;

23 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-
 24 tenance, \$300,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000

1 from power revenues shall be available for operation and
2 maintenance of the power system;

3 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$200,000
4 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
5 and maintenance of the power system;

6 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
7 tenance, \$89,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$48,300
8 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
9 and maintenance of the commercial system;

10 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and mainte-
11 nance, \$50,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$79,400 from
12 the power revenues shall be available for the operation and
13 maintenance of the commercial system;

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of
16 this Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the
17 United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year
18 1948, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein
19 under the reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum
20 herein appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expendi-
21 tures or obligations incurred for all of such projects for the
22 fiscal year 1948 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation
23 fund for the fiscal year;

24 Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the
25 foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects

1 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the
 2 reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per
 3 centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any
 4 one of said projects, except that should existing works or
 5 the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered
 6 by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient
 7 to make necessary emergency repairs shall become avail-
 8 able for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation
 9 from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

10 Total, from reclamation fund, ~~(84)\$50,461,000~~
 11 \$18,475,750.

12 **(85)** *GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION.*

13 *For continuation of construction of the following proj-*
 14 *ects in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately*
 15 *available, to remain available until expended for carrying out*
 16 *projects (including the construction of transmission lines)*
 17 *previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reim-*
 18 *bursable under the reclamation law, except as provided in*
 19 *the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-*
 20 *ninth Congress:*

21 **(86)** *Gila project, Arizona, \$1,600,000;*

22 **(87)** *Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$13,500,000,*
 23 *and in addition to this appropriation the Commissioner of*
 24 *Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an*
 25 *amount not in excess of \$4,500,000;*

- 1 (88) *Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities,*
 2 *\$690,000; irrigation facilities, \$5,622,028; power facili-*
 3 *ties, Shasta power plant, \$427,800, Keswick Dam,*
 4 *\$100,740, Keswick power plant, \$218,040; transmission*
 5 *lines, Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, two*
 6 *hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$256,680, west side lines Shasta*
 7 *to Delta, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, to a point oppo-*
 8 *site and connecting with Shasta substation, \$2,160,000,*
 9 *Keswick tap line, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$160,000,*
 10 *Sacramento to Antelope, one hundred and fifteen kilovolt,*
 11 *\$170,000, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine kilo-*
 12 *volt, \$118,000; substations, Contra Costa, \$48,000, Ante-*
 13 *lope, \$45,000; in all, \$10,016,288;*
- 14 (89) *Kings River project, California, \$100,000;*
- 15 (90) *Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$10,471,-*
 16 *908;*
- 17 (91) *Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$3,285,353;*
- 18 (92) *Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation*
 19 *of construction and for other purposes authorized by the*
 20 *Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.*
 21 *14), \$20,354,000;*
- 22 (93) *Total, general fund, construction, \$59,327,549.*

FORT PECK PROJECT

- 24 Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-
 25 mission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be

1 required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by
 2 the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), ~~(94)\$1,250,-~~
 3 ~~000~~ \$1,575,058, to be immediately available and to remain
 4 available until expended.

5 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

6 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable except ~~(95)~~as other-
 7 wise provided by law as provided in the Act of August 14,
 8 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress): For the
 9 partial accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the
 10 Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to section 9 of the Act of
 11 December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534) and section 18 of
 12 the Flood Control Act of 1946 (Public Law 526) (includ-
 13 ing the construction of transmission lines and the purchase
 14 of power) and for continuing investigations on the general
 15 plan of development, ~~(96)\$9,786,600~~ \$18,535,000, to re-
 16 main available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-
 17 priation shall be expended, either independently or through
 18 or in cooperation with existing Federal and State agencies.

19 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

20 Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance,
 21 and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities,
 22 of the Boulder Canyon project, ~~(97)~~and payment to the
 23 Boulder City School District as reimbursement for instruc-
 24 tion during the 1947-1948 school year in the schools oper-
 25 ated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent of

1 any employee of the United States, living in or in the im-
 2 mediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of \$50 per
 3 semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools,
 4 payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been
 5 completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secre-
 6 tary, (98)\$1,500,000 \$1,533,300, payable from the Colo-
 7 rado River dam fund.

8 ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

9 Boulder Canyon project: For continuation of construc-
 10 tion of the (99)~~Boulder~~ Hoover Dam and incidental works
 11 in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon,
 12 to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and
 13 incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-
 14 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from
 15 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,
 16 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property
 17 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations,
 18 as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved
 19 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), (100)\$400,000
 20 \$475,575, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
 21 able until advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

22 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal) : For con-
 23 tinuation of construction of a diversion dam, (101)~~and main~~
 24 ~~canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and~~
 25 ~~drainage systems)~~ located entirely within the United States

1 connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella
 2 Valleys in California main canal (and appurtenant struc-
 3 tures) located entirely within the United States connecting the
 4 diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in
 5 California, and distribution and drainage systems; to acquire
 6 by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands,
 7 rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such pur-
 8 poses; and for incidental operations as authorized by the
 9 Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928
 10 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A) ; to be immediately available, and
 11 to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River dam
 12 fund, \$3,245,000.

13 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

14 Colorado River development fund (expenditure account) :
 15 For investigations of projects for the utilization of waters of
 16 the Colorado River system in the four States of the upper
 17 division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon
 18 Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat.
 19 774), (102) ~~\$250,000~~ \$500,000 from the Colorado River
 20 development fund (holding account), the unobligated balance
 21 of said amount at the end of the fiscal year to revert to the
 22 fund: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
 23 available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or
 24 project report the estimates for which are not based upon
 25 current prices and costs.

1 COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

2 For operating and maintaining the Colorado River
3 front work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and Cali-
4 fornia; constructing, improving, extending, operating, and
5 maintaining protection and drainage works and systems
6 along the Colorado River; controlling said river and im-
7 proving, modifying, straightening, and rectifying the chan-
8 nel thereof; and conducting investigations and studies in
9 connection therewith; as authorized by Public Law 469,
10 approved June 28, 1946; ~~(103)\$1,000,000~~ \$1,063,300,
11 to remain available until expended.

12 ~~(104)~~ *For the purpose of effecting settlement of war veterans*
13 *on public land reclamation projects and to provide facilities for*
14 *veteran employment in construction and operation of reclama-*
15 *tion projects, the property, buildings, equipment, material,*
16 *and acquired lands heretofore or hereafter declared surplus*
17 *at the Yuma Army air base, Yuma, Arizona, shall be trans-*
18 *ferred to the Bureau of Reclamation by any Federal agency*
19 *having custody or ownership, without exchange of funds, and*
20 *to be available for the same purpose and to be disposed of in*
21 *the same manner as the war relocation centers and the*
22 *prisoner-of-war camp transferred to the Bureau of Reclama-*
23 *tion in the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1946,*
24 *Act of July 1, 1946, Public Law 478.*

25 ~~(105)~~ *No part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Reclama-*

tion contained in this Act shall be available for work performed on a force-account basis.

No part of any construction appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis, except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

For salaries and expenses necessary for the Geological Survey, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of (106) *not to exceed* one hundred and forty-six and hire of passenger motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation of aircraft; and exchange of unserviceable passenger and freight vehicles as part payment for new freight vehicles; as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$232,340;

Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$475,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except

1 upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of
 2 the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount
 3 as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its
 4 share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the
 5 Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of
 6 the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That (107) ~~\$400,-~~
 7 ~~000~~ \$517,000 of this amount shall be available only for such
 8 cooperation with States or municipalities;

9 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United
 10 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,
 11 (108) ~~\$1,690,000~~ \$2,374,500, of which not to exceed
 12 (109) ~~\$450,000~~ \$580,000 may be expended for personal
 13 services in the District of Columbia;

14 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the
 15 mineral resources of Alaska, \$250,000, of which not to
 16 exceed \$85,000 may be expended for personal services in
 17 the District of Columbia;

18 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining
 19 the water supply of the United States, its Territories and
 20 possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian
 21 wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, (110) ~~\$2,-~~
 22 ~~578,680~~ \$2,625,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may
 23 be expended for acquiring lands at gaging stations, and
 24 not to exceed (111) ~~\$250,000~~ \$265,000 may be expended for
 25 personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,

1 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in
 2 cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the
 3 basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the ex-
 4 pense incident thereto, in excess of such an amount as
 5 is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its
 6 share of general water resource investigations, such
 7 share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50
 8 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further,*
 9 That ~~(112)\$1,570,000~~ \$1,586,500 of this amount shall be
 10 available only for such cooperation with States or municipali-
 11 ties: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds appropriated
 12 in this paragraph shall be used for ~~(113)cooperative or non-~~
 13 ~~cooperative ground water activities~~ *the drilling of water wells*
 14 *for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use: Provided*
 15 *further,* That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation
 16 shall be available for payment of the compensation and ex-
 17 penses of the person appointed by the President pursuant to
 18 Public Law 34, Seventy-ninth Congress, to participate as the
 19 representative of the United States in the negotiation of a
 20 compact between the States of Colorado and Kansas relative
 21 to the division of the waters of the Arkansas River and its
 22 tributaries ~~(114)~~: *Provided further, That, notwithstanding*
 23 *the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the President is*
 24 *authorized to appoint a retired officer of the Army as such*
 25 *representative without prejudice to his status as a retired*

1 *Army officer who shall receive such compensation and ex-*
 2 *penses in addition to his retired pay;*

3 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-
 4 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water
 5 resources as required by the public land laws and for related
 6 administrative operations; for the preparation and publica-
 7 tion of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps
 8 and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits
 9 and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for
 10 performance of work for the Federal Power Commission,
 11 ~~(115)\$139,000~~ \$245,000, of which not to exceed
 12 ~~(116)\$35,000~~ \$56,500, may be expended for personal
 13 services in the District of Columbia;

14 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and
 15 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
 16 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
 17 ~~(117)\$120,000~~ \$130,000; for preparation of illustrations,
 18 ~~(118)\$32,000~~ \$36,000; and for engraving and printing
 19 geologic and topographic maps, ~~(119)\$237,000~~ \$313,500;
 20 in all, ~~(120)\$389,000~~ \$479,500;

21 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions
 22 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October
 23 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.
 24 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),
 25 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of min-

erals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, travel, and the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, (121) ~~\$434,210~~ \$650,000, of which not to exceed (122) ~~\$65,000~~ \$78,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies; \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year 1948 out of reimbursements received from cooperating agencies;

During the fiscal year 1948 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific and technical investigations within the scope of the functions of the Geological Survey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey

1 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but
 2 no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum
 3 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in
 4 the annual Budget;

5 **(123)***In the event that the Director of the Geological Survey
 6 deems it advantageous to the Government, the Geological
 7 Survey is authorized to contract for the furnishing of
 8 topographic maps made from aerial photographs, or for
 9 the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys;*

10 **(124)***The Geological Survey is hereby authorized to acquire
 11 by transfer without exchange of funds, for two years be-
 12 ning July 1, 1947, from the War Department, the
 13 Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration,
 14 equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an
 15 appraised value of not to exceed \$500,000 from the surplus
 16 stores of these agencies: Provided, That the authorization
 17 in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to veterans
 18 the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property
 19 under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946;*

20 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,
 21 **(125)**~~\$9,113,230~~ \$10,256,340.

22 BUREAU OF MINES

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
 24 the general administration of the Bureau of Mines, includ-
 25 ing **(126)**~~\$93,000~~ \$118,000 for personal services in the Dis-

1 trict of Columbia, and (127)~~\$65,000~~ \$85,000 for printing
2 and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific
3 and technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
4 \$162,500.

5 Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investiga-
6 tion of mine accidents: For expenses necessary for the
7 investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-
8 aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine
9 safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to
10 the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and
11 coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety
12 of miners, the possible improvement of conditions under
13 which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives
14 and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical
15 studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other
16 investigations pertinent to the mining industry; including
17 the construction of temporary buildings; equipment and
18 supplies; travel expenses of employees in attendance at
19 meetings and conferences held for the purpose of promoting
20 safety and health in the mining and allied industries;
21 and not to exceed \$92,000 for personal services in the
22 District of Columbia, \$1,148,000, of which not to exceed
23 \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of
24 trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid con-
25 tests.

1 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For expenses
2 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the duties
3 imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (55 Stat. 177) ;
4 including not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in
5 the District of Columbia; purchase in the District of Co-
6 lumbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery
7 and supplies; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-
8 propelled trucks and other motor vehicles for official use
9 and in transporting employees between their homes and
10 temporary locations where they may be employed and
11 expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and con-
12 ferences held for promoting safety and health in the coal-
13 mining industry, \$1,625,000.

14 Testing fuel: For expenses necessary to conduct in-
15 quires and scientific and technologic investigations con-
16 cerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of
17 mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels
18 belonging to or for the use of the United States, with
19 a view to their most efficient utilization; to recom-
20 mend to various departments such changes in selec-
21 tion and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and,
22 upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to
23 investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or pro-
24 posed for any of the departments, establishments, or institu-
25 tions of the United States in the District of Columbia;

1 (128)~~\$302,285~~ \$416,500, of which not to exceed
 2 (129)~~\$80,000~~ \$97,600 may be expended for personal ser-
 3 vices in the District of Columbia.

4 Anthracite investigations: For expenses necessary to
 5 conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations
 6 concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of
 7 anthracite coals; including items otherwise properly charge-
 8 able to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department
 9 of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$7,500 for personal
 10 services in the District of Columbia, \$105,000.

11 (130)*Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction*
 12 *and equipment of an anthracite research laboratory at*
 13 *Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, including not to exceed*
 14 *\$25,000 for employment by contract, or otherwise, at such*
 15 *rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine, of*
 16 *engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof neces-*
 17 *sary to design and construct said laboratory; and the pur-*
 18 *chase, maintenance, and operation of not to exceed one pas-*
 19 *senger automobile, \$450,000.*

20 Synthetic liquid fuels: For expenses, without regard
 21 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, necessary
 22 to carry into effect the Act authorizing the construction and
 23 operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid
 24 fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products,
 25 and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U.S.C. 321-325), in-

1 cluding construction and acquirement of camp and laboratory
 2 buildings and equipment, personal services in the District of
 3 Columbia (not exceeding \$100,000) ; purchase of (131) *not*
 4 *to exceed* two passenger motor vehicles; printing and bind-
 5 ing; and purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere
 6 of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation
 7 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$3,000,-
 8 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
 9 these funds may be utilized to provide transportation between
 10 the proposed plants and related facilities and communities that
 11 provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged
 12 in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for
 13 transportation to and from schools of pupils who are de-
 14 pendants of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant
 15 to agreements approved by the Secretary, the transportation
 16 equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled
 17 with that of school districts and other local or Federal
 18 agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation
 19 and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are dependents
 20 of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of
 21 economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be
 22 shared.

23 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-
 24 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,
 25 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,

1 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions
 2 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,
 3 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; includ-
 4 ing all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, and not to
 5 exceed ~~(132)\$30,000~~ \$40,000 for personal services in the
 6 District of Columbia, ~~(133)\$360,090~~ \$440,300: *Provided*,
 7 That no part of this appropriation may be expended for an
 8 investigation in behalf of any private party.

9 Investigation and development of domestic mineral
 10 deposits, except fuels: For expenses necessary to enable the
 11 Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally
 12 mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner
 13 on private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States
 14 and its possessions, including surface and subsurface investi-
 15 gations, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and
 16 repair of necessary camp buildings, core storage facilities,
 17 mining structures and appurtenances, the lease of lands or
 18 buildings; and not to exceed ~~(134)\$30,000~~ \$39,200 for per-
 19 sonal services in the District of Columbia, ~~(135)\$800,000~~
 20 \$1,120,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of
 21 Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation is authorized
 22 to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions
 23 from public or private sources and to prosecute projects in
 24 cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

25 Coal investigations: For expenses necessary to enable

1 the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in
 2 the United States and its possessions; including purchase of
 3 ~~(136)~~*not to exceed* one passenger motor vehicle; and items
 4 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation, "Con-
 5 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and
 6 not to exceed ~~(137)~~~~\$5,000~~ \$9,800 for personal services
 7 in the District of Columbia; ~~(138)~~~~\$57,000~~ \$100,000: *Pro-*
 8 *vided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is author-
 9 ized to carry on such investigations in cooperation with other
 10 agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That
 11 the said Director is hereby authorized and directed to make
 12 suitable arrangements with owners of private property upon
 13 which exploration or development work is performed for
 14 payment by such owners of a reasonable percentage, as
 15 determined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the total value
 16 of the minerals thereafter produced from such property.

17 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investi-
 18 gations and dissemination of information concerning the
 19 mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum
 20 and natural gas, and for every expense incident thereto, in-
 21 cluding purchase of ~~(139)~~*not to exceed* five passenger motor
 22 vehicles; purchase, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere
 23 of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appro-
 24 priation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";
 25 ~~(140)~~~~\$579,000~~ \$634,550, of which not to exceed

1 (141)~~\$40,000~~ \$43,300 may be expended for personal serv-
 2 ices in the District of Columbia.

3 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-
 4 chase of (142)*not to exceed* four passenger motor vehicles,
 5 and other expenses in connection with the establishment,
 6 maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as
 7 provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8),
 8 (143)~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,120,000, of which not to exceed
 9 (144)~~\$37,000~~ \$40,000 may be expended for personal serv-
 10 ices in the District of Columbia.

11 Metallurgical research and pilot plants: For expenses
 12 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct
 13 laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to
 14 establish methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral
 15 resources in the United States and its possessions, including
 16 the lease of lands or buildings; research on and development
 17 of processes for production and utilization of metals and non-
 18 metallic minerals; construction of buildings to house labora-
 19 tories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; and other items
 20 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
 21 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to
 22 exceed (145)~~\$25,000~~ \$31,200 for personal services in the
 23 District of Columbia; (146)~~\$600,000~~ \$1,120,000: *Pro-*
 24 *vided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the
 25 purposes of this appropriation, is authorized to accept lands,

1 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or
 2 private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with
 3 other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

4 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
 5 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pitts-
 6 burgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal serv-
 7 ices, and other expenses requisite for and incident thereto,
 8 including not to exceed \$8,500 for additions and improve-
 9 ments, (147)~~\$150,000~~ \$140,000.

10 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations,
 11 and the dissemination of information concerning the eco-
 12 nomic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical,
 13 and other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample
 14 supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products
 15 of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports
 16 relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks,
 17 consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities
 18 and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports
 19 of the mineral resources of the United States, including
 20 special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equip-
 21 ment; stationery and supplies; and other necessary expenses
 22 not included in the foregoing, (148)~~\$555,000~~ \$755,000, of
 23 which not to exceed (149)~~\$480,000~~ \$637,500 may be
 24 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

25 Helium utilization and research: For expenses neces-

1 sary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic inves-
2 tigations concerning resources, production, repurification,
3 storage, and utilization of helium, independently or in
4 cooperation with other agencies, public or private; including
5 purchase of (150) *not to exceed* one passenger motor vehicle;
6 and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the ap-
7 propriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
8 Interior"; \$90,000, including not to exceed \$9,000 for
9 personal services in the District of Columbia.

10 Helium production and investigations: The sums made
11 available for the fiscal year 1948 in the Acts making ap-
12 propriations for the War and Navy Departments for the
13 acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be
14 transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1947, for
15 operation and maintenance of the plants for the production
16 of helium for military and naval purposes, including purchase
17 of eight passenger motor vehicles; the purchase in the Dis-
18 trict of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly
19 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-
20 partment of the Interior" (not exceeding \$5,000); and
21 \$46,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia:
22 *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended,
23 shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation, or
24 to the appropriation for development and operation of helium
25 properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of

1 September 1, 1937 (50 (U. S. C. 164) : *Provided further,*
2 That funds available for the production of helium and the
3 development of helium properties may be utilized to provide
4 transportation between helium plants and related facilities and
5 communities that provide adequate living accommodations of
6 persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium
7 plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils
8 who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further, That*
9 pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the trans-
10 portation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be
11 pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal
12 agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in oper-
13 ation and maintenance of helium plants, pupils who are
14 dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the
15 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equip-
16 ment may be shared.

17 During the fiscal year 1948 the head of any depart-
18 ment or independent establishment of the Government
19 having funds available for scientific investigations within the
20 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the
21 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums
22 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may
23 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
24 as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

25 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical

1 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,
2 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the
3 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be
4 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the
5 Bureau of Mines.

6 The Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the fiscal
7 year 1948, to sell directly or through any Government
8 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product
9 that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from
10 funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds
11 of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscel-
12 laneous receipts.

13 The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau
14 of Mines shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and
15 operation of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations and
16 investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and development
17 of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metallurgi-
18 cal research and pilot plants".

19 (151) *The Department of Commerce is authorized to transfer*
20 *to the Department of the Interior for the use of the Bureau*
21 *of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction,*
22 *possession, and control of the United States Weather Bureau*
23 *Station at Mount Weather, in the counties of Loudoun and*
24 *Clarke, State of Virginia, together with all buildings, im-*
25 *provements, furniture, and fixtures now in or upon the land.*

1 (152) *The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized to acquire*
 2 *by transfer without exchange of funds, for three years, be-*
 3 *ginning July 1, 1947, from the War Department, the Navy*
 4 *Department, or the War Assets Administration, buildings,*
 5 *equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds with an ap-*
 6 *praised value of not to exceed \$3,000,000 from the surplus*
 7 *stores of these agencies, for use in performing its functions by*
 8 *the Bureau of Mines or by any office of the Bureau in the*
 9 *United States and Alaska: Provided, That the authorization*
 10 *in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the*
 11 *Bureau of Mines shall not be construed to deny to veterans*
 12 *the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property*
 13 *under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.*

14 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal
 16 services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the gen-
 17 eral administration of the National Park Service, including
 18 \$62,500 for printing and binding, \$711,248.

19 Regional offices: For expenses of regional offices, \$659,-
 20 407.

21 National parks: For administration, protection, main-
 22 tenance, and improvement of national parks, including neces-
 23 sary protection of the area of federally owned land in the
 24 custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean

1 Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National
 2 Park, Washington, (153)~~\$3,350,000~~ \$3,637,000.

3 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
 4 administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and
 5 preservation of national monuments, historical parks, me-
 6 morials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and ceme-
 7 teries, including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way ease-
 8 ments across privately owned railroad lands necessary for
 9 supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monu-
 10 ment, and the maintenance of structures on the former Cape
 11 Hatteras Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hat-
 12 teras National Seashore Recreational Area project, \$1,496,-
 13 000.

14 Recreational areas: For administration, protection, main-
 15 tenance, and improvement, pursuant to cooperative agree-
 16 ments, of areas devoted to recreational use which are under
 17 the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies, (154)~~\$197,000~~
 18 \$260,400.

19 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For
 20 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,
 21 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of
 22 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National
 23 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,
 24 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or

1 emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered
2 by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such
3 areas, including lands in process of condemnation for na-
4 tional park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with
5 such sums as may be necessary to be transferred upon
6 the approval of the Secretary from the foregoing appro-
7 priations for the National Park Service, any such diversions
8 of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual
9 Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to
10 the various areas administered by the National Park Service
11 as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made
12 by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expendi-
13 ture has been incurred.

14 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in
15 one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That
16 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available
17 interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be
18 reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

19 Investigation and purchase of water rights: For the
20 investigation and establishment of water rights, including
21 the acquisition thereof or of lands or interests in lands or
22 rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights neces-
23 sary or beneficial in the administration and public use of
24 areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service,
25 to remain available until expended, \$15,000.

1 Travel Bureau: For expenses necessary in carrying out
2 the Act of July 19, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 18), including per-
3 sonal services in the District of Columbia; participation by
4 the Travel Bureau in international expositions and confer-
5 ences dealing with travel; and printing and binding;
6 \$75,000.

7 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,
8 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational dem-
9 onstration areas, (155)~~\$30,000~~ \$43,400.

10 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For
11 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of
12 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memo-
13 rial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the District of
14 Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion, Battle-
15 ground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Park, Chesapeake
16 and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District of Columbia,
17 and other Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29,
18 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances
19 in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 27,
20 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United States
21 park police force, purchase of revolvers and ammunition,
22 purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police, guards,
23 and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem employees
24 at rates of pay approved by the Secretary not exceeding
25 current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia,

1 stenographic reporting service, carfare, and newspapers (not
2 to exceed \$100), \$770,000.

3 For investigations and studies of the recreational re-
4 sources and the archeological remains in the river basins of
5 the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), includ-
6 ing reports, recommendations, and plans, in cooperation with
7 the United States Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of
8 Reclamation pursuant to the provisions of cooperative agree-
9 ments, and including personal services in the District of
10 Columbia, \$121,000.

11 Acquisition of lands: For the acquisition of privately
12 owned lands or interests therein, including expenses inci-
13 dental thereto, \$200,000, to remain available until ex-
14 pended, of which \$30,000 shall be for lands necessary to
15 the establishment of the George Washington Carver National
16 Monument, Missouri, authorized by the Act of July 14,
17 1943 (Public Law 148) ; and \$170,000 shall be for lands
18 located within the authorized boundaries of established areas
19 under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, of which
20 \$130,000 shall be available only for lands within the Fred-
21 ericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial
22 and Gettysburg National Military Parks; Joshua Tree Na-
23 tional Monument; and Glacier, Grand Canyon, Great
24 Smoky Mountains, Kings Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Mount

1 Rainier, Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Yosemite, and
 2 Zion National Parks.

3 For the construction, reconstruction, improvement, re-
 4 pair, and maintenance of roads, trails, utilities, and buildings
 5 without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended
 6 (16 U. S. C. 451), including personal services in the Dis-
 7 trict of Columbia, ~~(156)\$2,650,000~~ \$2,150,000, to remain
 8 available until expended, of which ~~(157)\$1,750,000~~ \$1,415,-
 9 000 shall be for roads and trails as authorized by section 10a
 10 of the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), and
 11 the maintenance of road sections specifically authorized
 12 by the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 633); and
 13 ~~(158)\$900,000~~ \$735,000 for the construction and repair of
 14 buildings and utilities not otherwise provided for, includ-
 15 ing completion of the acquisition of rights-of-way and
 16 construction of a water supply line partly outside of the
 17 boundaries of Mesa Verde National Park as authorized by
 18 said Act of August 7, 1946.

19 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,
 20 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-
 21 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available for
 22 the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity; for the
 23 services of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit
 24 scientific and historical societies engaged in educational work

1 in the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may
 2 designate; for travel expenses of employees attending Gov-
 3 ernment camps for training in forest-fire prevention and sup-
 4 pression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National
 5 Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal
 6 schools for training in building fire prevention and suppres-
 7 sion; for necessary local transportation and subsistence
 8 in kind of persons selected for employment or as cooperators,
 9 serving without other compensation while attending fire-
 10 protection training camps; and for official telephone service
 11 in the field in the case of official telephones installed in private
 12 houses when authorized under regulations established by the
 13 Secretary.

14 Appropriations available to the National Park Service
 15 shall be available for the purchase of ~~(159)~~*not to exceed* forty,
 16 and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

17 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary in conducting investigations and
 20 carrying out the work of the Service, including cooperation
 21 with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with farm
 22 bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

23 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
 24 trative purposes, including personal services in the District of
 25 Columbia, \$246,470, of which sum \$30,000 shall be avail-

1 able for printing and binding, including the purchase of
2 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in
3 periodicals and journals and the publication of bulletins
4 which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of
5 the different sections of the country, an equal proportion
6 of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out
7 under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
8 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they may direct.

9 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,
10 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-
11 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary build-
12 ings and other structures; propagation and distribution of
13 food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recom-
14 mendation, and application of means, including the construc-
15 tion of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum
16 survival of hatchery and other fishes: purchase, collection.
17 and transportation of specimens and other expenses inci-
18 dental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium.
19 \$1,344,850.

20 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For oper-
21 ation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of
22 Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of
23 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and
24 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-
25 tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for

1 fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-
2 structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-
3 mission, \$36,300.

4 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations
5 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and
6 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,
7 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from
8 such resources (160), ~~including not to exceed \$20,000 to~~
9 ~~investigate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the~~
10 ~~Great Lakes as authorized by joint resolution of August 8,~~
11 ~~1946, Public Law 672; and maintenance, repair, improve-~~
12 ~~ment, equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and~~
13 ~~biological stations, (161)\$725,000 \$790,040.~~

14 Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of
15 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-
16 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-
17 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants
18 and products thereof, including investigation, study and re-
19 search with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and
20 the development of methods and procedures which should be
21 employed in improving the quality and appearance of packed
22 sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement,
23 equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels; and en-
24 forcing the applicable provisions of the Act authorizing asso-
25 ciation of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C.

1 521) ; including contract stenographic reporting services,
 2 (162)\$~~200,000~~ \$280,700.

3 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,
 4 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, informa-
 5 tion on the fishery industry, market supply and demand,
 6 commercial movement, location, disposition, and market
 7 prices of fishery products, (163)\$~~100,000~~ \$125,000.

8 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and
 9 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,
 10 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of
 11 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,
 12 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence
 13 of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic
 14 reporting service, \$850,000.

15 Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of
 16 Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944
 17 (16 U. S. C. 631i), \$69,300.

18 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:
 19 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act
 20 of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-855, 901-915), \$22,400.

21 Biological investigations: For biological investigations
 22 of the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and migration
 23 of animals, including the resources thereof, and plants, and
 24 the preparation of maps of the life zones; for investigations
 25 of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section

1 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d);
2 for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, inde-
3 pendently or in cooperation with other agencies or indi-
4 viduals, in developing and applying methods for the control
5 of damage to agricultural and horticultural crops by birds, and
6 for investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory
7 of Alaska, (164)~~\$241,000~~ \$280,700.

8 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For
9 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-
10 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-
11 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other
12 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other
13 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law
14 (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the
15 purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs,
16 additions, and installations in and about the grounds and
17 buildings of the game-management supply depot and labora-
18 tory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation,
19 and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from
20 said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions
21 of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667),
22 (165)~~\$750,000~~ \$900,000.

23 Protection of Migratory birds: For the enforcement of
24 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,
25 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the

1 convention between the United States and the United Mexi-
2 can States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with
3 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-
4 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act
5 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-668d);
6 for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved
7 March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and
8 for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May
9 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investi-
10 gations, \$350,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be
11 expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose
12 of securing information concerning violations of the laws
13 for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made
14 available.

15 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement
16 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.
17 192-211), \$175,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may
18 be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose
19 of securing information in connection with and for the prose-
20 cution of violators of the law for the enforcement of which
21 this appropriation is made available.

22 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the
23 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and
24 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game
25 introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under super-

1 vision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including construction
 2 of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals, landings,
 3 roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulk-
 4 heads, repair of damage to public roads within reservation
 5 areas occasioned by authorized operations of the Fish and
 6 Wildlife Service, and other improvements necessary for eco-
 7 nomical administration; for the purchase, capture, and trans-
 8 portation of game for national reservations; and for the main-
 9 tenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
 10 Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$900,000.

11 River basin studies: For investigations and studies to
 12 determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of pro-
 13 posed developments of river basins of the United States
 14 (except the Missouri River Basin), and for the preparation
 15 of reports thereon in accordance with the Act of March 10,
 16 1934 (16 U. S. C. 661-666), as amended, ~~(166)~~\$100,000
 17 \$245,000.

18 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~(167)~~\$6,110,320
 19 \$6,615,760.

20 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

21 For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March
 22 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount
 23 equal to the sum received during the fiscal year 1948 from
 24 the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly
 25 and to remain available until expended; and in addition

1 thereto an amount equal to the unobligated balance on June
 2 30, 1947, of the total of the proceeds received from the sale
 3 of stamps prior to July 1, 1947, also to remain available until
 4 expended and to be available for the payment of obligations
 5 chargeable against appropriations heretofore made.

6 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

7 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September
 8 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), an amount
 9 equal to the sum credited during the fiscal year 1947 to the
 10 special fund created by said Act: *Provided*, That not exceed-
 11 ing 20 per centum of the amount allocated to any State shall
 12 be available for the construction of improvements.

13 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, ~~(168)~~\$5,960,320
 14 \$6,615,760, and in addition thereto, funds made available
 15 under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and the fund for
 16 Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration, of which amounts not
 17 to exceed ~~(169)~~\$1,028,100 \$1,098,200 may be expended for
 18 departmental personal services, including such services in
 19 the District of Columbia. Funds available for the work of
 20 the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for the
 21 purchase of ~~(170)~~one hundred *not to exceed fifty* passenger
 22 motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of air-
 23 craft; the installation and operation of telephones in
 24 Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters occu-
 25 pied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service; providing

1 by purchase, construction, or otherwise, facilities incident to
2 such public recreational uses of wildlife refuges as are not
3 inconsistent with the primary purposes of such refuges; news-
4 papers (not to exceed \$100) plans and specifications for
5 vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation
6 thereof without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as
7 amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; and rations for officers and crews
8 of vessels; and for the expenditure from appropriations avail-
9 able for the purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each
10 option to purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for
11 the cost of supplies and materials and the transportation and
12 handling thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to
13 be established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
14 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the
15 time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued,
16 or at the time such reimbursements are received. Not to
17 exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses
18 of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available inter-
19 changeably for expenditure on the objects included within
20 the general expenses of said Service, but no more than 5
21 per centum shall be added to any one item or appropriation.

22 (171) *The War and Navy Departments, the Civil Aeronautics*
23 *Administration, and the War Assets Administration are*
24 *authorized to transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service*
25 *aircraft for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily*

1 *of the same size or type or at the same locations), and such*
 2 *other equipment, materials and supplies, surplus to the needs*
 3 *of such agencies, as may be required by said Service, such*
 4 *transfers to be without charge therefor; and in addition the*
 5 *Navy Department, the Coast Guard, and the Maritime*
 6 *Commission are authorized to transfer without charge there-*
 7 *for vessels for replacement purposes only (but not neces-*
 8 *sarily of the same size or type or at the same locations)*
 9 *marine engines, parts and accessories surplus to the needs*
 10 *of such agencies.*

11 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

12 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

13 For necessary expenses of the offices of the Governor
 14 and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and
 15 Secretary; printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and
 16 preservation of Governor's house and grounds, \$60,000, to
 17 be expended under the direction of the Governor.

18 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,
 19 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000; *Provided*, That expenditures
 20 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
 21 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
 22 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

23 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons
 24 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation
 25 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation,

1 burial, and other expenses, \$334,700: *Provided*, That
2 authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appro-
3 priation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon,
4 or to other contracting institution or institutions, for the care
5 and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the
6 fiscal year 1948: *Provided further*, That so much of
7 this sum as may be required shall be available for all neces-
8 sary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and
9 in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to
10 their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary
11 shall as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence
12 or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the
13 time they became insane, and the commitment papers for
14 any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a state-
15 ment by the committing authority as to the legal residence
16 of such person.

17 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
18 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$130,000,
19 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures
20 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
21 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
22 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

23 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
24 tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory
25 of Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the Act

1 approved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), includ-
2 ing surveys and plans for new road construction; services
3 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
4 (Public Law 600), for the preparation of plans and speci-
5 fications for buildings; and printing and binding, \$3,750,000.

6 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction
7 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, \$250,000.

8 The Alaska Railroad: In addition to all amounts
9 received by the Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year
10 1948, there is hereby appropriated \$4,000,000 which shall
11 be available, and continue available until expended, for
12 expenses necessary for the authorized work of the Alaska
13 Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improve-
14 ments of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of
15 river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its
16 tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-
17 going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrange-
18 ment with other branches of the Government service, for the
19 purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation
20 of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for
21 the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting
22 territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; maintenance and
23 operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for
24 the accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National
25 Park; payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of

1 compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of
2 the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be re-
3 imbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed
4 \$6,575 of this fund shall be available for personal services in
5 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1948, and no
6 one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one
7 assistant general manager at not to exceed \$9,000 per annum,
8 shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than
9 \$8,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of
10 such fund shall be available for printing and binding:
11 *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount herein ap-
12 propriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized
13 to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional
14 work, materials and equipment not exceeding a total of
15 \$15,000,000: *Provided further*, That in the operation of the
16 facilities of the Alaska Railroad, the War Department or any
17 other agency of the United States Government having title
18 thereto is authorized to transfer regardless of present location
19 and without charge to the Alaska Railroad, materials, road-
20 way and bridge maintenance, and other necessary equipment,
21 locomotives and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery,
22 supplies, rolling stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its
23 needs and which may be certified by the Department of the
24 Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or
25 operation of the Alaska Railroad: *Provided further*, That the

1 authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property
2 to the Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to
3 veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus
4 property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

5 The following appropriations herein made shall be
6 available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of air-
7 craft: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary,
8 Territory of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of
9 roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska"; "Reconstruction and
10 improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska"; and "Alaska
11 Railroad appropriated fund".

12 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

13 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
14 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary
15 \$7,342, and the private secretary to the Governor, \$4,996;
16 for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor;
17 and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$25,300, to be expended
18 by the Governor.

19 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

20 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident
21 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.
22 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), printing
23 and binding; repair, preservation and care of Federal build-
24 ings and furniture, purchase of water, and other necessary
25 miscellaneous expenses, purchase of (172) *not to exceed two*

1 passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed \$6,000 for per-
2 sonal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice,
3 and electricity necessary in the operation of Government
4 House at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint
5 Croix, \$216,100, to be expended by and under the direction
6 of the Governor.

7 For necessary expenses of the agricultural station in
8 the Virgin Islands, \$46,300, to be expended by and under the
9 direction of the Governor.

10 Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying
11 the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of
12 Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current
13 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1948,
14 \$140,000, to be paid in monthly installments.

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made shall be available
17 for the purchase of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton
18 or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station wagons without such
19 vehicles being considered as passenger motor vehicles.

20 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
21 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year
22 1948 in the field service of the Department for periods of
23 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
24 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

25 SEC. 4. Appropriations herein made for the following

1 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-
 2 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of
 3 members of societies or associations concerned with their
 4 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the
 5 Secretary, \$600; Oil and Gas Division, \$100; Bureau of
 6 Land Management, \$300; Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$1,000;
 7 Bureau of Reclamation, \$6,000; Geological Survey,
 8 (173)~~\$2,000~~ \$3,000; Bureau of Mines, (174)~~\$2,000~~
 9 \$3,000; National Park Service, \$1,000; Fish and Wildlife
 10 Service, (175)~~\$1,750~~ \$3,000; and soil and moisture con-
 11 servation operations (all bureaus), \$500.

12 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in
 13 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
 14 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
 15 the United States or who is a member of an organization
 16 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
 17 against the Government of the United States, or who
 18 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
 19 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
 20 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
 21 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that
 22 the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
 23 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
 24 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
 25 organization of Government employees that asserts the

1 right to strike against the Government of the United States,
2 or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
3 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
4 Government of the United States by force or violence:
5 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
6 against the Government of the United States or who is a
7 member of an organization of Government employees that
8 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
9 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
10 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
11 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
12 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any
13 appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony
14 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
15 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
16 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
17 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
18 existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency,
19 caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons
20 may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days
21 and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity
22 of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

23 SEC. 6. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of
25 wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance

1 of any new administrative function or the enforcement or
2 issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the estab-
3 lishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as de-
4 scribed in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated
5 March 15, 1943.

6 SEC. 7. Limitations on amounts to be expended for per-
7 sonal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply
8 to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of Decem-
9 ber 21, 1944 (Public Law 525).

10 ~~(176)SEC. 8. No part of any appropriation contained in this~~
11 ~~Act shall be used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses~~
12 ~~of any regional, field, or other office or committee for which~~
13 ~~approval has not been given by the Congress prior to the~~
14 ~~establishment of such activity.~~

15 ~~(177)SEC. 8. Appropriations herein made shall be available~~
16 ~~for payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for~~
17 ~~library membership in societies or associations which issue~~
18 ~~publications to members only or at a price to members lower~~
19 ~~than to subscribers who are not members.~~

20 ~~(178)SEC. 9. Appropriations in this Act shall be available~~
21 ~~for health service programs as authorized by the Act of~~
22 ~~August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658).~~

23 ~~(179)SEC. 10. Not to exceed a total of \$1,000,000 of the ap-~~
24 ~~propriations contained in this Act shall be available for~~

1 *expenditure for the compensation of employees engaged in*
2 *personnel work.*

3 TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSION

4 The appropriation in the sum of \$450,000 for construc-
5 tion and equipment of an Anthracite Research Laboratory,
6 contained in the “Interior Department Appropriation Act,
7 1947”, under the heading “Bureau of Mines”, is hereby
8 carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury
9 immediately upon the approval of this Act.

10 This Act may be cited as the “Interior Department
11 Appropriation Act, 1948”.

Passed the House of Representatives April 25, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 16 (legislative
day, April 21), 1947.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1947

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 9, 1947
For actions of July 8, 1947
80th-1st, No. 129

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....4,7,19,24	Housing.....23	Sugar.....6,10
Consumer credit.....5	Loans, farm.....1	Taxation.....3
Corporations.....19	Nominations.....1	Trade, foreign.....11
Expenditures.....21	Personnel.....22	Transportation.....8
Fats and oils.....20	Prices.....12	War powers.....20
Flood control.....13,18	Regional authority.....18	Water pollution.....2
Forests and forestry.....9	Research.....15	Weed killers.....25
Grains.....11	Statistics.....16	Wildlife.....14
		Wool.....17

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate confirmed nomination of Wells as Cooperative Bank Commissioner. Senate committee reported water-pollution bill. House passed new tax-reduction bill. House committee reported D.C. appropriation bill. Sen. Millikin et al introduced sugar bill. Sen. Butler introduced and discussed bill to prohibit export sales of grain by Government. Rep. Larcade submitted resolution asking USDA to alleviate crop damage from weed killers.

SENATE

1. **NOMINATIONS.** Unanimously confirmed, without debate, the nominations of J. E. Wells, Jr., to be Cooperative Bank Commissioner and Marvin Jones to be Chief Justice of the Court of Claims (pp. 8600, 8601).
2. **WATER POLLUTION.** The Public Works Committee reported with amendments S. 418, to provide for water-pollution control by the Public Health Service (S. Rept., 462) (p. 8565). The Daily Digest states: "The three major proposed changes include substitution of Federal financial assistance in abatement of polluted streams by means of Federal second-lien loans instead of grants-in-aid; Federal enforcement of stream-abatement orders would be provided only after efforts by State authorities had been exhausted, and then only with State consent; and responsibility for administering of Federal laws would be placed under the Federal Works Administrator" (p. D499).

HOUSE

3. **TAXATION.** Passed, 302-112, without amendment H. R. 3950, the tax-reduction bill which is the same as the vetoed bill except for a change in the effective date (pp. 8605-38).
4. **D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL** was reported by the Appropriations Committee (H. R. 4106, H. Rept. 806, pp. 8611-12). The bill provides for milk for school children in cooperation with this Department, distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk, inspection of food, a food-conservation program including "victory" gardens and canning projects, and exemption of D. C. school teachers during the summer of 1947 from the dual-compensation law when employed by the Federal Government. The bill is to be debated today.

5. CONSUMER CREDIT. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. J. Res. 222, to end consumer-credit controls (p. 8604).
6. SUGAR. Chairman Hope of the Agriculture Committee obtained consent to file a supplemental report on H. R. 4075, the sugar bill (p. 8605).
7. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 3123 (p. 8639). Senate conferees were appointed June 16.
8. TRANSPORTATION. Mr. Bartlett, Alaska, discussed Alaskan shipping problems (pp. 8649-52).
9. FORESTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1809, to facilitate the use of forest lands (H. Rept. 805)(p. 8653).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. SUGAR. S. 1584, by Sen. Millikin, Colo. (for himself and others), to regulate commerce among the several States, with the Territories and possessions of the U.S., and with foreign countries; to protect the welfare of consumers of sugars and of those engaged in the domestic sugar-producing industry; and to promote the export trade of the U.S. To Finance Committee. (p. 8565.)
11. GRAINS; FOREIGN TRADE. S. 1586, by Sen. Butler, Nebr., to prohibit the sale of grain and grain products by Government agencies to foreign purchasers for export. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 8565.) Remarks of author (p. 8599).
12. PRICES. S. Con. Res. 19, by Sen. Baldwin, Conn., establishing a joint committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8565.)
13. FLOOD CONTROL. H. R. 4111, by Rep. Jensen, Iowa, authorizing the construction of flood control works on the Little Sioux River and its tributaries in Iowa. To Public Works Committee. (p. 8653.)
14. WILDLIFE. H. R. 4108, by Rep. Bates, Mass., to reduce in area the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge in Essex County, Mass. To Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. (p. 8653.)
15. RESEARCH. H. R. 4110, by Rep. Hope, Kans., to amend title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, To Agriculture Committee. (p. 8653.)
16. COTTONSEED STATISTICS. H. R. 4109, by Rep. Hess, Ohio, "to amend the act entitled, 'An act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cottonseed and cottonseed products, and for other purposes,' approved August 7, 1916." To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 8653.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. WOOL. Speech in the House by Rep. Jennings, Tenn., criticizing S. 814, the wool bill (pp. A3593-4).
18. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Taylor, Idaho, inserted a Chicago Sun editorial favoring an MVA for the control of floods (p. A3591).
19. CORPORATIONS. Rep. Ploeser, Mo., inserted his statement before the Government Corporations Appropriations Subcommittee answering arguments of the FDIC against

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio statement.

Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include excerpts from articles.

Mr. PLOESER (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject Government Corporation Bill.

CONSIDERATION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order tomorrow to take up for consideration the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the gentleman consulted the ranking minority member of the subcommittee?

Mr. HALLECK. I spoke to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and he said it was satisfactory to him. I also spoke to the minority leader.

Mr. CANNON. All points of order have been reserved?

Mr. HALLECK. That has been taken care of already.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, and I have no intention of objecting, but I would like to know whether this will interfere with the report of the Committee on House Administration.

The SPEAKER. We expect to call that up today.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]?

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may be permitted to sit tomorrow during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ARNOLD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement appearing in the Manufacturer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 3123, an act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments

thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. JONES of Ohio, JENSEN, FENTON, STOCKMAN, CASE of South Dakota, KIRWAN, ROONEY, GORE, and NORRELL.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON. I note that the name of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is included as one of the conferees. In view of the fact that the gentleman from South Dakota is not a member of the subcommittee and has never attended any of the hearings, and was not present when the bill was marked up, I am at a loss to know on what grounds he has been appointed a member of the conference committee. To include the gentleman from South Dakota, under the circumstances, is in contravention of the long-established custom of the House. I have never known it to be done, without approval of the minority, in the last quarter of a century. Why the departure from precedent on this particular occasion?

The SPEAKER. Because it is in the discretion of the Chair to make the appointments of the members of the committee.

ANDREW W. MELLON MEMORIAL

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 170) authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to Andrew W. Mellon, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "at", and insert "in the vicinity of."

Page 1, line 8, after "design", insert "and location."

Page 1, line 10, after "Arts", insert "and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the joint resolution?

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, as the resolution passed the House, the location of the memorial was at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and Constitution Avenue in front of the Mellon Art Gallery. As it is now amended by the Senate the location is stated to be "in the vicinity of," so that in case it is planned to build a traffic underpass there, it can be constructed without interference. In addition, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission have been added so that the design will meet with their approval, as well as the approval of the National Commission on Fine Arts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I reserve the reservation of objection for the purpose of having a proper statement made for the RECORD.

Mr. LECOMPTE. And this is without expense to the Government.

Mr. FULTON. The construction of the proposed memorial is purely by public subscription and without expense to the Government.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REVENUE ACT OF 1947

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3737) to provide revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 7, 1947.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, there is no controversy about the report. The Members will appreciate that we had this conference report on the floor a week or 10 days ago. At that time the conferees were mandated to take the bill back to conference with instructions to restore the language that has popularly become known as the O'Hara amendment. With only suitable and clarifying amendments that mandate has been observed, so we now include that language in the conference report under the mandate of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, the amendment, known as the O'Hara amendment, which was adopted in the House, has been preserved in the conference report with some two or three additional clarifications which do not change the spirit of the amendment. I make this statement merely so that there will be no concern on the part of Members of the House who supported the amendment as to the principle involved.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address.

PAROLE SYSTEM IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 494) to re-

organize the system of parole of prisoners convicted in the District of Columbia, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 9, after "compensation" insert "one of whom shall be elected Chairman of the said Board."

Page 4, line 11, strike out all after "may" down to and including "promulgate," in line 12.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTROLLING DANGEROUS WEAPONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 493) to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to control the possession, sale, transfer, and use of pistols and other dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia," approved July 8, 1932 (sec. 22, 3204 D. C. Code, 1940 ed.), with Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. O'HARA, ALLEN of California, and ABERNETHY.

FASCISM IN ACTION

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 83 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the manuscript of a documented study and analyses of Fascism in Action, prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, be printed as a House document.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include certain statements and excerpts.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, about a year ago the Library of Congress, at the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], prepared a very fine booklet on Communism in Action. More than 400,000 or 500,000 copies of this excellent booklet have been distributed. I think it is not only a worth-while document and a constructive document, but I think it is essential for the people of our country to have the knowledge and information contained in that booklet. That booklet was prepared under the direction of Dr. Griffith, Director of the Legislative Reference Service. It was prepared under the provisions of the

new reorganization of Congress act which gave the Legislative Reference Service in the Library of Congress the privilege of preparing the booklet upon the request of any Member of the House or Senate. When this booklet was printed I wrote to Dr. Griffith and told him that he had done a wonderful job on it and asked him if he would undertake a similar study on fascism. Although I am opposed to communism in any shape, form, or fashion, I am also opposed to fascism in any shape, form, or fashion, and while it is necessary and highly desirable that the people of our country know the evils of communism it is likewise essential that they know about the evils of fascism. Dr. Griffith advised me that in compliance with the law he had the right to prepare such a book and that if I requested it he would be very glad to undertake it. So I made my request in writing, a copy of which I will insert in my statement today.

Dr. Griffith undertook the study. We set a dead line of February 3. The only reason we had a deadline was because we wanted to work to a certain date because when the book was finished I expected to offer a resolution such as has been presented here today for the printing of it as a House document in the same way that the booklet Communism in Action was printed.

This book on fascism has been prepared under the direction of the same man, Dr. Ernest Griffith. It has been prepared by the same staff, so it cannot be said that people who were partisans or biased in the case of communism or fascism prepared this report. They were both prepared by the same people.

The Committee on House Administration held hearings for 3 days. The chairman of that committee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LECOMPTE], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT], chairman of the Subcommittee on Printing, have been very patient with those of us who have been sponsoring this resolution. I want to personally thank them today for the consideration they have given, and also the members of that committee. I, too, want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT] for his extreme fairness demonstrated today by permitting me, as the author of the resolution, not only to open the discussion but to close it. I think that shows extreme fairness, and I appreciate it very much.

This booklet on fascism in action, which was prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, has not been made public. Only 26 copies have been mimeographed. This is one for my own personal use, and there was a copy furnished to each of the 25 members of the Committee on House Administration. It has been gone over by the members of that committee. It has been criticized, and suggestions have been made as to changes. Dr. Griffith and other members of his staff have appeared before the committee and answered questions. I was there 3 days attempting to answer every question I could answer, that was asked by members of that committee.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Personally, I cannot see why there should be any objection to it. We want to know about communism. We dislike communism. We hate socialism, too, as well as communism. That is an enemy that is approaching us from the left. We must watch that enemy and be on the alert against that enemy. At the same time there is an equally vicious enemy, that is equally devastating and destructive, approaching us from the right, in the form of fascism. Let us give to our people and inform ourselves the same with reference to one deadly enemy as to another. We do not want either. So any information or knowledge that can be disseminated that would be helpful to the American people in detecting and preventing either one of these destructive isms, is in the public interest to have that information disseminated.

Mr. MEADE of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. MEADE of Maryland. Will the gentleman tell us how many copies he expects to have made of this document and how much it will cost?

Mr. PATMAN. I expect to ask for a hundred thousand at first. If there is a demand for more we will ask for more. It may not be as popular as the book on communism. There were 500,000 of that booklet printed. But the cost is not the important thing. We have just gone through a war against fascism, which cost us three or four hundred billion dollars, so it would not be too much expense to pay a few dollars more to inform the public.

Mr. MEADE of Maryland. We are still in the stage that we would like to know how much these things are going to cost.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman is a member of the committee and we had evidence.

Mr. MEADE of Maryland. But would you mind telling the House?

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman is a member of the committee and he can tell the House.

Mr. LECOMPTE. The matter of copies is not involved in this resolution. This simply makes it a House document, and there will perhaps be 1,500 copies printed. Then, when people want them they can get them at the Government Printing Office.

Mr. PATMAN. And pay for them at the Public Printer.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. If this manuscript is made a House document, what will it cost to print 1,500 copies?

Mr. PATMAN. I do not know what the cost would be. I do not know but what it would be about the same amount as Communism in Action, probably a little more because one chapter was left out of Communism in Action which was printed as a Senate document; but the

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 18

36. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Stewart, Tenn., inserted a Farm Bureau statement favoring H. R. 4150, H. R. 4151, and S. 1621, to transfer SCS educational functions to Extension Service and SCS research functions to ARA (p. A3833).
37. FARM PRODUCTION. Rep. Case, S. Dak., inserted a Saturday Evening Post editorial, "Europe Can Send Us Working Farmers" (p. A3841).
38. EMPLOYEES' LOYALTY. Rep. Holifield, Calif., inserted his radio speech favoring separation of disloyal employees (p. A3849).
39. RESEARCH. Rep. Church, Ill., inserted a Chicago Tribune editorial criticizing S. 526, the National Science Foundation bill (p. A3850).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Bramblett, Calif., favoring additional appropriations for research on foot-and-mouth disease (pp. 3852-3).

HOUSE - July 19

40. FARM LABOR. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4254, providing for disposition of farm labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers (H. Rept. 1008)(p. 9627).
41. WEED KILLERS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 276, requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to take immediate action to prevent further damage to crops as a result of the use of the weed killer known as "2,4-D" (H. Rept. 1007)(p. 9627).
42. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3123 (pp. 9618-23).
43. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 4106 (p. 9561). Senate conferees appointed July 18.
44. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 21 (p. 9627). Majority Leader Halleck announced this week's program as follows: Mon., consent calendar, suspensions of rules; Tues., private calendar, mineral-resources bill; balance of week, conference reports and rules. He said, "In view of the intent to adjourn on Saturday, the 26th, it is impossible to assign definite days or order for the consideration of unfinished business before the House." He listed rules outstanding on bills, including: H. J. Res. 222, consumer-credit controls; H. R. 3049, export-control continuation; H. R. 3043, Crab Orchard project; H. R. 4127, civil-service retirement bill; H. J. Res. 295, 296, foreign-relief investigation; H. R. 3465, crop-insurance bill; S. 1498, wool bill; and H. Con. Res. 104, housing investigation. (pp. 9623-4.)

SENATE - July 19

45. MARKETING. Received from the President a 1948 supplemental estimate of \$200,000. to enable the Department to fulfill its responsibilities under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; to Appropriations Committee. (S. Doc. 90) (p. 9509).
46. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1494, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to make it mandatory for administrative officers to take corrective action recommended by CSC in the case of ap-

peals of preference eligibles (S.Rept. 631) (p. 9510).

The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1644, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to permit rescission of prior agency action in complying with recommendations of CSC pursuant to appeals taken by preference employees (S.Rept. 632) (p. 9510).

47. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Kenneth C. Royall to be Secretary of War (pp. 9556-7, 9558).
48. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. O'Connor, Md., inserted his statement urging that excessive stocks of canned vegetables be purchased for foreign relief shipments overseas so they will not depress prices paid by canners for fresh vegetables now being marketed (p. 9511).
Received from the President 1948 supplemental appropriation estimates for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc. (S.Doc. 92) (p. 9509).
49. PLANT LEASES. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendments S. 1198, to authorize the War and Navy Departments to lease stand-by plants (S.Rept. 626) (p. 9510).
50. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Farm Bureau telegram favoring this project (p. 9510).
51. HEALTH. Ratified a protocol terminating the agreement establishing the International Office of Public Health (pp. 9512-3).
52. RECESSED until Mon., July 21 (p. 9557).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

- 52b. PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION. S. 564 provides that when there is neither a President nor a Vice President to discharge the powers and duties of the office of President the succession to such office shall be as follows: Speaker of the House, President pro tempore of the Senate; Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, and Secretary of Labor. Approved July 18 (Public Law 199, 80th Cong.).

I am not asking you to do that. I am pointing out that this bill would create a council such as we have not had in the history of our Government. There has not been one word said about the Congress, the representatives of the people themselves, having one word to say about the plans that are being made 1 year or 2 or 3 or 4 years ahead. By this amendment I say that the recommendations and reports that are made to the President shall, upon request of the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the President of the Senate, be forwarded to them, and it shall be confidential and not of record so that they will at least have the information and be able to act upon it should it be necessary. That is really a safeguard which the people need in a bill like this. As I said when I gave it to the committee members of each body, they agreed readily to the amendment because they could see the sense of the amendment. I was not even prepared to argue it, but I now ask you to use your good judgment in having the same information which is given to the President; given to our Speaker and the President of the Senate when they make request for the same.

Why should such an amendment be defeated? I ask you to vote for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. OWENS].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Chairman, I think it has long been the hope of the majority of our citizens that we should have a unification or merger of our armed services. Unfortunately, the bill before us falls far short of a true unification, and when analyzed, does not, except in small measure, accomplish that purpose. One weakness is that it actually creates a whole, new separate department, with a new Secretary for Air, and superimposes a new super secretary with his staff over our already complicated establishments to maintain the security of our country. It is hard for me to see how it can be called unification, when it provides for four secretaries, instead of two, and when it adds an entirely new department. The bill merely complicates our present arrangement and makes it cost more. As I say this, I am fully aware of the tremendous contribution to victory made by the Army and Navy air arms. The coordination of the air and ground units of our Army and Navy was the major factor in our victory, and I cannot see why we should jeopardize that close cooperation by deliberately providing for a separation, when we have the lessons of World War II so close at hand. Remember that the Germans had a separate air force, and it seems to me we are taking a step backward rather than forward if we destroy the close unity between our own air and land arms as is provided in the committee bill. Certainly, such an arrangement cannot promote economy, and there is no use spending more to provide a less efficient organization simply because we have let our admiration for the great service rendered by our aviators run away with our more sober judgment.

Economy alone should not, of course, be the major consideration, for what we

want is the most effective means to guarantee our national security. But I do not see how the efficiency of our defense establishment can be increased by setting up a new and separate department, with all its complicated staff organization, and distinctive uniforms for the members of this new agency. You can be sure that one of the first steps taken by this new department will be to prescribe an entirely different uniform from that used in the Army or the Navy, with new titles for the different grades, similar to what has been the case in the Royal Air Forces of the British Commonwealth. If it is wiser to leave the air arm of the Navy as a part of the Navy, then why should we divide the two highly effective parts of our Army which brought victory by their unified command and close cohesion when launched against our late enemies?

I would not have you think that I do not fully appreciate the importance of the air arm in the situation that faces the security of this country today. In evaluating our national defense establishment, we must come down to the practical business of analyzing just what enemy we are likely to fight, should the great tragedy come of our being forced into another war. I think all of us have to agree that there is but one nation from whom we may have any cause to anticipate an attack. That attack is bound to come by the air, for compared to ours, it has no navy in size even to be thought of as a threat, and navies are not built in the matter of a few months or could be, in the case of Russia, in a matter of years. I say again that the attack, if it comes, will be by air, over the polar cap, and that is why I spoke so strongly for an increase in the House appropriation for the construction of planes, when the War Department appropriation bill was before this body.

In my view, for the next two decades war with Russia will almost entirely depend on whether we maintain an air-striking force superior to that of Russia. It will be far cheaper for this country to spend the major part of its defense funds for planes and guided missiles in the sure hope and expectation that they will never have to be used and, from time to time, be discarded as obsolete. We will have no war if we can maintain air superiority over the Russians until by education and agreements sincerely entered into on both sides, war is at last abandoned as a method of settling disputes and uniform disarmament becomes possible.

We should not forget, when we are thinking about setting up a separate air force, that there is ample basis for the belief that the real striking force in the future war will be by guided missiles or by planes which fly without human pilots. The planes in which human pilots sit at the controls may come to be only troop-carrier planes, in which our forces will be transported, to follow up and complete the full exploitation of the devastating effects of an aerial bombardment.

I hope this House will not vote to create a separate air force. However, if it should do so, I intend to vote for the bill, but this only because of the hope that in case of war the new Secretary of National Defense will be strong and

able enough, and our President will be strong and able enough, to force a unification which is lacking by the terms of the bill that we now have before us.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 4214, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Under the order of the House, the Clerk will report the Senate bill, S. 758.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement, I offer an amendment to the bill S. 758, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the provisions of H. R. 4214, as passed by the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN: Strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 758 and insert the provisions of H. R. 4214, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "To promote the national security by providing for a Secretary of Defense; for a National Military Establishment; for a Department of the Army, a Department of the Navy, and a Department of the Air Force; and for the coordination of the activities of the National Military Establishment with other departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the national security."

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in engrossing the bill, H. R. 4214, the Clerk may be authorized and instructed to make the necessary corrections in page numbers, sec-

tion numbers, subsection numbers, and correct typographical errors.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made earlier today in the Committee of the Whole and to include therein extraneous matter.

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article from the Saturday Evening Post of July 19, 1947.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey and Mr. MACKINNON asked and were given permission to revise and extend the remarks they made earlier in the day in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR., asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from Newsweek under date of July 21.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the New York Times entitled "Gambling With Securities."

Mr. EVINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. BLATNIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include two resolutions.

Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. BRADLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article from the Press Telegram.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD with regard to the unification bill just passed and that they may appear in the RECORD just prior to the motion that the Committee rise.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file supplemental report No. 958, part 2, on the bill (S. 364) to expedite the disposition of Government surplus airports, airport facilities, and equipment and to assure their disposition in such manner as will best encourage and foster the development of civilian aviation and preserve for na-

tional defense purposes a strong, efficient, and properly maintained Nationwide system of public airports, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CONTINUATION OF MORATORIUM STATUTE

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of S. 1508, to amend the act entitled "An act to express the intent of the Congress with reference to the regulation of the business of insurance," approved March 9, 1945 (59 Stat. 33).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to express the intent of the Congress with reference to the regulation of the business of insurance", approved March 9, 1945, is amended by striking out the words "January 1, 1948", wherever they appear in such act, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "June 30, 1948".

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the Senate on July 3, and came to the House. It is simply a continuation of the moratorium statute. That statute expires on the 1st day of January, 1948, and this continues the life of the present moratorium statute until June 30, 1948.

I have polled the members of the Judiciary Committee to which the bill was referred. They are unanimous in favoring the report except three who are out of the city. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], a member of the minority, is here, and is prepared to make any statement required. I have also consulted with the majority leader and the minority leader.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948—PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 14, 82, 88, 97, 93, 103, 117, 118, 119, 120, 123, 126, 127, 155, 160, 173, 174, and 175.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 89, 99, 102, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 115, 116, 121, 122, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 139, 142, 147, 150, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 163, 165, 170, and 172, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided, further, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation may be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,596,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"Construction: The funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 (Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947), are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1948 to meet obligations incurred in contract or contracts duly executed and in force on or before June 30, 1947; for administrative expenses connected therewith; including purchase of five, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceeding \$35 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; for the purchase or acquisition of necessary lands for rights-of-way and necessary engineering and supervision of the construction under said contracts; and for the construction of, necessary interconnecting facilities incident to and connected with the construction of the Denison-Norfolk transmission line."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,139,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$7,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$180,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,012,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,130,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$18,345,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 86: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 87: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$9,700,000;

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$690,000; irrigation facilities \$5,622,028; power facilities, Shasta power plant, \$427,800, Keswick Dam, \$100,740, Keswick power plant, \$218,040; transmission lines, Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$256,680, Shasta Dam to Shasta substation, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$1,500,000, Keswick tap line, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$160,000, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine kilovolt, \$118,000; substation, Contra Costa, \$48,000; in all, \$9,141,288;"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$9,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in line 4 of said amendment insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$49,841,288"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "as provided in the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), Seventy-eighth Congress, and the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$435,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "the payment, directly or indirectly, for the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 125: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,091,340"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment

as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 129: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 129, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$93,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 135: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,060,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 137: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 137, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 138: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 140: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 140, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 141: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 141, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$41,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 143: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,060,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 144: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 144, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$38,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 145: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 145, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$29,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 146: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 146, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 148: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$680,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 149: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 149, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$580,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 153: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153, and agree to the same with an amendment

as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 162: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 162, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 164: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 164, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$258,450"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 166: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 166, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 167: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 167, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,492,810"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 168: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 168, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,492,810"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 169: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 169, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,082,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 178: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 178, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of said amendment, strike out the figure "9" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "10"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 7, 16, 17, 18, 34, 39, 41, 68, 78, 85, 101, 104, 105, 114, 124, 130, 151, 152, 171, 176, 177, and 179.

ROBERT F. JONES,
BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
LOWELL STOCKMAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
ALBERT GORE,
W. F. NORRELL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH S. WHERRY,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
GUY CORDON,
CARL HAYDEN,
ELMER THOMAS,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, relating to the Office of the Secretary: Provides for the temporary employment of consultants at \$35 per diem, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$50 per diem, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$1,103,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House; provides that not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the Division of Power, instead of the prohibition against the use of any funds for such purpose, as proposed by the House, and the elimination of any restriction, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that not to exceed \$42,500 may be used for the Division of Information or for publicity and public relations activities, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 5: Appropriates \$215,460 for the Office of the Solicitor, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

Nos. 8 and 9: Appropriates \$1,900,000 for soil and moisture conservation operations, instead of \$1,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,100,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$200,000 is provided for use in connection with the aerial seed planting program being carried on by this activity; and provides for the purchase of "not to exceed" four passenger motor vehicles.

No. 10: Appropriates \$220,430, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$215,000, as proposed by the House, for contingent expenses, Department of the Interior.

No. 11: Appropriates \$136,500 for penalty mail costs, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$185,000, as proposed by the House.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, relating to the Bonneville Power Administration: Appropriates \$8,596,400, instead of \$6,907,800, as proposed by the House, and \$16,222,400, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the use of \$2,500,000 for operation and maintenance, and administrative expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$3,290,000, as proposed by the Senate; permits the purchase of "not to exceed" 14 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$24,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$12,000, as proposed by the House; and reports amendments 16, 17, and 18 in disagreement. In connection with amendment No. 16, reported in disagreement, the managers on the part of the House have directed that a motion be made providing a contract authorization in the sum of \$4,935,500. Assuming that the recommendation of the managers on the part of the House in connection with the contract authorization is accepted, the following table sets forth the distribution of funds as agreed upon by the conference committee:

Bonneville Power Administration

Description	Appropriation	Contract authorization	Total
Transmission system for which funds have been previously appropriated:			
Grand Coulee-Snohomish No. 1	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$6,000,000
Snohomish-Arlington-Bellingham-Blaine	12,000	-----	12,000
Chehalis-Olympia	231,000	-----	231,000
Columbia substation additions	141,000	-----	141,000
Olympia-Shelton-Potlatch-Fairmont-Port Angeles	1,754,800	748,500	2,503,300
McNary-Pasco	164,000	-----	164,000
Olympia-Cosmopolis	376,000	185,000	561,000
Hungry Horse-Kerr Dam	237,000	-----	237,000
Subtotal	5,915,800	3,933,500	9,849,300

Bonneville Power Administration—Continued

Description	Appropriation	Contract authorization	Total
Transmission system for which funds have not been previously appropriated:			
Covington-Olympia	\$51,000	\$650,000	\$701,000
North Bonneville	28,600	352,000	381,600
Troutdale	100,000	-----	100,000
Tools and equipment	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal	180,600	1,002,000	1,182,600
Total, construction	6,096,400	4,935,500	11,031,900
Operation and maintenance	2,500,000	-----	2,500,000
Total	8,596,400	4,935,500	13,531,900

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

No. 19, relating to the item for construction, Southwestern Power Administration: Continues available during the fiscal year 1948 funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 for which obligations have been incurred under contracts executed on or before June 30, 1947; makes the unexpended balance of the 1947 construction appropriation available for construction of necessary interconnecting facilities incident to and connected with the construction of the Denison-Norfolk transmission lines; and also makes available the 1947 appropriation for administrative expenses and other expenses necessary to continued operation and supervision, including the purchase or acquisition of necessary lands, engineering, and so forth; instead of appropriating \$1,246,000 together with reappropriation of the 1947 unexpended balance, as proposed by the House; and the elimination of the item, as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27: Appropriates \$1,175,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House; and \$1,218,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,084,640, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,888,000, as proposed by the House, for management, protection, and disposal of public lands, and in connection with such item, provides for the purchase of "not to exceed" 25 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate, for the payment of a salary of \$6 per diem to members of advisory committees of local stockmen, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5 per diem, as proposed by the House, and increases the limitation on funds available for carrying out the provisions of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended, to \$398,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$373,000, as proposed by the House; provides for the purchase of not to exceed 1 passenger motor vehicle in connection with range improvements, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$469,300, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$425,000, as proposed by the House, in connection with reversioned Oregon & California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon, including authorization for the purchase of "not to exceed" 1 passenger motor vehicle, as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

No. 28: Appropriates \$500,000 for salaries and expenses, district offices, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$700,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 29: Appropriates \$3,500,000 for the Alaska native service, instead of \$3,250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,650,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 30: Appropriates \$11,139,700 for education of Indians, instead of \$8,000,000, as pro-

posed by the House, and \$11,500,000, as proposed by the Senate, and directs a proportionate distribution of the reduction in the Budget estimate on the basis of the Budget break-down for such item as set forth in the 1948 Budget Estimates.

The conferees recommend that quarterly reports be made to the Appropriations Committees showing the obligations by activity under this appropriation and also the obligations by quarters for the various reservation, nonreservation, and day schools financed out of this appropriation.

The conferees further recommend to the Department that in preparing the justifications for the fiscal year 1949, there should be set forth in the justification for the appropriation "Education of Indians" a table showing for each reservation, nonreservation, and day school, the actual obligations for the fiscal year 1947, the estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1948, and the estimate for the fiscal year 1949.

No. 31: Appropriates \$7,000,000 for conservation of health, instead of \$6,830,570, as proposed by the House, and \$7,240,570, as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees recommend that quarterly reports be made to the Appropriations Committees showing the obligations by activity under this appropriation and also the obligations by quarters for the various Indian hospitals and sanatoria financed out of this appropriation.

The conferees further recommend to the Department that in preparing the justifications for the fiscal year 1949, there should be set forth in the justification for the appropriation "Conservation of health" a table showing for each hospital and sanatorium the actual obligations for the fiscal year 1947, the estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1948, and the estimate for the fiscal year 1949.

No. 32: Appropriates \$498,710, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$488,910, as proposed by the House, for welfare of Indians.

No. 33: Appropriates \$801,500, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House, for management, Indian forest and range resources.

No. 34: Reported in disagreement.

Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, relating to acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: Prohibits the use of such appropriation for the acquisition of land outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations in the States of California and South Dakota, and strikes out such prohibition as regards the States of Montana and Washington, as proposed by the Senate; prohibits the use of such funds for the purchase of lands either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations in the States of Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, as proposed by the Senate, instead of the States of Nevada and Oregon, as proposed by the House; and reports in disagreement authorizations for the purchase of land for the Alamo Band of Puertocito Indians in the State of New Mexico, and for the acquisition of land at Celilo Falls, Oreg.

No. 42: Authorizes the use of \$15,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$12,000, as proposed by the House, in connection with Indian arts and crafts.

Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48, relating to Indian irrigation: Appropriates \$406,000, of which \$337,833 shall be reimbursable, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$337,833, as proposed by the House, for maintenance of irrigation systems; and in connection with the construction of irrigation systems, appropriates \$450,000 for the Colorado River project, Arizona, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate; \$180,000 for the Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico, project, instead of \$150,000, as proposed by the House, and \$210,000, as proposed by the Senate; \$40,000 for

the Fort Hall, Idaho, project, and \$17,500 for United Pueblos, New Mexico, as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total of such items.

Nos. 49, 50, 51, and 52, relating to construction of buildings and utilities: Appropriates \$400,000 for construction in Alaska, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$160,000, as proposed by the House; \$20,000 for water improvements at Fort Belknap, Mont., as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$10,000, as proposed by the House, with the understanding that such amount will be used to complete the project; provides for the hire of private architects, as proposed by the Senate, and corrects the total of such items, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61, relating to appropriations from Indian tribal funds: Appropriates \$304,800 for administration of tribal funds, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$294,800, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$147,500 for support of the Menominee Agency, Wis., as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$135,000, as proposed by the House; provides a salary of \$1,954 for the curator of the Osage Indian Museum, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out language authorizing the employment of a tribal attorney for the Osage Indian Agency, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the use of \$2,000 for education of Indian children at the St. Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,500, as proposed by the House; authorizes payment of \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence for travel and expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6 per diem as proposed by the House; appropriates \$73,000 for expenses of tribal councils, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$35,000, as proposed by the House; strikes out the words "non-Indian owned" in the proviso of the item for purchase and lease of lands, as proposed by the Senate, and excludes the states of Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington from such item, as proposed by the Senate, instead of limiting the proviso to the states of Nevada and Oregon, as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Nos. 62 and 63, relating to administrative provisions: Strikes out the limitation of \$239,000 on printing and binding contained in the House bill, as proposed by the Senate; and inserts the proposal of the Senate inserting the words "not to exceed" in connection with the purchase of automobiles.

In connection with the consideration of construction activities the conferees are in agreement that there should be an improvement in the controls now set up to hold the allocations within appropriations provided by the Congress. The conference committee requests that the Department, with the assistance and supervision of the Bureau of the Budget, work out a system of quarterly reports to the Appropriations Committees which will keep the committees informed as to the status of such funds.

Nos. 64, 65, and 66, relating to salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,130,000 for this purpose, instead of \$3,000,000, as provided by the House, and \$3,260,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides for the transfer of not to exceed \$7,800,000 for work for the benefit of specific projects, instead of \$6,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$9,100,000, as proposed by the Senate; and restricts the use of funds for informational work to \$50,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$150,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 67 and 68: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for general investigations, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House; and reports amendment No. 68 in disagreement.

Nos. 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, and 80, relating to construction from the

reclamation fund: Inserts the language of the Senate with reference to the reimbursability of construction funds; strikes out the provisions of the House proposing to appropriate funds for the Gila project, Arizona, Davis dam project, Arizona-Nevada, Central Valley project, California, Kings River project, California, Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, Hungry Horse project, Montana, and the Columbia Basin project, Washington, as proposed by the Senate, funds for such projects being provided from general fund appropriations; strikes out the Pine River project, Colorado (\$175,000), as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$930,750 for the Palisades project, Idaho, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$876,000, as proposed by the House; reports amendment No. 78 in disagreement; and corrects the total of construction appropriations from the reclamation fund.

No. 81: Makes \$1,600,000 available from power revenues to operate and maintain the Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California, instead of \$700,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,140,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 82 and 83, relating to the Columbia Basin project, Washington: Authorizes the use of \$1,300,000 from power revenues for operation and maintenance, and so forth, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,326,000, as proposed by the Senate; and strikes out the proposal of the Senate providing for payment to school districts for pupils who are dependents of any employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam.

No. 84: Corrects the total of appropriations from reclamation fund.

No. 85: Reported in disagreement.

Nos. 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, and 93, relating to construction from the general fund:

Item or project	Amount approved by conferees
Gila project, Arizona-----	\$1,400,000
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada-----	9,700,000
Central Valley project, California--	9,141,288
Kings River project, California---	100,000
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado-----	9,500,000
Hungry Horse project, Montana--	2,500,000
Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	17,500,000
Total -----	49,841,288

Realizing that repayment of construction cost is an essential part of the reclamation policy, and that a major portion of repayment of the cost of the Columbia Basin project must depend upon power revenues, the conferees are agreed that funds provided in the bill should be so allocated as to permit completion and installation of the six generators presently on order for this project at the earliest possible date.

In making certain appropriations in this bill from the general fund for reclamation projects, the conferees do so with the recommendation that new legislation shall be passed at the earliest opportunity providing for the disposal of the interest collected on sums invested in power and municipal water features on reclamation projects, and with the understanding that interest heretofore or hereafter collected on such investment in power or municipal water features of any such reclamation project constructed or operated under the authority of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 shall not be allocated during the fiscal year 1948.

No. 94: Appropriates \$1,500,000 for the Fort Peck project, Montana, instead of \$1,250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,575,058, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 95, and 96: Appropriates \$17,000,000 for the Missouri River Basin project, instead of \$9,786,600, as proposed by the House, and \$18,535,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$1,000,000 is provided for the Medicine Creek unit of the Frenchman-Cambridge project; \$520,000 is for the Grand River (Shadehill) unit; \$200,000 toward the construction of a transmission line from Bridgeport to Alliance, Nebr.; \$150,000 is provided for use in the construction of a transmission line from Cheyenne to Pine Bluffs, Wyo.; and in accepting the amendment of the Senate relating to the reimbursability of the appropriation the conferees have agreed to include reference to the act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534).

Nos. 97 and 98 relating to operation and maintenance, Boulder Canyon project: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to provide funds for the payment of tuition for pupils who are dependents of employees of the United States living in the area, and appropriates \$1,500,000 for operation and maintenance of the project, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,533,300, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 99 and 100: Appropriates \$435,000 for continuation of construction, Boulder Canyon project, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House, and \$475,575, as proposed by the Senate; and changes the name of the dam from "Boulder" Dam, as proposed by the House, to "Hoover" Dam, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 101: Reported in disagreement.

No. 102: Appropriates \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House for investigations, Colorado River system.

No. 103: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for operating and maintaining the Colorado River front work, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,063,300, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 104: Reported in disagreement.

No. 105: Reported in disagreement.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Nos. 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, and 125, relating to the Geological Survey: Authorizes the purchase of "not to exceed" 146 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate; in connection with the appropriation for topographic surveys, increases the amount which may be used only for cooperative surveys with States or municipalities from \$400,000, as proposed by the House, to \$517,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,300,000 for geologic surveys, instead of \$1,690,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,374,500, as proposed by the Senate, and permits the use of \$500,000 of such appropriation for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$450,000, as proposed by the House and \$580,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,625,000 for gaging streams, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,578,680, as proposed by the House, of which \$265,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, with the understanding that the restriction on page 30 of Senate Report No. 278 requiring that not less than \$740,000 be used for cooperative or noncooperative ground water activities shall not apply in connection with the distribution of the \$2,625,000 allowed for this item; provides that \$1,586,500 shall be available only for cooperation with States and municipalities, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,570,000, as proposed by the House, provides that no part of the appropriation shall be used for payment, directly or indirectly, for the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use, instead of prohibiting the use of any funds for cooperative or noncooperative ground water work, as proposed by the House, and prohibiting the use of any funds for the

drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use, as proposed by the Senate; reports in disagreement amendment No. 114; appropriates \$245,000 of which not to exceed \$56,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$139,000 and a District of Columbia limitation of \$35,000, as proposed by the House; in connection with printing and binding, and so forth, appropriates \$120,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$130,000, as proposed by the Senate, for printing and binding, \$32,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$36,000, as proposed by the Senate, for preparation of illustrations, \$237,000 for geologic and topographic map printing and engraving, as proposed by the House, instead of \$313,500, as proposed by the Senate, and corrects the total of such items; appropriates \$650,000 for mineral leasing, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$78,000 may be expended in the District of Columbia, instead of \$434,210, with a limitation on District of Columbia expenditures to \$65,000, as proposed by the House; strikes out the proposal of the Senate authorizing the Director to contract for the furnishing of topographic maps; reports in disagreement amendment No. 124; and corrects the total of the items for the Geological Survey.

BUREAU OF MINES

Nos. 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, and 152, relating to various provisions for the Bureau of Mines: Provides \$93,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$118,000, as proposed by the Senate for personal services and \$65,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$85,000, as proposed by the Senate, for printing and binding, in connection with the item for salaries and expenses; appropriates \$400,000 for testing fuel, instead of \$302,285, as proposed by the House, and \$416,500, as proposed by the Senate, and provides \$93,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$80,000, as proposed by the House, and \$97,600, as proposed by the Senate, with the understanding that the reduction in the Budget estimate shall be distributed proportionately; reports No. 130 in disagreement; provides for the purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles in connection with synthetic liquid fuels, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$440,300, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$360,090, as proposed by the House, for mineral mining investigations, and provides \$40,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$30,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$1,060,000 for investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels, instead of \$800,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,120,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$39,200 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$30,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$75,000 for coal investigations, instead of \$57,000, as proposed by the House, and \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$7,500 is made available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$5,000, as proposed by the House and \$9,800, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the purchase of "not to exceed" one passenger motor vehicle, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$600,000 for oil and gas investigations, instead of \$579,000, as proposed by the House, and \$634,550, as proposed by the Senate, authorizes the purchase of "not to exceed" five passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate, and provides \$41,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$40,000, as proposed by the House, and \$43,300, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$1,060,000 for mining experiment stations, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,120,000, as pro-

posed by the Senate, provides that the reduction in the Budget estimate under this item shall be distributed proportionately and that no stations shall be closed, and authorizes the use of \$38,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$37,000, as proposed by the House, and \$40,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$1,000,000 for metallurgical research and pilot plants, instead of \$600,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,120,000, as proposed by the Senate, with the understanding that none of the activities or projects proposed in the 1948 Budget estimates shall be discontinued, and provides \$29,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia in connection with such item, instead of \$25,000, as proposed by the House, and \$31,200, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$140,000 for buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$150,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$680,000 for economics of mineral industries, instead of \$555,000, as proposed by the House, and \$755,000, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$580,000, for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$480,000, as proposed by the House, and \$637,500, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the purchase of "not to exceed" one passenger automobile, as proposed by the Senate; and reports amendments Nos. 151 and 152 in disagreement.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

No. 153: Appropriates \$3,500,000 for administration and protection, and so forth of national parks, instead of \$3,350,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,637,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 154: Appropriates \$260,400 for recreational areas, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$197,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 155: Appropriates \$30,000 for recreational demonstration areas, as proposed by the House, instead of \$43,400, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 156, 157, and 158, relating to appropriations for construction and maintenance of roads and trails, and for the construction and repair of buildings and utilities: Appropriates \$2,150,000 for such purposes, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,650,000, as proposed by the House; provides that \$1,415,000 of such sum shall be available for roads and trails, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,750,000, as proposed by the House; provides \$735,000 for construction and repair of buildings as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$900,000, as proposed by House; and provides that \$7,500 shall be used in making necessary archeological surveys at Old Fort Vancouver, Wash.

No. 159: Authorizes the purchase of "not to exceed" 40 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Nos. 160, and 161, relating to investigations respecting food fishes: Appropriates \$790,040 for such purpose, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$725,000, as proposed by the House, with the understanding that the various stations financed under this appropriation shall be kept in operation, and that funds will be provided for operation of the *Albatross III* as a fishery research vessel. Funds are also provided in the sum of \$10,000 to investigate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946, Public Law 672, as proposed by the House.

No. 162: Appropriates \$225,000 for commercial fisheries, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the House, and \$280,700, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 163: Appropriates \$125,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, for the fishery market news service.

No. 164: Appropriates \$258,450, for biological investigations, instead of \$241,000, as

proposed by the House, and \$280,700, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$17,450 in the House figure being provided for the establishment of cooperative wildlife research units in Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Idaho.

No. 165: Appropriates \$900,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$750,000, as proposed by the House, for control of predatory animals and rodents.

No. 166: Appropriates \$200,000 for river basin studies, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$245,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 167 and 168: Corrects totals.

No. 169: Authorizes the expenditure of \$1,082,700 for departmental personal services, instead of \$1,028,100, as proposed by the House, and \$1,098,200, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 170: Authorizes the purchase of "not to exceed" 50 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate, instead of 100, as proposed by the House.

No. 171: Reported in disagreement.

No. 172: Inserts the words "not to exceed" in connection with the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate, in connection with the item for salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin Islands.

Nos. 173, 174 and 175, relating to the availability of funds appropriated to the various bureaus and offices for use in attendance at meetings: Provides \$2,000 for the Geological Survey, \$2,000 for the Bureau of Mines, and \$1,750 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, as proposed by the House.

No. 176: Reported in disagreement.

No. 177: Reported in disagreement.

No. 178: Inserts the proposal of the Senate making funds available for a health-service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946.

No. 179: Reported in disagreement.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

No. 6, relating to the Oil and Gas Division, Office of the Secretary: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment. Of the \$275,000 which the House managers will recommend for this item, \$175,000 is for enforcement of the Connally "Hot Oil" Act, and \$100,000 is for the coordinating, unifying and other functions of the Oil and Gas Division.

No. 7, relating to the Division of Geography, Office of the Secretary: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 16, relating a contract authorization for the Bonneville Power Administration. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 17, relating to force account work, Bonneville Power Administration. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur. In accepting the amendment of the Senate it was agreed by the conferees that the term "routine minor construction" shall include only force account operations substantially completed, and shall otherwise represent only expenditures of minor amounts, and the conference committee will expect a full report upon expenditures under this paragraph, and will look with disfavor upon any excessive use of funds not in strict compliance herewith.

No. 18, relating to the use of funds for informational work, Bonneville Power Administration. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 34, relating to suppressing forest and range fires. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 39, relating to the acquisition of lands for Indian tribes. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 41, relating to the acquisition of land for Indians in the area of Celilo Falls on

the Columbia River, Oreg. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 68, relating to general investigations, Bureau of Reclamation. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 78, relating to the Provo River project, Utah. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 85, relating to appropriations, general fund. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 101, relating to the Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal). The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 104, relating to disposition of the Yuma Army air base, Yuma, Ariz. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 105, relating to force account work by the Bureau of Reclamation. The House managers will move to recede and concur. In accepting the amendment of the Senate it was agreed by the conferees that the term "routine minor construction" shall include only force account operations substantially completed, and shall otherwise represent only expenditures of minor amounts, and the conference committee will expect a full report upon expenditures under this paragraph, and will look with disfavor upon any excessive use of funds not in strict compliance herewith.

No. 114, relating to gaging streams, Geological Survey. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 124, relating to the transfer of surplus supplies and materials to the Geological Survey. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 130, relating to construction of an anthracite research laboratory, Bureau of Mines. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 151, relating to the transfer of the United States Weather Bureau station at Mount Weather, Va., to the Department of the Interior for use by the Bureau of Mines. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 152, relating to the transfer of surplus equipment, materials and supplies to the Bureau of Mines. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 171, relating to the transfer of surplus equipment, materials, and supplies, including aircraft for replacement purposes, only, to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 176, relating to the use of funds for the establishment of regional, field or other office or committee without approval by the Congress. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 177, relating to payment of dues for library membership. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 179, relating to the use of funds for persons engaged in personnel work. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

ROBERT F. JONES,
BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
LOWELL STOCKMAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
ALBERT GORE,
W. F. NORRELL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 121, of yesterday, July 18, 1947, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "aye."

I ask unanimous consent that the Record and the Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

PRIVATE CALENDAR TO BE CALLED ON TUESDAY, JULY 22

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Tuesday next to call the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, as to the program for next week, it is expected we will call the Consent Calendar on Monday. There will be a number of suspensions on that day also.

On Tuesday, under the unanimous-consent request just granted, we hope to call the Private Calendar and, as I understand it, it is expected that the mineral-resources bill, H. R. 1602, being the unfinished business before the House, will also be taken up.

As to the program for the balance of the week and for such time on Monday and Tuesday as may be available, may I say that conference reports will be called up at any time they are ready; also, there are numerous rules outstanding which we have to dispose of during the week.

In view of the intent to adjourn on Saturday, the 26th, it is impossible to assign definite days or order for the consideration of unfinished business before the House.

As the membership knows, the House is to meet at 10 o'clock on Monday, and I trust the membership generally may be in attendance on Monday and throughout the rest of the week in order that we may expeditiously consider and dispose of the business remaining before the end of the session.

Mr. Speaker, if it might be of any assistance to the membership and in order that they may have it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in the morning, I ask unanimous consent to include with my remarks a brief statement as to the rules outstanding and the bills and resolutions to which those rules apply.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

H. R. 3952: Amend section 10, Federal Reserve Act.

House Joint Resolution 222: Terminating consumer credit controls.

H. R. 3682: Assistance to war-incurred school enrollment.

House Resolution 261: Providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3049) to continue in effect section 6 of the act of July 2,

1940 (54 Stat. 714), as amended, relating to the exportation of certain commodities.

House Resolution 271: Providing for the consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 54) to provide for the use of Schick General Hospital at Clinton, Iowa, for the Veterans' Administration.

House Resolution 280: Providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1113) to provide for the removal of restrictions on property of Indians who serve in the armed forces.

House Resolution 290: Providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3043) to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes.

House Resolution 292: Providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4127) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

House Resolution 295: Authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct studies and investigations of all matters coming within the jurisdiction of that committee and providing for participation by members of other standing committees of the House of Representatives.

House Resolution 296: To create a Select Committee on Foreign Aid.

House Resolution 305: Providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3999) to authorize the Attorney General to adjudicate certain claims resulting from evacuation of certain persons of Japanese ancestry under military orders.

House Resolution 314: Providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3465) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act.

House Resolution 315: Providing for the consideration of the bill (S. 1498) to provide support for wool, and for other purposes.

House Concurrent Resolution 104: To establish a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Housing.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I was going to ask the majority leader what suspensions were scheduled?

Mr. HALLECK. I cannot say to the gentleman from Mississippi because there has been no definite determination as to just what suspensions will be called on Monday. There are a number of bills in respect to which requests have been made for suspensions. Just how many of those we might be able to reach and which ones will be determined might be called up under suspension I cannot inform the gentleman at this time.

NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 758) to promote the National Security Organization, which shall be administered by a Secretary of National Security, and for a Department of the Army, a Department of the Navy, and a Department of the Air Force within the National Security Organization, and for the coordination of the activities of the National Security Organization with other departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the national security, with House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? [After a pause.] The Chair

hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HOFFMAN, BENDER, LATHAM, WADSWORTH, MANASCO, McCORMACK, and HOLIFIELD.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Speaker, may I change my request to insert my remarks at the end of general debate to just before the close of general debate?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. O'HARA (at the request of Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN), for 5 days, on account of death in family.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

THE LATE ROBERT L. OWEN

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, it was with extreme sorrow that I learned a few moments ago of the passing of one of the great statesmen of this generation, former Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma.

He was one of the best informed men I ever met. In my opinion, he knew more about financial questions than any other Member of the Congress during the term of his membership in that august body.

I have often thought that if Senator Owen's advice had been followed in the creation of the Federal Reserve System in which he insisted that the Congress reserve the power entrusted to it by the Constitution to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," America would have been saved a great deal of the financial disturbance through which we have passed in recent years, and through which we are passing today.

He never lost interest in his country's welfare, and was always ready and willing to bend every effort toward helping us younger men in our efforts to solve the complex problems with which we had to deal—especially the ones affecting the Nation's finances.

Long after he left the Senate, I sought his counsel and advice on those disturbing questions that vexed the public mind during the dark days of the depression, and always found him more than willing to render every possible assistance.

He was one of the best friends I ever had in either House of Congress. I not only extend my sympathies to his bereaved loved ones, but I join them in mourning the passing of one of the finest characters who ever adorned the Senate of the United States.

He was a statesman, a scholar, and a gentleman in every sense of the word.

He was a patriot who placed his country's welfare above all other considerations.

He was a man, take him for all in all. I shall not look upon his like again.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 3 hours.

VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I shall take just a few moments of the time of the House, because I anticipate that legislation will be taken up on Monday regarding the veterans. Also, Mr. Speaker, the other body today passed the bill enabling the veterans to cash their terminal leave bonds. I understand that bill is on the way to the White House. It passed the bill S. 1394 increasing the subsistence allowance for those attending schools and colleges. I am hopeful the so-called amputee car bill will pass the other body soon. Tremendous injustices are being done under the present law.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Can the gentlewoman let us know whether or not the bill increasing subsistence allowance is going to come up?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Senator MORSE's bill has passed the Senate, and the Meade bill, of course, is ready to be taken up in the House. The committee has asked for a rule.

Mr. McCORMACK. What is the status of the bill increasing subsistence allowance?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman mean the young men attending school, the Meade bill, or the on-the-job training bill? We have had quite extensive hearings before the Committee on Rules but we have not been granted a rule as yet on the on-the-job training-ceiling bill. The other body is taking the entire day discussing veterans' legislation, and I understand the Spanish-American War Veterans' bill already has passed.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, the gentlewoman knows that the bill relating to the Spanish-American War veterans has already been passed by the House. The terminal leave pay bill was passed by the House, and likewise the bill to extend time for amputees to qualify for automobiles has been passed by the House.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is true, and I particularly appreciate the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] for putting in the extension of time in filing for amputees in the appropriation bill in order that the men in the hospitals who qualified prior to the expiration of the time may get the benefit of it.

The boys in hospitals who cannot qualify because they are not yet veterans are relieved. That bill was always discriminatory. I will say that it was written very hurriedly as a Senate rider to an appropriation bill, and barred every

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

JULY 19, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JONES of Ohio, from the committee of conference, submitted
the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3123]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 14, 82, 83, 97, 98, 103, 117, 118, 119, 120, 123, 126, 127, 155, 160, 173, 174, and 175.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 89, 99, 102, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 115, 116, 121, 122, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 139, 142, 147, 150, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 163, 165, 170, and 172, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation may be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,596,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

Construction: The funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 (Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947), are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1948 to meet obligations incurred in contract or contracts duly executed and in force on or before June 30, 1947; for administrative expenses connected therewith; including purchase of five, and hire of passenger motor vehicles: for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceeding \$35 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; for the purchase or acquisition of necessary lands for rights-of-way and necessary engineering and supervision of the construction under said contracts; and for the construction of necessary interconnecting facilities incident to and connected with the construction of the Denison-Norfolk transmission line.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,175,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,139,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$450,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$180,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,012,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,130,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$18,345,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 86:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$1,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 87:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$9,700,000;;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$690,000; irrigation facilities, \$5,622,028; power facilities, Shasta power plant, \$427,800, Keswick Dam, \$100,740, Keswick power plant, \$218,040; transmission lines, Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$256,680, Shasta Dam to Shasta substation, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$1,500,000, Keswick tap line, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$160,000, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine kilovolt, \$118,000; substation, Contra Costa, \$48,000; in all, \$9,141,288; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert *\$9,500,000;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert *\$2,500,000;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in line four of said amendment insert *\$17,500,000;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert *\$49,841,288;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: *as provided in the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), Seventy-eighth Congress, and the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$17,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$435,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: *the payment, directly or indirectly, for the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 125:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,091,340; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 129:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 129, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$93,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 135:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,060,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 137:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 137, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 138:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$75,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 140:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 140, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 141:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 141, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$41,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 143:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,060,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 144:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 144, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$38,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 145:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 145, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$29,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 146,

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 146; and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 148:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$680,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 149:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 149, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$580,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 153:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 162:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 162, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$225,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 164:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 164, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$258,450; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 166:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 166, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 167:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 167, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,492,810; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 168:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 168, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,492,810; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 169:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 169, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,082,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 178:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 178, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 1 of said amendment strike out the figure "9" and insert in lieu thereof the following: 10; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 7, 16, 17, 18, 34, 39, 41, 68, 78, 85, 101, 104, 105, 114, 124, 130, 151, 152, 171, 176, 177, and 179.

ROBERT F. JONES,
BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
LOWELL STOCKMAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
ALBERT GORE,
W. F. NORRELL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH S. WHERRY,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
GUY CORDON,
CARL HAYDEN,
ELMER THOMAS,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, relating to the Office of the Secretary: Provides for the temporary employment of consultants at \$35 per diem, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$50 per diem, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$1,103,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House; provides that not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the Division of Power, instead of the prohibition against the use of any funds for such purpose, as proposed by the House, and the elimination of any restriction, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that not to exceed \$42,500 may be used for the Division of Information or for publicity and public relations activities, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 5: Appropriates \$215,460 for the Office of the Solicitor, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

Nos. 8 and 9: Appropriates \$1,900,000 for soil and moisture conservation operations, instead of \$1,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,100,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$200,000 is provided for use in connection with the aerial seed planting program being carried on by this activity; and provides for the purchase of "not to exceed" four passenger motor vehicles.

No. 10: Appropriates \$220,430, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$215,000, as proposed by the House, for contingent expenses, Department of the Interior.

No. 11: Appropriates \$136,500 for penalty mail costs, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$185,000, as proposed by the House.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, relating to the Bonneville Power Administration: Appropriates \$8,596,400, instead of \$6,907,800, as proposed by the House, and \$16,222,400, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the use of \$2,500,000 for operation and maintenance, and administrative expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$3,290,000, as proposed by the Senate; permits the purchase of "not to exceed" 14 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$24,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$12,000, as proposed by the House;

and reports amendments 16, 17, and 18 in disagreement. In connection with amendment No. 16, reported in disagreement, the managers on the part of the House have directed that a motion be made providing a contract authorization in the sum of \$4,935,500. Assuming that the recommendation of the managers on the part of the House in connection with the contract authorization is accepted, the following table sets forth the distribution of funds as agreed upon by the conference committee:

Bonneville Power Administration

Description	Appropriation	Contract authorization	Total
Transmission system for which funds have been previously appropriated:			
Grand Coulee-Snohomish No. 1	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$6,000,000
Snohomish-Arlington-Bellingham-Blaine	12,000		12,000
Chehalis-Olympia	231,000		231,000
Columbia substation additions	141,000		141,000
Olympia-Shelton-Potlatch-Fairmont-Port Angeles	1,754,800	748,500	2,503,300
McNary-Pasco	164,000		164,000
Olympia-Cosmopolis	376,000	185,000	561,000
Hungry Horse-Kerr Dam	237,000		237,000
Subtotal	5,915,800	3,933,500	9,849,300
Transmission system for which funds have not been previously appropriated:			
Covington-Olympia	51,000	650,000	701,000
North Bonneville-Troutdale	29,600	352,000	381,600
Tools and equipment	100,000		100,000
Subtotal	180,600	1,002,000	1,182,600
Total, construction	6,096,400	4,935,500	11,031,900
Operation and maintenance	2,500,000		2,500,000
Total	8,596,400	4,935,500	13,531,900

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

No. 19, relating to the item for construction, Southwestern Power Administration: Continues available during the fiscal year 1948 funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 for which obligations have been incurred under contracts executed on or before June 30, 1947; makes the unexpended balance of the 1947 construction appropriation available for construction of necessary interconnecting facilities incident to and connected with the construction of the Denison-Norfolk transmission line; and also makes available the 1947 appropriation for administrative expenses and other expenses necessary to continued operation and supervision, including the purchase or acquisition of necessary lands, engineering, and so forth; instead of appropriating \$1,246,000 together with reappropriation of the 1947 unexpended balance, as proposed by the House; and the elimination of the item, as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27: Appropriates \$1,175,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,218,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,084,640, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,888,000, as proposed by the House, for management, protection, and disposal of public lands, and

in connection with such item, provides for the purchase of "not to exceed" 25 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate, for the payment of a salary of \$6 per diem to members of advisory committees of local stockmen, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5 per diem, as proposed by the House, and increases the limitation on funds available for carrying out the provisions of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended, to \$398,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$373,000, as proposed by the House; provides for the purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle in connection with range improvements, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$469,300, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$425,000, as proposed by the House, in connection with revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon, including authorization for the purchase of "not to exceed" one passenger motor vehicle, as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

No. 28: Appropriates \$500,000 for salaries and expenses, district offices, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$700,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 29: Appropriates \$3,500,000 for the Alaska native service, instead of \$3,250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,650,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 30: Appropriates \$11,139,700 for education of Indians, instead of \$8,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$11,500,000, as proposed by the Senate, and directs a proportionate distribution of the reduction in the budget estimate on the basis of the budget break-down for such item as set forth in the 1948 budget estimates.

The conferees recommend that quarterly reports be made to the Appropriations Committees showing the obligations by activity under this appropriation and also the obligations by quarters for the various reservation, nonreservation, and day schools financed out of this appropriation.

The conferees further recommend to the Department that in preparing the justifications for the fiscal year 1949, there should be set forth in the justification for the appropriation "Education of Indians" a table showing for each reservation, nonreservation, and day school the actual obligations for the fiscal year 1947, the estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1948, and the estimate for the fiscal year 1949.

No. 31: Appropriates \$7,000,000 for conservation of health, instead of \$6,830,570, as proposed by the House, and \$7,240,570, as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees recommend that quarterly reports be made to the Appropriations Committees showing the obligations by activity under this appropriation and also the obligations by quarters for the various Indian hospitals and sanatoria financed out of this appropriation.

The conferees further recommend to the Department that in preparing the justifications for the fiscal year 1949, there should be set forth in the justification for the appropriation "Conservation of health" a table showing for each hospital and sanatorium the actual obligations for the fiscal year 1947, the estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1948, and the estimate for the fiscal year 1949.

No. 32: Appropriates \$498,710, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$488,910, as proposed by the House, for welfare of Indians.

No. 33: Appropriates \$801,500, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House, for management, Indian forest and range resources.

No. 34: Reported in disagreement.

Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, relating to acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: Prohibits the use of such appropriation for the acquisition of land outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations in the States of California and South Dakota, and strikes out such prohibition as regards the States of Montana and Washington, as proposed by the Senate; prohibits the use of such funds for the purchase of lands either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations in the States of Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, as proposed by the Senate, instead of the States of Nevada and Oregon, as proposed by the House; and reports in disagreement authorizations for the purchase of land for the Alamo Band of Puertocito Indians in the State of New Mexico, and for the acquisition of land at Celilo Falls, Oreg.

No. 42: Authorizes the use of \$15,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$12,000, as proposed by the House, in connection with Indian arts and crafts.

Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48, relating to Indian irrigation: Appropriates \$406,000, of which \$337,833 shall be reimbursable, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$337,833, as proposed by the House for maintenance of irrigation systems; and in connection with the construction of irrigation systems, appropriates \$450,000 for the Colorado River project, Arizona, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House, and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate; \$180,000 for the Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico, project, instead of \$150,000, as proposed by the House, and \$210,000, as proposed by the Senate; \$40,000 for the Fort Hall, Idaho, project, and \$17,500 for United Pueblos, New Mexico, as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total of such items.

Nos. 49, 50, 51, and 52, relating to construction of buildings and utilities: Appropriates \$400,000 for construction in Alaska, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$160,000, as proposed by the House, \$20,000 for water improvements at Fort Belknap, Mont., as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$10,000, as proposed by the House, with the understanding that such amount will be used to complete the project; provides for the hire of private architects, as proposed by the Senate, and corrects the total of such items, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61, relating to appropriations from Indian tribal funds: Appropriates \$304,800 for administration of tribal funds, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$294,800, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$147,500 for support of the Menominee Agency, Wis., as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$135,000, as proposed by the House; provides a salary of \$1,954 for the curator of the Osage Indian museum, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out language authorizing the employment of a tribal attorney for the Osage Indian Agency, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the use of \$2,000 for education of Indian children at the St. Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,500, as proposed by the House; authorizes payment of \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence for travel and expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6

per diem, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$73,000 for expenses of tribal councils, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$35,000, as proposed by the House; strikes out the words "non-Indian owned" in the proviso of the item for purchase and lease of lands, as proposed by the Senate, and excludes the States of Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington from such item, as proposed by the Senate, instead of limiting the proviso to the States of Nevada and Oregon, as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Nos. 62 and 63, relating to administrative provisions: Strikes out the limitation of \$239,000 on printing and binding contained in the House bill, as proposed by the Senate; and inserts the proposal of the Senate inserting the words "not to exceed" in connection with the purchase of automobiles.

In connection with the consideration of construction activities the conferees are in agreement that there should be an improvement in the controls now set up to hold the allocations within appropriations provided by the Congress. The conference committee requests that the Department, with the assistance and supervision of the Bureau of the Budget, work out a system of quarterly reports to the Appropriations Committees which will keep the committees informed as to the status of such funds.

Nos. 64, 65, and 66, relating to salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,130,000 for this purpose, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,260,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides for the transfer of not to exceed \$7,800,000 for work for the benefit of specific projects, instead of \$6,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$9,100,000, as proposed by the Senate; and restricts the use of funds for informational work to \$50,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$150,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 67 and 68: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for general investigations, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House; and reports amendment No. 68 in disagreement.

Nos. 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, and 80, relating to construction from the reclamation fund: Inserts the language of the Senate with reference to the reimbursability of construction funds; strikes out the provisions of the House proposing to appropriate funds for the Gila project, Arizona; Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada; Central Valley project, California; Kings River project, California; Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado; Hungry Horse project, Montana; and the Columbia Basin project, Washington, as proposed by the Senate, funds for such projects being provided from general fund appropriations; strikes out the Pine River project, Colorado (\$175,000), as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$930,750 for the Palisades project, Idaho, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$876,000, as proposed by the House; reports amendment No. 78 in disagreement; and corrects the total of construction appropriations from the reclamation fund.

No. 81: Makes \$1,600,000 available from power revenues to operate and maintain the Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California, instead of \$700,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,140,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 82 and 83, relating to the Columbia Basin project, Washington: Authorizes the use of \$1,300,000 from power revenues for operation and maintenance, and so forth, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,326,000, as proposed by the Senate; and strikes out the proposal of the Senate providing for payment to school districts for pupils who are dependents of any employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam.

No. 84: Corrects the total of appropriations from reclamation fund.

No. 85: Reported in disagreement.

Nos. 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, and 93, relating to construction from the general fund:

<i>Item or project</i>	<i>Amount approved by conferees</i>
Gila project, Arizona-----	\$1, 400, 000
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada-----	9, 700, 000
Central Valley project, California-----	9, 141, 288
Kings River project, California-----	100, 000
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado-----	9, 500, 000
Hungry Horse project, Montana-----	2, 500, 000
Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	17, 500, 000
Total-----	49, 841, 288

Realizing that repayment of construction cost is an essential part of the reclamation policy, and that a major portion of repayment of the cost of the Columbia Basin project must depend upon power revenues, the conferees are agreed that funds provided in the bill should be so allocated as to permit completion and installation of the six generators presently on order for this project at the earliest possible date.

In making certain appropriations in this bill from the general fund for reclamation projects, the conferees do so with the recommendation that new legislation shall be passed at the earliest opportunity providing for the disposal of the interest collected on sums invested in power and municipal water features on reclamation projects, and with the understanding that interest heretofore or hereafter collected on such investment in power or municipal water features of any such reclamation project constructed or operated under the authority of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 shall not be allocated during the fiscal year 1948.

No. 94: Appropriates \$1,500,000 for the Fort Peck project, Montana, instead of \$1,250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,575,058, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 95 and 96: Appropriates \$17,000,000 for the Missouri River Basin project, instead of \$9,786,600, as proposed by the House, and \$18,535,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$1,000,000 is provided for the Medicine Creek unit of the Frenchman-Cambridge project; \$520,000 is for the Grand River (Shadehill) unit; \$200,000 toward the construction of a transmission line from Bridgeport to Alliance, Nebr.; \$150,000 is provided for use in the construction of a transmission line from Cheyenne to Pine Bluffs, Wyo.; and in accepting the amendment of the Senate relating to the reimbursability of the appropriation the conferees have agreed to include reference to the act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534).

Nos. 97 and 98, relating to operation and maintenance, Boulder Canyon project: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to provide funds for the payment of tuition for pupils who are dependents of employees of the United States living in the area, and appropriates \$1,500,000 for operation and maintenance of the project, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,533,300, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 99 and 100: Appropriates \$435,000 for continuation of construction, Boulder Canyon project, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House, and \$475,575, as proposed by the Senate; and changes the name of the dam from "Boulder" Dam, as proposed by the House, to "Hoover" Dam, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 101: Reported in disagreement.

No. 102: Appropriates \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House, for investigations, Colorado River system.

No. 103: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for operating and maintaining the Colorado River front work, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,063,300, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 104: Reported in disagreement.

No. 105: Reported in disagreement.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Nos. 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, and 125, relating to the Geological Survey: Authorizes the purchase of "not to exceed" 146 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate; in connection with the appropriation for topographic surveys, increases the amount which may be used only for cooperative surveys with States or municipalities from \$400,000, as proposed by the House, to \$517,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,300,000 for geologic surveys, instead of \$1,690,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,374,500, as proposed by the Senate, and permits the use of \$500,000 of such appropriation for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$450,000, as proposed by the House, and \$580,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,625,000 for gaging streams, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,578,680, as proposed by the House, of which \$265,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, with the understanding that the restriction on page 30 of Senate Report No. 278 requiring that not less than \$740,000 be used for cooperative or nonecooperative ground-water activities shall not apply in connection with the distribution of the \$2,625,000 allowed for this item, provides that \$1,586,500 of the appropriation for gaging streams shall be available only for cooperation with States and municipalities, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,570,000, as proposed by the House, provides that no part of the appropriation shall be used for payment, directly or indirectly, for the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use, instead of prohibiting the use of any funds for cooperative or nonecooperative ground-water work, as proposed by the House, and prohibiting the use of any funds for the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use, as proposed by the Senate; reports

in disagreement amendment No. 114; appropriates \$245,000, of which not to exceed \$56,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$139,000 and a District of Columbia limitation of \$35,000, as proposed by the House; in connection with printing and binding, and so forth, appropriates \$120,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$130,000, as proposed by the Senate, for printing and binding, \$32,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$36,000, as proposed by the Senate, for preparation of illustrations, \$237,000 for geologic and topographic map printing and engraving, as proposed by the House, instead of \$313,500, as proposed by the Senate, and corrects the total of such items; appropriates \$650,000 for mineral leasing, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$78,000 may be expended in the District of Columbia, instead of \$434,210, with a limitation on District of Columbia expenditures to \$65,000, as proposed by the House; strikes out the proposal of the Senate authorizing the Director to contract for the furnishing of topographic maps; reports in disagreement amendment No. 124; and corrects the total of the items for the Geological Survey.

BUREAU OF MINES

Nos. 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, and 152, relating to various provisions for the Bureau of Mines: Provides \$93,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$118,000, as proposed by the Senate, for personal services and \$65,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$85,000, as proposed by the Senate, for printing and binding, in connection with the item for salaries and expenses; appropriates \$400,000 for testing fuel, instead of \$302,285, as proposed by the House, and \$416,500, as proposed by the Senate, and provides \$93,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$80,000, as proposed by the House, and \$97,600, as proposed by the Senate, with the understanding that the reduction in the budget estimate shall be distributed proportionately; reports No. 130 in disagreement; provides for the purchase of "not to exceed" two passenger motor vehicles in connection with synthetic liquid fuels, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$440,300, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$360,090, as proposed by the House, for mineral mining investigations, and provides \$40,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$30,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$1,060,000 for investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels, instead of \$800,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,120,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$39,200 may be used for personal services, in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$30,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$75,000 for coal investigations, instead of \$57,000, as proposed by the House, and \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$7,500 is made available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$5,000, as proposed by the House, and \$9,800, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the purchase of "not to exceed" one passenger motor vehicle, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$600,000 for oil and gas investigations, instead of \$579,000, as proposed by the House, and \$634,550, as proposed by the Senate, authorizes the purchase of "not to exceed" five passenger motor vehicles,

as proposed by the Senate, and provides \$41,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$40,000, as proposed by the House, and \$43,300, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$1,060,000 for mining experiment stations, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,120,000, as proposed by the Senate, provides that the reduction in the budget estimate under this item shall be distributed proportionately and that no stations shall be closed, and authorizes the use of \$38,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$37,000, as proposed by the House, and \$40,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$1,000,000 for metallurgical research and pilot plants, instead of \$600,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,120,000, as proposed by the Senate, with the understanding that none of the activities or projects proposed in the 1948 budget estimates shall be discontinued, and provides \$29,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia in connection with such item, instead of \$25,000, as proposed by the House, and \$31,200, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$140,000 for buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pa., as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$150,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$680,000 for economics of mineral industries, instead of \$555,000, as proposed by the House, and \$755,000, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$580,000, for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$480,000, as proposed by the House, and \$637,500, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the purchase of "not to exceed" one passenger automobile, as proposed by the Senate; and reports amendments Nos. 151 and 152 in disagreement.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

No. 153: Appropriates \$3,500,000 for administration and protection and so forth of national parks, instead of \$3,350,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,637,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 154: Appropriates \$260,400 for recreational areas, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$197,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 155: Appropriates \$30,000 for recreational demonstration areas, as proposed by the House, instead of \$43,400, as proposed by Senate.

Nos. 156, 157, and 158, relating to appropriations for construction and maintenance of roads and trails, and for the construction and repair of buildings and utilities: Appropriates \$2,150,000 for such purposes, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,650,000, as proposed by the House; provides that \$1,415,000 of such sum shall be available for roads and trails, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,750,000, as proposed by the House; provides \$735,000 for construction and repair of buildings as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$900,000, as proposed by House; and provides that \$7,500 shall be used in making necessary archeological surveys at Old Fort Vancouver, Wash.

No. 159: Authorizes the purchase of "not to exceed" 40 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Nos. 160 and 161, relating to investigations respecting food fishes: Appropriates \$790,040 for such purpose, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$725,000, as proposed by the House, with the understanding

that the various stations financed under this appropriation shall be kept in operation, and that funds will be provided for operation of the *Albatross III* as a fishery research vessel. Funds are also provided in the sum of \$20,000 to investigate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946, Public Law 672, as proposed by the House.

No. 162: Appropriates \$225,000 for commercial fisheries, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the House, and \$280,700, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 163: Appropriates \$125,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, for the fishery market news service.

No. 164: Appropriates \$258,450 for biological investigations, instead of \$241,000, as proposed by the House, and \$280,700, as proposed by the Senate; the increase of \$17,450 in the House figure being provided for the establishment of cooperative wildlife research units in Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Idaho.

No. 165: Appropriates \$900,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$750,000, as proposed by the House, for control of predatory animals and rodents.

No. 166: Appropriates \$200,000 for river-basin studies, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$245,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 167 and 168: Corrects totals.

No. 169: Authorizes the expenditure of \$1,082,700 for departmental personal services, instead of \$1,028,100, as proposed by the House, and \$1,098,200, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 170: Authorizes the purchase of "not to exceed" 50 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate, instead of 100, as proposed by the House.

No. 171: Reported in disagreement.

No. 172: Inserts the words "not to exceed" in connection with the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate, in connection with the item for salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin Islands.

Nos. 173, 174, and 175, relating to the availability of funds appropriated to the various bureaus and offices for use in attendance at meetings: Provides \$2,000 for the Geological Survey, \$2,000 for the Bureau of Mines, and \$1,750 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, as proposed by the House.

No. 176: Reported in disagreement.

No. 177: Reported in disagreement.

No. 178: Inserts the proposal of the Senate making funds available for a health-service program as authorized by the act of August 8, 1946.

No. 179: Reported in disagreement.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

No. 6, relating to the Oil and Gas Division, Office of the Secretary. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment. Of the \$275,000 which the House managers will recommend for this item, \$175,000 is for enforcement of the Connally "Hot Oil" Act, and \$100,000 is for the coordinating, unifying and other functions of the Oil and Gas Division.

No. 7, relating to the Division of Geography, Office of the Secretary. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 16, relating to a contract authorization for the Bonneville Power Administration. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 17, relating to force account work, Bonneville Power Administration. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur. In accepting the amendment of the Senate it was agreed by the conferees that the term "routine minor construction" shall include only force account operations substantially completed, and shall otherwise represent only expenditures of minor amounts, and the conference committee will expect a full report upon expenditures under this paragraph, and will look with disfavor upon any excessive use of funds not in strict compliance herewith.

No. 18, relating to the use of funds for informational work, Bonneville Power Administration. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 34, relating to suppressing forest and range fires. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 39, relating to the acquisition of lands for Indian tribes. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 41, relating to the acquisition of land for Indians in the area of Celilo Falls on the Columbia River, Oreg. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 68, relating to general investigations, Bureau of Reclamation. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 78, relating to the Provo River project, Utah. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 85, relating to appropriations, general fund. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 101, relating to the Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal). The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 104, relating to disposition of the Yuma Army air base, Yuma, Ariz. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 105, relating to force account work by the Bureau of Reclamation. The House managers will move to recede and concur. In accepting the amendment of the Senate it was agreed by the conferees that the term "routine minor construction" shall include only force account operations substantially completed, and shall otherwise represent only expenditures of minor amounts, and the conference committee will expect a full report upon expenditures under this paragraph, and will look with disfavor upon any excessive use of funds not in strict compliance herewith.

No. 114, relating to gaging streams, Geological Survey. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 124, relating to the transfer of surplus supplies and materials to the Geological Survey. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 130, relating to construction of an anthracite research laboratory, Bureau of Mines. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 151, relating to the transfer of the United States Weather Bureau Station at Mount Weather, Va., to the Department of the

Interior for use by the Bureau of Mines. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 152, relating to the transfer of surplus equipment, materials, and supplies to the Bureau of Mines. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 171, relating to the transfer of surplus equipment, materials, and supplies, including aircraft for replacement purposes, only, to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 176, relating to the use of funds for the establishment of regional, field, or other office of committee without approval by the Congress. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 177, relating to payment of dues for library membership. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 179, relating to the use of funds for persons engaged in personnel work. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

ROBERT F. JONES,
BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
LOWELL STOCKMAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
ALBERT GORE,
W. F. NORRELL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

○

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 22, 1947
For actions of July 21, 1947
80th-1st, No. 140

CONTENTS

Agricultural appropriation bill (individual items not indexed).....	1	Housing.....	7	Prices, support.....	20
Appropriations.....	1,10,11,12,54,58	Labor.....	52	Property, surplus..	32,34,56
Bankruptcy.....	46	Lands.....	13,21,28,38	Purchasing.....	25
Committees.....	5	Lands, grazing.....	4,23	Remount service.....	2
Crop insurance.....	55	Lands, reclamation.....	26	Research.....	14,18,40
Dairy industry.....	20	Latin America.....	29,42	Rubber.....	42
Drainage.....	27	Law, revision.....	6	Social security.....	43
Farm program.....	8	Livestock and meat.....	19	Small business.....	33,53
Fats and oils.....	31	Loans, farm.....	30,45,60	Soil conservation....	49,60
Flood control.....	32	Marketing.....	16,47	Statistics.....	31,36
Foreign affairs ..	25,29,42,51	Minerals.....	24,39	Subsidies.....	19
Forests & Forestry ..	15,24,50,57	Patents.....	44	Territories and pos-	
Economic report.....	61	Peanuts.....	17	sessions.....	28,50,60
		Personnel.....	3,5,9,22,35	Transportation.....	37
		Prices, control.....	41	Veterans' benefits..	3,28,35,45
		Plant quarantine.....	59	Wildlife.....	34

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill and acted on amendments. Both Houses received mid-year economic report from President. House passed bills to revise Civil Service Retirement Act, amend Marketing Agreement Act, provide for fats and oils statistics, change peanut-quota provisions, transfer Crab Orchard project, provide for specific milk-price supports, extend certain farm programs to Virgin Islands, control importation of nursery stock, modify Research and marketing Act provisions regarding appropriations. House agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House received conference report on National Science Foundation.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3601 (pp. 9645-7). Agreed to the House amendment, regarding BAI quarantine service, to the Senate amendment concerning leave payments (p. 9647). Further insisted on Senate amendments as follows:
Meat-inspection increase and deletion of reimbursable provision (p. 9647).
Agricultural conservation program increases (pp. 9647-63, 9671-3, 9676-8);
by an 81-0 vote.
School-lunch program increase (pp. 9678-9); by an 81-0 vote.
Farm-tenant loans item (pp. 9679-80); by an 84-0 vote.
Sens. Brooks, Carney, Reed, Bushfield, Russell, Hayden, and Tydings were appointed conferees for a further conference (p. 9680).
2. REMOUNT SERVICE. Sen. Thomas, Okla., criticized H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service to the Department, and spoke in favor of S. 718, to provide for sale of the Fort Reno station to farmers. Sen. Morse spoke in favor of H. R. 3484 and inserted the report of the Department on this bill. Sen. Thomas submitted S. Res. 155, to provide for consideration of H. R. 3484 by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee prior to floor action, and the resolution was ordered to lie on the table. Several other Senators also discussed this matter. (pp. 9663-71).

3. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported the following bills without amendment (p. 9630):
 - H. R. 1995, to provide for return of civil-service retirement deductions of employees separated before completing 10 years of service (S. Rept. 633).
 - S. 1493, to give the Civil Service Commission final decision as to eligibility under the Veterans' Preference Act (S. Rept. 636).
4. GRAZING. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments S. 1367, to amend the Taylor Grazing Act regarding distribution of fees (S. Rept. 647)(p. 9630).
5. COMMITTEE STAFF. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 152, authorizing the Committee to make additional expenditures and employ temporary assistants (S. Rept. 651); to Rules and Administration Committee (p. 9630).
6. LAWS CODIFICATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1565, to codify and enact into positive law Title I of the U. S. Code, "General Provisions" (S. Rept. 658)(p. 9630).
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. It is expected that the Senate today will consider the Reorganization Plan on housing and bills on the calendar (p. 9681).

HOUSE

8. FARM PROGRAM. The Rules Committee reported H. Res. 298, to authorize the Agriculture Committee to investigate any matter within its jurisdiction, including but not limited to the study of long-range problems affecting agriculture and forestry, effectiveness of measures to control foot-and-mouth disease, existence and causes of shortages and surpluses of food and other agricultural commodities, and the current and prospective demand for food and other agricultural commodities, at home and abroad (H. Rept. 1015) (pp. 9719, 9799).
9. PERSONNEL RETIREMENT. Passed as reported H. R. 4127, which contains the following provisions: (1) Retired employees now on the annuity rolls are to obtain increased annuity benefits, or in lieu thereof are permitted to obtain certain benefits for their surviving spouse; (2) provision is made for a more simple and more equitable method of computing annuities which raises annuities by approximately 5 percent in the higher salary groups to 25 percent in the lower brackets (an increase of 25 percent, or \$300, whichever is the lesser, is provided for present annuitants); (3) Federal employees' contributions to the retirement fund are increased from 5 to 6 percent of such employees' basic salary; (4) retirement deductions are to be refunded to employees who have had less than 5 years of service, optional refunds are provided for those employees with from 5 to 10 years of service (excluding military service), but contributions to the retirement fund from employees with 10 or more years of service (excluding military service) are to be retained in the retirement fund until such age as annuities are provided; and (5) the so-called tontine service charge against Federal employees is eliminated (pp. 9763-75).
10. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Dirksen obtained unanimous consent for the Agricultural Appropriation subcommittee to have until midnight, July 21, to file a report (p. 9719).
11. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3123, concurred in Senate action on 13 of the amendments reported in disagreement, and agreed with amendments to the remaining ten (pp. 9778-88).

sies; Hodgkin's disease; leukemia, nephritis; osteitis, deformans; osteomalacia; organic diseases of the nervous system, including tumors of the brain, cord, or peripheral nerves; functional disorders of the nervous system; scleroderma; tuberculosis, active; tumors, malignant; ulcers, peptic (gastric or duodenal) and such other chronic diseases as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may add to this list: *And provided further*, That, subject to the limitations of this subparagraph, tropical diseases, such as cholera; dysentery, amebic or bacillary; filariasis; fungus diseases; lieshmaniasis; leprosy; loiasis; malaria; black-water fever; onchocerciasis; oroya fever; oracontiasis (or dracontiasis); pinta; plague; relapsing fever; schistosomiasis; yaws; yellow fever and others and the resultant disorders or diseases originating because of therapy, administered in connection with such diseases, or as a preventative thereof, shall be accorded service connection when shown to exist within 1 year after separation from active service or at a time when standard and accepted treatises indicate that the incubation period thereof commenced during active service. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prevent service connection for any disease or disorder otherwise shown by sound judgment to have been incurred in or aggravated by active service.

SEC. 2. Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), part II, paragraph I, as amended, is hereby amended by adding subparagraph (d) thereto, said paragraph to read as follows: "That for the purpose of paragraph I (a) hereof, any person who served in the military or naval service for 6 months or more and was honorably discharged therefrom and contracts a tropical disease such as cholera; dysentery, amebic or bacillary; filariasis; fungus diseases; lieshmaniasis; leprosy; loiasis; malaria; black-water fever; onchocerciasis; oroya fever; oracontiasis (or dracontiasis); pinta; plague; relapsing fever; schistosomiasis; yaws; yellow fever and others and the resultant disorders or diseases originating because of therapy administered in connection with such diseases, or as a preventative thereof, unless shown by clear and unmistakable evidence to have had its inception prior or subsequent to active service, shall be deemed to have incurred such disability in active service when it is shown to exist within 1 year after separation from active service, or at a time when standard and accepted treatises indicate that the incubation period thereof commenced during active service. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prevent service connection for any disease or disorder otherwise shown by sound judgment to have been incurred in or aggravated by active service.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I will take very little time. I think the House will be very glad to pass this bill. The Veterans' Administration has regulations at the present time under which it applies the presumption of service connection to cases involving certain diseases, particularly the tropical diseases. One Veterans' Administration office will interpret the regulation in one way and another office will interpret it in another way. I think the Veterans' Administration feels as we do, that these tropical diseases are extremely far-reaching. Some of them start with just a rash, and the fungus growths then ex-

tend inward into the digestive organs. They are extremely dangerous and very painful. This bill was endorsed by all the veterans' organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I think there is absolutely no objection to the bill.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. In enlarging the field for the primary diseases, a long list of which is included in the bill, what will be the additional cost to the Veterans' Administration?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the cost will not be appreciable in any event. It cannot be appreciable because the Veterans' Administration say they do not need the bill, since they can do it under regulations under the present law. However, as the regulations are interpreted differently in different offices, it is very essential to pass this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the author of the bill, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. PATTERSON].

(Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, this bill will establish a presumption of service connection for chronic and tropical diseases. For instance, during the war many of our soldiers, sailors, and marines contracted various diseases while serving their country on foreign shores. Some of these diseases have a period of incubation of, say, 5 years. In many cases boys contracted malaria while in the South Pacific, China, Burma, and in Europe. While they were in action they were taking atabrine or some other suppressive medicine. After discharge from the service and stopping this medication a period of a year might go by, I have been informed by doctors, and the suppressive medicine they had used in the service was still strong enough to ward off an attack of malaria. However, after coming back to civilian life and engaging in their occupations they have come down with malaria or some other tropical disease. I claim that if they have malaria and have been in those areas of the Pacific and Europe where the disease is prevalent, it creates a presumption of service connection. I know in my own case that many of the boys that served under me in the Pacific contracted filariasis. That is a disease that can be arrested, but up to date cannot be cured. This bill is to take care of all kinds of diseases that have been contracted in the service, and if a boy has been serving in the Tropics and comes down with filariasis or any of the diseases that are foreign to this hemisphere it is presumptive evidence that it is service-connected.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATTERSON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. It applies to the veterans of World War II but not to the veterans of World War I?

Mr. PATTERSON. No; it applies to all veterans of World War I and II and the Spanish-American War veterans.

Mr. BREHM. I am glad to know that this does include veterans of World War I and II and the Spanish-American War veterans.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATTERSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is it not the purpose of this bill to modernize the rules and regulations of the Veterans' Administration to catch up with the things that happened in this war, making it simpler and easier for a man to prove the service connection of his disability?

Mr. PATTERSON. That is right. Now it is a regulation, and this is putting it in the form of a statute so that when an adjudicator gets a case from a veteran, he will take notice of it because it is the law and not a regulation. There is an old saying that you can waive a regulation but you cannot waive the law.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. It will liberalize the rules and make it easier for the veteran to prove his case.

Mr. PATTERSON. That is right.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATTERSON. I yield.

Mr. TALLE. May I say to the gentleman that I am in thorough accord with his views. As time passes, it will be found that many bad cases of sinus trouble will develop as a result of high-altitude flying during the war. Such afflictions as well as those already mentioned should certainly be recognized as service-connected.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATTERSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I commend the gentleman for bringing in this bill. I served in the China-Burma-India theater and I know there are many veterans who need this legislation badly. I think it is a fine piece of legislation and I intend to support it.

Mr. PATTERSON. I thank the gentleman.

I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. LODGE. I join with the distinguished gentleman and commend him for his excellent presentation.

Mr. PATTERSON. I thank the gentleman.

I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MITCHELL].

Mr. MITCHELL. This bill came out of the committee unanimously. Every member heard the testimony and is 100 percent for it.

Mr. PATTERSON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATTERSON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KEAN. This seems to be a very meritorious bill, but can you tell me why the Veterans' Administration is not in favor of it?

Mr. PATTERSON. It does not fit in with the program of the President. Of course, the committee has unanimously

reported it out so I hope it will be accepted.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATTERSON. I yield.

Mr. MITCHELL. It so happens that we get very few reports back from the Veterans' Administration, in favor of our legislation.

Mr. PATTERSON. That is right. They do not approve of the majority of them because they do not conform with the program of the President.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, this bill is a very much needed piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

APPOINTMENT TO VACANCY IN THE BOARD OF REGENTS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 250, to provide for the appointment of Robert V. Fleming as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, caused by the resignation of Frederic A. Delano, be filled by the appointment of Robert V. Fleming, a citizen of the District of Columbia, for the statutory term of 6 years.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House, July 19, 1947.)

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this appropriation bill provides for a cut of \$101,547,561 under the budget estimate for the fiscal year 1948, for the Interior Department.

The total amount of the budget estimates was \$296,135,420. The amount of

the bill as agreed to by the conferees is \$194,587,859. The amount of the bill as passed by the Senate was \$215,530,353. The difference between the bill as it passed the Senate and the conference report is \$20,942,494. In other words, we are \$20,942,494 under the Senate bill.

The bill as it passed the House, was \$161,413,513. The conference bill is \$33,174,346 above the House bill. In percentages, the conference agreement is 34.3 percent below the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948. In comparison to the 1947 bill it is 24.7 percent below the 1947 bill.

So that you may see this analysis in tabular form, I insert the following table:

Interior Department appropriation bill, 1948

Total amount of budget estimates	\$296,135,420
Amount of bill as agreed to by conferees	\$194,587,859

Reduction under budget estimates	101,547,561
Percentagewise:	

Conference agreement is 34.3 percent below budget.

Conference agreement is 24.7 percent below 1947.

Amount of bill as passed by Senate	\$215,530,353
(Senate bill is a reduction of 27 percent below budget and 17 percent below 1947.)	
Amount of bill as agreed to by conferees	\$194,587,859

Reduction in bill as passed by Senate	20,942,494
Amount of bill as agreed to by conferees	194,587,859
Amount of bill as passed by House	161,413,513

(House bill is a reduction of 45 percent below budget and 38 percent below 1947.)
Increase in bill as originally passed by House. 33,174,346

Personally, I think this bill carries too much money. I think as it passed the House the bill was ample and adequate to take care of all the needs of the Interior Department, but a conference is a conference, and you must have a meeting of the minds. While I personally would not report a bill of the size that has been reported, I am going to sup-

port the conference report because I believe it is, the best bill that any conferees could bring out under the circumstances of the differences of opinion between the House and the Senate on the needs of the Department.

Certainly, nobody worked harder than the House conferees on the majority side particularly to cut down the amounts that were appropriated.

When the Interior bill was before the House there was a feeling apparent that the Republican Party and the House generally were not providing enough money for the Reclamation Bureau, that it would be ruined if the House figures prevailed. You will remember that the House figures were based upon the expenditure during the fiscal year 1947 of \$130,000,000 which was the amount of the President's freeze order. At this hour I now have a detailed account of the expenditures of the Bureau of Reclamation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. Their expenditures to that date amounted to \$118,913,000 for the over-all expenditure for all purposes of the Bureau of Reclamation. There is a carry-over of previously appropriated money of \$111,878,000.

The House had appropriated \$67,892,000 for all purposes for the Bureau of Reclamation, and when you add to that the previous year appropriated funds of \$111,878,000 you get over-all funds available for the 1948 Reclamation program of \$179,770,000. That is more money by far than has been expended in any year by the Bureau of Reclamation. They had \$230,791,000 available for all purposes in the fiscal year 1947 and were able to spend only \$118,913,000. In my opinion it is absolutely not necessary to add the \$25,475,038 that the conferees added to the House figure making a total new money available of \$89,528,038 to be added to the \$111,878,000 previous year appropriated funds, to arrive at a total of \$201,406,038 available for the Bureau of Reclamation to spend in the fiscal year 1948. This is 69 percent more than they were able to spend in the fiscal year 1947. I insert a table at this point in the RECORD to show exactly the financial situation of the Bureau of Reclamation:

Preliminary statement (based on as yet incomplete fiscal year 1947 reports) of cash available and expenditures, fiscal year 1947, and estimated cash available, fiscal year 1948 (without consideration of obligations already incurred for payment in fiscal year 1948)

BASED ON CONFERENCE REPORT ON INTERIOR BILL FOR 1948

	Available, 1947 (cash)	Expended, 1947 ¹	Carry-over (including obligations), 1947 to 1948	New funds for 1948	Total avail- able, 1948
Salaries and expenses	\$4,724,000	\$3,980,000	\$744,000	\$3,130,000	\$3,874,000
General investigations	8,470,000	6,900,000	1,570,000	2,000,000	3,570,000
Construction:					
Reclamation fund	53,861,000	17,345,000	36,516,000	11,876,750	48,392,750
General fund	120,294,000	69,699,000	50,595,000	49,841,288	100,436,288
Colorado River funds	13,450,000	8,167,000	5,283,000	4,180,000	9,463,000
Missouri Basin	28,048,000	12,630,000	15,418,000	17,000,000	32,418,000
Fort Peck	1,944,000	192,000	1,752,000	1,500,000	3,252,000
Total	230,791,000	118,913,000	111,878,000	89,528,038	201,406,038

¹ Based on incomplete reports from field offices, subject to adjustment on final figures.

Let it not be said again that the House figures did not provide enough money to keep reclamation projects going. Let it never be said that the House of Representatives did not provide enough

money to develop reclamation on a sound basis, in the arid and semiarid territory in the 17 Western States. As a matter of fact, in the 1948 budget of the President, there is only \$70,292,812 of

new money requested for irrigation and joint facilities. With the \$111,878,000 carry-over of 1947 and prior year appropriations they will have \$201,406,038 to develop the program of the Bureau of Reclamation in the fiscal year 1948.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to ask the gentleman a question with reference to the Missouri River Basin. The House appropriated \$9,786,600, and the Senate \$18,535,000. The conferees have agreed on a figure of \$17,000,000. I wish to ask the chairman if this makes any special reference to Madison Creek Dam near Cambridge, Nebr.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. We earmarked \$1,000,000 for the project and \$528,000 for the Grand River unit thereof.

Two very important items in the appropriation measure are those for Indian education and the Indian health services. We believe that these items are adequately taken care of in the bill, and that it will be possible to maintain Indian hospitals and Indian schools at an adequate level of efficiency. It is only through education that our Indian citizens may prepare themselves to take their places as free and equal members of our society.

There has been some reduction in the amount requested for administration of the Indian Office. With careful and prudent management, the amount appropriated should be sufficient to cover the essential and worth-while services of the Bureau. We feel that important economies can be made in the district offices of the Indian Service, for which very large sums were asked in the budget. With cuts made necessary at the district office level, every effort should be made to maintain adequate administrative services at all of the agencies. It would be most unfortunate to abandon many of the agencies if by so doing the Indian population of a reservation were forced to travel long distances to carry on business with the Indian Office. Restrictions and regulations established by the Indian Service on the day-to-day affairs of ward Indians make it desirable to have representatives of the Service readily available at each reservation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to state on consideration of this conference report that in my estimation it is more desirable that there should be more money in this bill to be spent on America, especially when we look at the needs of the West. Remember, this is a bill that is strictly for this country.

But we had our day in the House and the boys from California, Oregon, and the Midwestern States all voted for this bill that cut the heart out of it, and it is herefore their responsibility and it is going to be their job when they go back home to their constituents to explain their stand. I repeat, as we look at the \$900,000,000 damage today in the Missouri Valley and then at the inadequate

provisions of this bill, the comparison is pathetic. Remember, this is money to take care of America. When we are shooting money all over the world at the rate we are, what will they say when they get back home? Yes; they have got a great responsibility to go home and tell the people of their communities that they did a good job. Well, the responsibility is theirs, and theirs, too, the task of trying to convince their home folks that they did a good job by reclamation especially in the 17 Western States.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I notice that in this report there is provided \$1,500,000 for the Central Valley water project, California, which is to be used for the construction of a 230-kilovolt line from Shasta Dam to the Shasta substation. I want to compliment the committee for getting at least that much for us. We should have had three or four million dollars for that purpose.

As I understand it, this line goes from Shasta Dam to the Shasta substation, which is the Pacific Gas & Electric's substation; is that correct?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. As I understand it, we built that substation some time ago. That appropriation was passed some time back.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. It is a publicly owned substation?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. My information is that the Shasta substation is owned by the P. G. & E. We hope this is only the beginning of the steps to be taken in the extension of this line down the west side of the valley to the booster pumps at Tracy, so that we may have an integrated system of power in connection with the Shasta Dam project. May I remind you that five governors of California, a number of legislatures of California, the people of California, and as far as I know every Member of the House from California and both of our United States Senators, irrespective of party, have come out in the past and now are in favor of the development of an integrated system of power in the Central Valley project. That is what we are looking forward to and I hope this is only the beginning of that particular project that some day will be completed and serve not only central California but the entire northern part of California. That was in the original plan and unless we carry out the original plan as devised by Colonel Marshall and others we will not get the full benefit of this project.

Mr. Speaker, I do not favor and have not favored distribution of this power by the local utility in that area because they are really a competitor of ours. If we put ourselves in the position of having them as our customer, we will not get the benefit that our people, our governors, and our legislators anticipated out of this project. We will then be in a position where we can deal with not only the present public utility but also

other public utilities as well as public bodies in the sale of our power. For instance, the Sacramento utility district as well as cities and reclamation districts may be customers of ours. In other words, we will not be at the mercy of only one customer and thus the maximum benefits of reduced electric rates to our people will be possible. Naturally, the P. G. & E. would be glad to be our only customer, so they can distribute the electricity to this public power development. They would not need to build any dams or other works to get the juice. They being a monopoly could pay any price, as under the utility laws of California they would be able to charge off the cost and still get enough more to make a reasonable profit. The more they paid us the more profit they would make and the more the people would pay for their electricity. If this is only the beginning of what we may expect in the way of money to build adequate electric facilities in connection with the CVP, then the people can expect to get some real benefit out of the project, the water users can get cheap water, and the project will soon liquidate itself.

I again say that I hope this is only the beginning of what we may expect to properly build our electric system, as an adjunct to the Shasta development in order that the dream and the hope of our governors, legislators, and the people who ratified this project may expect in the way of public benefits and cheap electricity.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to let go unchallenged the statement of the gentleman from California, which of course he has the perfect right to make, and I do not want to leave unchallenged the legislative intent of this act with reference to the transmission line from Shasta Dam to the Shasta substation. As a matter of fact, for the sale of 1½ billion kilowatts of power we get about \$100,000 less than we do from the Columbia River Basin project selling 3½ billion kilowatts of power through its governmental agency, the Bonneville Power Administration. The committee, therefore, can see no reason to extend a governmental power network in the Central Valley project when this amount of money is being earned by Shasta and Keswick Dams, compared to the Government agency, Bonneville Power Administration, disposing of 3½ billion kilowatts of Columbia Basin project power for only \$100,000 more money.

As a matter of fact, I hold no brief for the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Power generated in their own plants costs them an average of 5.2 mills a kilowatt-hour, with taxes included, which they must pay as a private corporation. Without taxes their average cost is 3.7 mills per kilowatt-hour. The Bureau of Reclamation sells prime power and secondary power to them on an average of 2.5 mills a kilowatt-hour. I think it is a crime and a shame, with the tremendous amount of development that is ahead of us in developing the arid and semiarid West, that the Pacific Gas &

Electric does not pay something very near the cheapest price for which they can generate power in their own plants. Likewise, I consider it a shame that the Bonneville Power Administration does not provide more revenue to the reclamation fund for the development of the arid and semiarid regions in the 17 Western States. I might say in passing that I frown upon and condemn the public sale of power to private utilities in the Arizona territory where it is reported to me from 200 percent to 400 percent profit is made on public power. I believe that these contracts for reclamation power are made lower to the private utilities—lower than they can generate power in their own plants—in order to work up a demand for Federal grid system. It would be much better to get a reasonable price for the power in order to build up the reclamation fund to develop the West faster.

Congress needs, certainly, consulting engineers rather than accountants to advise committees of Congress to act as board of directors on the public power projects so that the public is given the benefit of the public power generated. Private power has abused its rights and privileges on the one hand and public power is likewise abusing its position. Both at times are preying upon the public. Somewhere in between is the truth and somewhere in between is a sound power policy. We should not appropriate further money for public power until consulting engineers advising Congress help us write a sound power policy. For a meager \$50,000 a year, millions of the taxpayers' money could be saved. I have despaired of private utilities clamoring for appropriations for power lines where they have preferential contracts and trying to beat down appropriations where they are not in such a profitable position. We have marked this bill up and we have dealt in conference on the best information we can to deal fairly with the public's investments in these power projects without fear nor favor to any pressure group in the private utility field or in the public power field. But Congress has waited too long for the technical engineering advice that a mere \$50,000 annually would give them to put reclamation, flood control, and all governmental power projects on a sound basis for the wise development of the resources of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, with reference to nearly everything in the conference report as nearly as I can find out the conferees did a good job. I have heard very little complaint, and I have talked to a number of Members.

However, a strange thing happened with respect to items for the State of Oregon in connection with the Bonneville administration appropriation. The Members of the House may recall that the House, when it passed the Interior appropriation bill, appropriated a total of \$1,021,000 for transmission lines in the State of Oregon. The Senate when it passed the bill provided \$1,213,900 for lines in the State of Oregon. But the

conference eliminated all of those lines except one small one amounting to \$29,600. Meanwhile the conference increased the total amount of cash appropriations in the bill from the House figure of \$6,907,000 to \$8,596,000, but none of it except \$29,000 goes into the State of Oregon.

The Columbia River is the source of the power for the Bonneville project and the Columbia River is the boundary line between the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and yet in the conference report as reported to the House of Representatives no funds for the building of Bonneville transmission lines and facilities are allowed by the conference report for lines in the States of Oregon and Idaho. I had in mind questioning the right of the conferees to ignore the passage of these appropriations by both the House and the Senate, but in going over the rules of the House and the precedents, I found that the conferees were within their rights. These appropriations are made in what I would consider a peculiar way; in other words, these allocations that I speak of for transmission lines are set up in the report of the committee and are not set forth in detail in the bill as passed by the House.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman complain about the amount of money allowed for Bonneville Power administration in this conference report?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. No; I do not.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman feels that the conferees have given sufficient money to Bonneville Power Administration in this conference report?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. There is a difference in your questions. I do not feel that the conferees allowed what I would call sufficient money. The gentleman asked me if I complained about the report. I do not complain.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman feels that the conferees did not allow sufficient money?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. The Bonneville project is a continuing project until it is completed, and when it is completed it will pay back every cent of the money expended.

Mr. ROONEY. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman, but I was wondering how it was that when this bill was before this House on the 25th of April last, the gentleman from Oregon voted against the minority contention and voted a substantial decrease in funds for Bonneville Power Administration and, as a further matter of fact, voted against the motion to recommit which would have increased the fund for Bonneville Power Administration to about \$20,000,000.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I considered the motion to recommit was a request for more money for several other sections of the bill than could be reasonably justified. Had the motion to recommit been

on Bonneville alone I would certainly have voted for it.

When the report is adopted and the amendments in disagreement are being considered by the House, I shall offer a preferential motion to recede and concur in amendment No. 16, which is the amendment providing for contract authorization for the Bonneville project. May I explain this. The conferees agreed to offer an amendment to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment calling for a total of approximately \$5,000,000, in other words, \$4,935,000. It is my intention to offer an amendment to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which calls for \$6,000,000. Now, here is the important thing about this. It is right and justice that something be done in this bill to continue the work on transmission lines in the State of Oregon. That is only simple justice. My intention is to offer this motion for the sole purpose of correcting what I believe was an error on the part of the conferees in the consideration of this bill. My motion will not result in the appropriation of a single cent in addition to that appropriated in the bill. My motion will only provide for contract authorizations for the purchase of equipment in the future.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has again expired.

(Mr. ELLSWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I address myself to the statement just made by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH]. The conferees on this Interior Department appropriation bill on the part of the House have worked hard and long. It was after many weeks that we arrived at a solution which was satisfactory to every member of the House and Senate conference committee. We now find the gentleman from Oregon with an additional plan which was never brought to the attention of the conferees or to me, and I was present at every single conference meeting, until about 10 minutes before we finally agreed on the entire bill.

To agree to the proposition offered by the gentleman from Oregon at this time would be most unfair to any number of other Members of the House who also have pet projects in their districts. When we get to the point where we vote on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon, I am going to ask that the Members of the House go along with the judgment of the conferees, who have been unanimous on this proposition.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am of course disappointed with the report of the conferees with reference to the funds that were allowed to the Bonneville Administration, as follows: \$8,596,400 cash

and \$4,935,000 in contractual authority; Senate previously voted \$16,222,400 cash and \$6,000,000 in contract authority; House approved \$6,907,800 in cash, no contract authority. The Bonneville Administration as you know is very close to my heart. It is in my district. In the 9 years I have been here it has been one of the problems with which I have had to deal to get adequate appropriations to carry on that great activity. It has been a very successful operation, not alone for the benefit of the people of the northwestern area but for the Federal Government as well, because it is paying its way; it is retiring the obligations it took on to build the project, and the reports which are just recently released show that it has increased the sale of power \$1,500,000 in the last year over the preceding year. We were fearful that after the war ended these great hydroelectric plants which were put in by the Government during the war period, some of them going back before the war period, as did Bonneville, would find themselves with an excess of power, but that is not the case. There is a dearth of power throughout the United States everywhere, in the Northwest particularly.

It was by reason of Bonneville and Grand Coulee that we were able to have the hydroelectric power necessary to build the planes and to take care of the atomic-bomb plan in that area, which was a very decided factor in helping us win the war. We feel that a project of this sort, even though we are economy-minded, as I am, with you, should be provided adequate appropriations to carry on its normal activities. The Bonneville project is fully completed. All that is necessary is to have additional equipment and transmission facilities to continue to market the power that is being developed at Government-owned projects in the control of the Bonneville Administration and to transmit the power to the load centers.

Operations of the Bonneville Power Administration during the fiscal year ended June 30 resulted in a surplus of \$6,255,230 after deduction of all charges on Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams and the transmission system, Administrator Paul J. Raver, reports.

This net return to the Government, he said, compares with \$4,754,895 for the fiscal year 1946 and was higher than had been anticipated at the beginning of the year.

Preliminary financial statements as of the close of business for the past fiscal year show revenues from power sales to be \$21,860,970 compared with \$19,884,285 for the previous 12-month period.

The year's power sales brought total revenues of the Administration since the first sale of power from the Grand Coulee and Bonneville plants in 1939 to \$105,322,497. Total accumulated net surplus after all charges for operation and maintenance, depreciation and interest on investment is \$22,582,177.

All revenues are turned over to the Treasury and are not used by the Administration since Congress appropriates amounts required for operation, maintenance, and construction each year.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to compliment the gentleman from Oregon on his statement and to commend him on the fact that from the time this bill was first considered he was firm in his convictions with regard to these reclamation projects and Bonneville Power Administration. The position he takes today, unlike many others, is the same position he took right from the beginning.

Mr. ANGELL. I thank the gentleman. That is true. I was compelled to vote against the bill when it went through the House and to vote to recommit it because I felt that we were not providing in the bill the minimum appropriations necessary to carry on the work of the Bonneville Administration.

When this bill went through the House it carried \$1,021,000 for transmission facilities, taking this power down into Oregon. Every single dollar of that was approved by the Senate as it was approved by the House. Of course, we had cut very, very deep in the House already until the blood rushed out, but the House approved it. It went to the Senate, and the Senate approved it with substantial additions. Then in conference all transmission facilities for Oregon which had been approved by the House and Senate were struck out with the exception of one item, the North Bonneville-Troutdale line, which comes down into my particular territory. I am very grateful to the conferees for doing that.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course the gentleman understands that it was a House-Senate conference, and that we were faced with the proposition of having to work out some sort of a solution to get the bill finished. While the minority did not concur insofar as the activities in connection with reclamation projects were concerned, there was nothing we could do but sign the report in order to get the bill on its way.

Mr. ANGELL. I thank the gentleman. I realize that in the conference committee it was a question of give and take. But I do feel in justice to my people in the Northwest I should point out these inconsistencies which to my mind show that there should have been a little better distribution of the funds so that this great power project would be able to develop and deliver its product down into southern Oregon and along the coast of Oregon where there are no lines at all. All of these transmission lines are cut out in the conference report, and they are the lines which will enable us to transmit that power to be delivered to the people of Oregon.

The power is there, but we need the transmission facilities to deliver the power to the people. Those lines have been cut out. I do hope that in the further consideration of this matter when it comes before us again we will take a broadminded view of it.

It is not a question of Government ownership. It is not a question of public power. It is only a question of delivering

the power which is owned by the Federal Government which comes from the streams owned by the Federal Government, into the development of which your money and mine has gone to develop this power to the consuming public. The power is there. The demand is there. The territory is waiting for the power. We do not have the transmission facilities to deliver the power.

The private utility companies will not furnish these transmission lines and unless the Federal Government steps in to build these backbone lines into this great portion of Oregon—to the load centers—which is south of my district. My district is on the northern boundary of this section and is closer to this power than any other. I am very well treated and perhaps I should keep my mouth shut and say nothing. But I am looking at it from the broad viewpoint and taking a long-range view of it. I tell my colleagues today that if we take a narrow view of this question of the development of power on these great streams and the development of these multiple-purpose projects for reclamation and irrigation and hydro power, if we attempt to throttle the right of the people to get this power, we are making a great mistake. I do hope that my party will not join in that sort of procedure.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. NORBLAD].

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Speaker, may I compliment my colleagues, the gentlemen from Oregon, who have just spoken? I certainly agree with their views.

Over a period of years the Congress has spent huge sums in the developments at Grand Coulee and Bonneville, and we are continuing to spend money, particularly at the former place, in the erection of more generators. As this public power comes into being we should have transmission lines in Oregon to carry it to our people. Failure to provide these distribution facilities is like building a fleet of automobiles and then failing to provide highways on which they can run. I sincerely hope that the amendment of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] will prevail.

(Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, when we come back next year the gentleman who has been serving as chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] will be occupying another position with the Government. As you know he will serve as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. At this time I compliment him for the diligence and ability he has shown during the time that he has served in Congress and on the Committee on Appropriations. He has had sympathy for the needs of my people and tried to help them. I am not, however, going to condemn him for the fact that sufficient funds are not provided in this

bill, but I do want to call your attention to the reason why these funds are not provided for all the necessary work that must be done.

If you remember, just a little while ago my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] was complaining. He was one of the Members who voted to cut \$6,000,000,000 from the President's budget. At that time I stood in the well of the House and pointed out to the Membership that I feared that the cuts being made would reflect on reclamation, irrigation, and flood-control projects, and upon agriculture generally. I think time has shown that that was a correct statement.

I would like to see more money in this bill for the completion of the canals in the Central Valley project in California. That project cannot serve all the arid lands originally contemplated to be served until the project is carried forward to completion with about \$2,400,000 added for power and about \$487,000 for water. There is no shortage of power in California but there is a shortage of water in the San Joaquin Valley. The farmers in that valley need water very badly at the present time. The people in my congressional district are unable to secure equipment fast enough to take care of their present crops.

I hope that next year we can get enough money and get the Department of the Interior to remain on the job and work long enough and hard enough to complete the water features, as well as the power features, of this project at an early date.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the conferees on the work they have done, and on the report they now bring to this floor, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I want to say further, Mr. Speaker, that this was not an easy job for any committee, and the members of the subcommittee deserve great credit for bringing back a conference report which comes so very near to meeting every problem in a way that will please all of us, no matter what part of the country we represent.

Several times before, I have taken the floor to speak about this bill and its provisions. As you will recall, Mr. Speaker, I have seldom challenged the actions of the subcommittee, on the amount of money involved in the several appropriations. I have felt confident that these could be worked out. I have called attention to matters of policy, or questions of wording, or the indirect effects of various provisions. It pleases me now to say that these have been worked out, to thank the conferees for

their consideration, and to say that the support of this bill by those of us who represent the far-Western States will be generally unanimous. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] has one question he wants to raise and I know he will receive sympathetic consideration from the House. The other details which have been questioned by those of us who come from the West have either been settled, or are of such a nature that further experience will be required before we know just what the solution can be, or how much money is actually needed for a fiscal year's construction. We are well satisfied.

Mr. Speaker, I want to add my own personal congratulations to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] for the job he has done as chairman of the subcommittee. He leaves the House on a high note of achievement, and he takes with him the regards and good wishes of all Members, particularly those of us who have worked, and sometimes pleaded or argued, with him during the weeks this appropriation bill has been in committee, on the floor, or in conference.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to reecho what was said by my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] when he said he was disappointed that this conference report did not contain funds to carry the transmission lines of the Central Valley project to a point beyond the Shasta substation. The sale of this power to the people of California at the cheapest rates commensurate with its production is one of the objectives of the Central Valley project. I take issue with the policy enunciated by the chairman of the subcommittee the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] when he says that the Federal Government is receiving more money for a like block for this power by its sale to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. than they are receiving for power generated by the Bonneville Power Authority. I wish to call his attention to the higher rates paid by the people and industries in the northern California economic area as compared with those in the Pacific Northwest. The people are the ones that are paying through higher rates. That is the great test—whether the people benefit through cheaper rates.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. HORAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I trust that before this session ends, at least a few of Representatives from the Western States will come to the floor of the House and just say, "Thank you, to the people of the United States, for making available all these hundreds of millions of dollars for reclamation, irrigation, and hydroelectric power facilities, etc., that we of the West may share the blessings of America with the rest of the people. If you are thankful, and I am sure you are, you need not thank the committee, we are not used to it, the shock might be too great."

The Interior Department Appropriation Subcommittee has been criticized year after year for not appropriating more money for these purposes, in face of the fact that there is each year at least a \$75,000,000 carry-over. Every year we take the same criticism. I have not heard more than one or two gentlemen take the floor and say that the Committee has been fair on appropriating these millions upon millions of dollars out of the pockets of the people of America to bring into production that semiarid and arid section of the West, which the Committee has done its best to accomplish and will continue to do so I am sure.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I will, if the gentleman wants to thank the American people.

Mr. MILLER of California. I want to call attention to the fact that all of this money is repayable, and the Federal Government and this country is gaining a great amount of wealth, untold wealth, from the West. And that the West has fed this country. My own State of California is one of the greatest payers of income taxes in this country. Part of that is the result of this development that has come there. We are grateful for the credit of the Federal Government.

Mr. JENSEN. While the gentleman is on his feet does he not wish to thank the American people?

Mr. MILLER of California. I thank the American people for the loan of their credit.

Mr. MURDOCK rose.

Mr. JENSEN. I know my friend the gentleman from Arizona wants to thank the American people.

Mr. MURDOCK. I certainly will and be glad to do it. May I make a further comment?

Mr. JENSEN. Is the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS] standing to also thank the American people for their generosity?

Mrs. DOUGLAS. I am always happy to thank the American people for everything. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I am pleased to yield to the gentlelady.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. I am not going to make a speech, but it seems to me there was a slight, implied criticism of waste.

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, not at all.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Just a moment. Will the gentleman point out to the House that the Eastern States benefit from the rivers and harbors programs and flood control, but never pay back to the Government

any part of the cost of that which is done for them?

Mr. JENSEN. How about the appropriations for rivers and harbors all over the United States from which her State and most every other State gets its fair share?

Mrs. DOUGLAS. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. I live in the great State of Iowa which is in the Middle West.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. But wait a minute. Look at the work done on the Ohio River; for instance.

Mr. JENSEN. That is Mr. KIRWAN'S State, the ranking minority member of this committee, a fine gentleman from a great State in the center of the United States of America.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. All right; and these other great middle States. None of these States in the middle and eastern part of the country have paid back a cent of that money. We are paying back and we are just happy that we can pay back and just want the opportunity to be able to continue to pay back. I thank you.

Mr. JENSEN. Simply because our States have not borrowed money from the taxpayers for such purposes.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for just an observation?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. This country of ours has grown from 13 to 48 States and we have grown with it. I am thankful to the American people and especially thankful to the founders of the Republic who wrote a wise colonial development policy into our Constitution; and I thank the committee for carrying it out.

Mr. JENSEN. Will not the gentleman please go just a little further and say that he thinks the committee has done a good job? If he will we will feel our labors have been appreciated a little at least.

Mr. MURDOCK. On the whole it is a good job.

Mr. JENSEN. Thank you, that is mighty kind of my good friend.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield two additional minutes to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. McDONOUGH. We hope that a year from today we shall be able to be as thankful for the committee's activities as we are today for the gentleman from Iowa will become chairman of the subcommittee, will have jurisdiction of the bill in the House. We are looking forward to the gentleman's generosity a year from today to thank the gentleman as we now thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JENSEN. Now, I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] and compliment him for a job well done, not only on this bill, but for being an able, patriotic United States Representative all during his services in this House.

Mr. McDONOUGH. And I thank the gentleman of the subcommittee for his generosity and for his consideration of this bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. So many are on their feet asking me to yield I would like to yield to all of you but time will not permit. I must conclude if I may.

Before I leave the floor, Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few more words in behalf of one of the finest men I have ever known, and in my honest opinion, one of the most able and noble gentlemen that God ever sent this way, and that gentleman is the Honorable ROBERT JONES of Ohio, who will soon resign his seat in Congress to become a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

I have worked with BOB JONES on this committee for the past five sessions of Congress, and I must say I have never worked with a more congenial gentleman nor a finer fellow than my good friend BOB JONES. He has done a grand job for the American people. We know BOB will do the same kind of a job in his new assignment, and all of us wish you good luck, BOB, but sorry to see you leave Congress.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. In behalf of the minority members of this subcommittee I wish to take this opportunity to completely subscribe to the statements just made by the gentleman from Iowa in regard to our chairman, BOB JONES.

It is the feeling of every member of this subcommittee that BOB JONES is one of the most able Members of this Congress. We think it is a shame that we are going to lose him. He is a fine gentleman and a great American; and when we say this, we say it with all the sincerity at our command.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, I want to join in everything said about the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], he knows that, but I also want to say that this great development in the West is one that the people do not have to come and bow and scrape for because it will pay for itself. Not only will it pay for itself in the sale of power and redemption of the land of that area but it will more than pay for itself in an increase in the national wealth. This great Columbia River project, like the Tennessee River project, will more than pay for itself as the years go by.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not expect nor do I want anybody to bow and scrape to any Congressman for spending the people's money for this or anything else. Spending the people's money is, after all, a mighty easy thing to do, and the disease seems to be catching.

Mr. RANKIN. They will not owe the American people anything because it will pay for itself.

Mr. JENSEN. I hope the gentleman is right.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 3, strike out lines 2 to 8, inclusive, and insert the following:

"Oil and Gas Division: For expenses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provisions of the act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment of a director without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; and printing and binding: \$324,730."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 6 and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES of Ohio moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate amendment numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 15, at the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out "\$324,730" and insert "\$275,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 4, at the top of the page insert the following:

"DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

"Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties imposed upon the Secretary by Executive Order 6680, dated April 17, 1934, relating to uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and office supplies, and printing and binding: \$12,956."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES of Ohio moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment numbered 7.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 7, line 12, after the word "Columbia" insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That in addition to this appropriation the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and equipment for power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$6,000,000."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its dis-

agreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES of Ohio moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the figure "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$4,935,500."

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ELLSWORTH moves that in amendment numbered 16 in disagreement in the Interior appropriation bill that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, this motion is not, as some might think, simply a gesture on my part. This is a very serious motion. It is offered in the hope that the House shall consider the reason and justice behind the motion and vote in its favor. A moment ago I explained to the House that the transmission line items passed by the House in the Interior appropriation bill for Bonneville lines in the State of Oregon and the appropriations passed by the Senate for the same lines in the State of Oregon were stricken out by the conferees. Now, I am making no move whatever, since no motion is possible, regarding the cash appropriations with respect to the Bonneville lines in the Northwest. This motion that I have offered, if it is adopted by the House, will not increase the appropriation in this bill one penny. The cash appropriations have been set by the conferees. My motion is solely for the purpose of agreeing to the Senate amendment which calls for a contract authorization of \$6,000,000 rather than to adopt the committee's amendment which calls for a contract authorization of approximately \$5,000,000.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. There is no real difference in contract authorization and appropriation insofar as ultimate expenditure is concerned.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is correct. It is correct, insofar as ultimate expenditure is concerned, but the contract authorization involves no money in this fiscal year. If it were the assumption of the Members of this House that the Bonneville project were ended at this point, then the gentleman would have a point, but the fact is that this great project which, as I said a moment ago, is to be paid for out of earnings and paid back entirely, every cent paid by the Government will be returned when completed—cannot be completed until further appropriations are allowed, and there would be no construction in the fiscal year 1949 unless there were proper contract authorizations allowed in this bill.

One point further regarding the State of Oregon. The State of Oregon in this bill for the Bonneville Power Administration is not having a cent appropriated

other than \$29,000 for a line from the dam down to Portland. That \$29,000 is less than a decimal point in the whole bill, whereas down in the southern part of the State, where the lines I speak of in the State of Oregon would be placed if the House will continue to go along with such appropriations, the people down there do not have adequate power at this time, and they cannot have any power in the coastal region of Oregon in the future unless the Bonneville power lines go down there. The reason for that is simple. The expansion of Government-owned power in the Northwest, with the great Grand Coulee Dam and the great Bonneville power dam so dominate the power situation and so control the entire generation and distribution of power in the Northwest that a private company cannot duplicate what would be done by this appropriation.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. In the development of this great project, which has to be completed as soon as possible, the gentleman believes that his amendment will carry that out, does he not?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is correct. My motion will not mean any additional cost to the Government. In the long run it will mean a saving to the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I know the gentleman has been intimately connected with the project, having lived with it for 25 years.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Indeed, I have.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I want to compliment the gentleman on his fine argument, and I hope the motion passes.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. One final word regarding this motion. I am merely asking the House of Representatives at this time to do simple justice to the great State of Oregon. As I said a moment ago, the Bonneville project serves several States in the northwestern part of the country, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Montana to some extent. The entire facilities appropriations and contract authorizations in this bill go into the State of Washington. I have no objection to the State of Washington receiving a lot of money, but I do think that the passage of this motion, which would increase contract authorizations, with less money than the House itself appropriated in the beginning, is in order, and I urge that the House adopt my motion.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. This power is already being generated at the Bonneville Dam?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is right.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is merely asking for the authorization of funds for transmission lines to carry this power to the various areas where it is needed.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is correct. I may say to the gentleman that the contract authorizations I am asking for merely would serve to further complete the plan for distribution which has long since been adopted by this Congress.

Mr. RANKIN. And every dollar invested will come back to the Public Treasury with interest.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

(Mr. ELLSWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat amazed that at this late hour in the deliberations on this Interior Department appropriation bill the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] offers the preferential motion that he does, because the RECORD shows that when there was a motion pending before this House on April 25 last to recommit this bill and to give to the Bonneville Power Administration the proper amount of funds, there were only four Members of the majority party across the aisle who supported that motion to recommit the bill for such purpose.

They were the gentlemen from California [Messrs. WELCH, POULSON, and JOHNSON] and the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL]. Upon final passage we found with us only two members of the majority from the Coast States of Washington, Oregon, and California voting against the bill, and they were the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH] and the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I want to correct what the gentleman was saying to this extent. The gentleman is giving the House the impression that only the Bonneville item was in the motion to recommit. There were a number of other items in the motion to recommit.

Mr. ROONEY. Those items were all reclamation items, all similar in character to the one now under discussion.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. There were many more items than the item on Bonneville, I may say.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I do hope the House in justice will favorably consider and agree to the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon, for the simple reason that his motion includes the program that will enable us to get this power out of to our REA lines. The farmers in my district and throughout the Columbia River drainage area are entitled to this service. It is an expanding program. I hope the motion is agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the way the bill passed the House we provided for \$6,907,800. In that bill we had counted on an unexpended balance of some \$12,000,000 to provide for the heavy grid of the Bonneville Power Administration. Then we provided new money of \$6,907,000, less \$2,500,000 for administration, operation,

and maintenance of the existing plant, which leaves \$4,407,000 for new construction. In the \$4,407,000 new money was the line which the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] hopes to get by his motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, providing for the full \$6,000,000 contract authorizations.

That was the situation when the bill went to the Senate. They made a cash appropriation of \$16,000,000 and \$6,000,000 additional in contract authorizations. The point we made in dealing with the Senate in conference was, that unexpended balances of prior years' appropriations would provide for adequate expansion of the grid and that they should take the House figure, \$6,907,000, which I was willing to raise \$2,500,000 to provide the necessary substations. The last proposal was made by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], to go \$3,400,000 above the House figure to take care of every line the House provided for. However, as the turn of things came, as it does among a body of men sitting around a conference table representing the two chambers of the last great deliberative body in the world, the consensus of opinion was that the old funds, the 1947 funds, which would be spent in the 1948 fiscal year, were not sufficient to provide for the grid, that is, the loop between the two dams and between the major load centers.

Instead of taking the Senate figure as they had written it or the House figure as we had written it, thus considering two different programs, it was decided by the conference that we would work along the line of establishing and expanding the grid to take care of the new generators as they were installed in Grand Coulee. So that is the way the conferees settled it. We think we settled it on a scientific basis. If the old money, the 1947 money, was not enough to take care of the expansion of the generation of power in Grand Coulee, then we would invest new money in it. That is the proposal that the Senator from Oregon made. That is the way the matter stands in the conference report today.

We have applied the great bulk of the new money to the expansion of the grid.

We have provided \$8,596,400 in cash and \$4,935,500 in contract authorizations, making a total of some \$13,000,000 to add to the \$12,000,000 of unexpended 1947 and prior years appropriation balance. The gentleman's motion proposes to add more money to that. Bear in mind that Bonneville Power Administration was only able to spend \$11,310,000 in all the fiscal year 1947. We have already provided some \$13,000,000 plus the \$12,000,000, making a total of \$25,000,000 available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1948. We have provided liberally for the expansion of the Bonneville Power Administration. We have provided for the backbone transmission lines.

Of course, the gentleman from Oregon would like to have lines in his district. Some other Member would like to have lines in his district. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN] an able member of the subcommittee is urging a line in the eastern part of Oregon. If we gave the State of Oregon every foot of

transmission line that they want for customer facilities, then we would have to go over to Idaho and give a line to Senator DWORSHAK who is on the Senate Committee on Appropriations and on the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations.

Therefore, your committee decided to throw all personalities out of the window and do this on a scientific basis and provide amply for the grid.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I would like to point out, however, that the money mentioned in my motion is not an appropriation to be spent this year. Therefore, the gentleman's comments regarding their ability to spend this money this year do not apply. My motion is to provide for the continuance of the project in 1949, appropriations for which will be made at this time next year. Furthermore, I would like to point out to the gentleman and to the House that the House did approve lines in the State of Oregon, and the other body did approve lines in our State, but those lines are not included in the conference report. The only way there can be any salvage out of this for the State of Oregon in this whole program is to adopt my motion.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I do not agree with that, because anything that helps the grid and the backbone transmission lines helps the entire territory.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the question.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mrs. ELLSWORTH. There seems to be a difference of opinion on this side of the House as to my motion. My motion was that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment. I insist that the question is on my motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment No. 16.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. As I understand it, the question is whether or not the House will recede. After that the question of whether we would concur would come up, and a motion to recede and concur with an amendment would then be preferential.

The SPEAKER. A motion to concur with an amendment would be preferential.

The question is, Will the House recede? The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Jones of Ohio moves to concur in the Senate amendment No. 16, with an amendment, as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment No. 16, strike out the figure "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$4,935,000."

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Is an amendment to that motion in order or a substitute for that motion?

The SPEAKER. Not unless the gentleman from Ohio yields for that purpose.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I do not yield for that purpose.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Is an amendment to that motion in order?

The SPEAKER. Only if the gentleman from Ohio would yield.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I still insist from my reading of the rules that a motion to recede and concur takes precedence over a motion to recede or a motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's contention is true except that the House has voted to recede. That makes in order the motion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] to concur with an amendment.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Was the House in order in voting on a motion to recede when my motion was pending?

The SPEAKER. The question was divided and the House failed to recede.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. When was the question divided?

The SPEAKER. On the request of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. A motion to divide was never put in the form of a motion to the House?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio has a right to ask for a division of the question, as indeed would any Member of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is there any way the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] can get an affirmative vote on his amendment?

The SPEAKER. The only way the gentleman can get a vote on his amendment now is to vote down the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Whether or not the real way for them to get a vote on the motion was to have voted down the previous question; but the previous question has been ordered.

The SPEAKER. The previous question has been ordered.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 17: Page 7, line 16, strike out "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work performed on a force account basis:" and insert "Provided further, That no part of any construction appropriations for the Bonneville Power Administration contained in this act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis, except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville Power Administrator."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 7, line 25, insert " : *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$21,500 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES of Ohio moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: " : *Provided further*, That interest heretofore collected by Bonneville Power Administration from sales of electric energy generated at Grand Coulee Dam on the unamortized balance of investment allocated to power in Grand Coulee Dam shall be covered into the reclamation fund forthwith: *Provided further*, That said interest shall not be allocated during the fiscal year 1948."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 17, line 14, after "\$12,000", insert "which amount shall be available also for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 39: Page 18, line 16, after the word "reservation", insert "except that so much of the sum herein appropriated as may be required may be used for the acquisition of land for the Alamo Band of the Puertocito Indians in the State of New Mexico."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES of Ohio moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amend-

ment, insert the following: "except for the Alamo Band of the Puertocito Indians in the State of New Mexico and for the Rapid City Band of Sioux Indians in the State of South Dakota."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, this reference to the Rapid City band of Sioux Indians in the amendment which the chairman has offered, is to establish the authority of the use of a small portion of these funds as may be necessary to provide a tract of land suitable for housing and camping facilities for Sioux Indians in the vicinity of Rapid City, S. Dak. I have discussed the Rapid City situation with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and members of his staff many times and they are familiar with the need. There are some lands which were formerly assigned to the use of the Indian school which seem to belong to the United States itself and not to the Indians. They may or may not be suitable for the purpose. Other tracts are available in the vicinity. What is needed is some place where the Sioux people who now are said to number more than 1,000 in the community may have shelter and sanitary facilities while they seek to establish themselves with steady jobs and permanent homes. Some surplus buildings have been made available to them but they need a place to locate the buildings and they need some ground where they can pitch their tents and park their belongings until they find a place to settle or return to homes elsewhere. I am very happy that the conferees recognized the merit of meeting this situation.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 41: Page 18, line 24, after the word "reservation" insert "except such sum as may be necessary to purchase in the name of the United States in trust 34½ acres of land at Celilo Falls, Oreg., for the use of the Yakima Indian Tribes, the Umatilla Indian Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, and other Columbia River Indians affiliated with the afore-mentioned tribes and entitled to enjoy fishing rights at their old and accustomed fishing sites at or in the vicinity of Celilo Falls on the Columbia River."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 68: Page 37, line 11, after the word "costs", insert: " : *Provided further*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the

basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 percent of the estimated cost of such investigations."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to explain the situation.

This is the provision that I had stricken out of the bill on a point of order.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The situation is that the amendment has to be reported back in technical disagreement for the reason that it was stricken out of the House bill on the point of order that it was legislation in an appropriation bill. It is returned in technical disagreement for the same reason. It will be inserted in the language providing for "general investigation" of reclamation projects if the House adopts the amendment.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I wish to state to the gentleman from Ohio that I am not going to object to its being inserted in the bill. I am not fully satisfied as to all the implications of this language, but I have talked to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation and to others who are interested and I am willing to let it stay in the bill this year. I am not going to interpose an objection to the request of the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, when this Interior appropriation bill was first considered by the House, I supported an amendment raising the funds for investigation work by the Bureau of Reclamation from \$125,000 to \$2,500,000. I felt at that time that it was very important to give the Bureau sufficient money to carry on surveys and investigations now being made, and also to investigate new projects that might be proposed. I believe this is a good place to practice economy, and we can perhaps save a great deal later on by spending a little more at this time to determine what projects are desirable and feasible.

For this reason I take great pleasure in commending the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], and every member of his committee, for bringing in this conference report containing the sum of \$2,000,000 for investigation work. I have discussed this matter on several occasions with Mr. Straus, Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, and he has indicated this amount will enable him to continue the surveys now in progress. He did not get all of the money he requested, but the sum contained in this bill should permit him to carry on investigations of projects now under consideration.

One of these projects is in my district and is known as the Gunnison-Arkansas transmountain diversion project. This is a large project and contemplates the bringing of excess water from the Colorado River on the western slope of Colorado to the Arkansas Valley on the eastern slope. The Bureau has been working on these studies for many years. There is widespread interest in this project. I am anxious to see the survey completed and the report made at the earliest possible moment. The appropriation contained in this bill will provide the Bureau

with the necessary funds for this important work.

I feel the committee has done an excellent job in bringing in this conference report. There seems to be general satisfaction with the same. The report before us belies the charge that there is any intention on the part of Congress to curtail reclamation development in the West. I want the committee to know I appreciate their efforts in behalf of reclamation.

While I am on my feet I wish to join other gentlemen who have complimented the gentleman and I wish to call particular attention to the item of \$2,000,000 for general investigation work which the committee has included in this bill. I commend the gentleman for bringing in this amount which will enable the Bureau of Reclamation to engage in some needed studies for proposed reclamation projects in the West.

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 78: Page 39, line 3, after "\$1,000,000", insert "and in addition to this appropriation the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$430,000."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES of Ohio moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 78, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the figure "\$430,000" and insert "\$215,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 85: Page 43, line 12, insert the following:

"GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

"For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately available, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, except as provided in the act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 101: Page 46, strike out lines 23, 24, and 25, and page 47, strike out lines 1 and 2 and insert: "main canal (and appurtenant structures) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California, and distribution and drainage systems."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 101 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 104: Page 18, after line 11, insert the following:

"For the purpose of effecting settlement of war veterans on public land reclamation projects and to provide facilities for veteran employment in construction and operation of reclamation projects, the property, buildings, equipment, material, and acquired lands heretofore or hereafter declared surplus at the Yuma Army air base, Yuma, Ariz., shall be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation by any Federal agency having custody or ownership, without exchange of funds, and to be available for the same purpose and to be disposed of in the same manner as the war relocation centers and the prisoner-of-war camp transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation in the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1946, act of July 1, 1946, Public Law 478."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 104 and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES of Ohio moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 104 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 12 of said amendment, after the words "Reclamation in the", strike the remainder of the line and all of line 13, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947."

The motion was agreed to.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, in this report on the Interior Department appropriation bill by the conferees, I notice that amendment No. 104 relates to the disposition of the Yuma Army Air Base, at Yuma, Ariz. The chairman has moved to recede and concur with an amendment. In the confusion I was unable to hear the precise language of the amendment. I think it was probably satisfactory, if it did not apply too restrictively to the Yuma Army Air Base. It appeals to my judgment that veterans should be given first preference on most of the buildings and other movable material. However, I do know that the city of Yuma has need of and would like to have a part of that great air base for a municipal airport, and I do hope that the language of the amendment will make such acquisition possible. Yuma needs a part of the field.

I am informed by the Bureau of Reclamation that within a few weeks some

good land in the Gila project will be divided into family-sized farm units and disposed of to veterans. It is a matter of special pride to me that I sponsored the legislation last year which gave veterans preference on that very land. I only regret that there is not more of the land thus to be divided and offered to veterans. Naturally, I think in addition to affording them good land with water rights in this region of perpetual sunshine, the veterans ought to have preference in obtaining materials for building and the like from this huge air base adjoining the lands they will occupy. This should be the intent of the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 105: Page 48, strike out line 25, and on page 49, strike out lines 1 and 2 and insert the following:

"No part of any construction appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis, except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 114: Page 51, line 22, after the word "tributaries" insert: "Provided further, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer of the Army as such representative without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer who shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition to his retired pay."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 124: Page 54, line 10, insert:

"The Geological Survey is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for 2 years beginning July 1, 1947, from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed \$500,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 130: Page 57, line 11, insert:

"Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction and equipment of an anthracite research laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment by contract, or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct said laboratory; and the purchase, maintenance, and operation of not to exceed one passenger automobile, \$450,000."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. JENKINS] be permitted to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 151: Page 65, line 19, insert:

"The Department of Commerce is authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction, possession, and control of the United States Weather Bureau Station at Mount Weather, in the counties of Loudoun and Clarke, State of Virginia, together with all buildings, improvements, furniture, and fixtures now in or upon the land."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 152: Page 66, line 1, insert:

"The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for 3 years, beginning July 1, 1947, from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration, buildings, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds with an appraised value of not to exceed \$3,000,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies, for use in performing its functions by the Bureau of Mines or by any office of the Bureau in the United States and Alaska: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Bureau of Mines shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 171: Page 80, line 22, insert:

"The War and Navy Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War As-

sets Administration are authorized to transfer to the Fish and wildlife Service aircraft for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations), and such other equipment, materials, and supplies, surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said Service, such transfers to be without charge therefor; and in addition the Navy Department, the Coast Guard, and the Maritime Commission are authorized to transfer without charge therefor vessels for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations) marine engines, parts and accessories surplus to the needs of such agencies."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES of Ohio moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 171 and concur in the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"The War and Navy Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War Assets Administration are authorized to transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service aircraft for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations), and such other equipment, materials, and supplies (with an appraised value of not to exceed \$500,000), surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said Service, such transfers to be without charge therefor; and in addition the Navy Department, the Coast Guard, and the Maritime Commission are authorized to transfer without charge therefor vessels for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations) marine engines, parts, and accessories surplus to the needs of such agencies: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946."

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 176: On page 89, line 10, strike out lines 10 to 14, inclusive.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES of Ohio moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 176, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment, insert:

"SEC. 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses or salaries of any regional, field, or other office or committee to perform any function of the Bureau of Land Management, or for the transfer or removal of any functions or duties of the said Bureau out of the District of Columbia, unless specific approval therefor has been given by the Congress prior to the establishment of such office or committee or prior to such transfer or removal."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 177: On page 89, line 15, insert the following:

"SEC. 8. Appropriations herein made shall be available for payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES of Ohio moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 177, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the figure "8" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "9."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 179: On page 89, line 23, insert the following:

"SEC. 10. Not to exceed a total of \$1,000,000 of the appropriations contained in this act shall be available for expenditure for the compensation of employees engaged in personnel work."

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES of Ohio moves That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 179, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"SEC. 11. Not to exceed a total of \$1,000,000 of the appropriations contained in this act shall be available for expenditure for the compensation of employees engaged in personnel work: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees will be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more on personnel administration consisting of recruitment and appointments, placement, position classification, training and employee relations."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JONES of Ohio asked and was given permission to include in his remarks on the conference report on the Department of the Interior appropriation bill certain tables and extraneous matter.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration and subcommittees thereof may sit while the House is in session for the remainder of the week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the so-called

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 23, 1947
For actions of July 22, 1947
80th-1st, No. 141

CONTENTS

Agricultural appropriation bill (individual items not indexed)..... 1	Flood control.....9,27	Monopolies.....30
Appropriations.1,4,10,16,27	Foreign affairs..... 7	Natural resources.....33
Assistant secretaries....17	Garbage disposal.....18	Nominations.....17
Atomic energy..... 8	Housing.....15,20	Personnel.....11,23,28
Auditing.....15	Information.....36	Prices, control.....22
Consumer credit..... 6	Labor.....32	R.F.C.....25
Cotton.....26	Labor, farm..... 2	Research.....8,12
Electrification, rural... 5	Lands.....19,24	Section 32 funds.....26
Farm program..... 3	Lands, farm.....34	Transportation.....30
Fisheries.....21	Lands, reclamation.....35	Water pollution.....13,29
	Latin America.....14	Water utilization.....31
	Minerals.....5,24	Wool.....26

HIGHLIGHTS: House received 2nd conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on National Science Foundation bill. Interior appropriation bill ready for President. House passed bill for disposition of farm-labor camps. House agreed to resolution for agriculture studies by Agriculture Committee. Senate committees reported bills to extend Civil Service Retirement Act to certain farm-loan employees and to facilitate USDA flood control surveys.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the second conference report on this bill, H. R. 3601 (pp. 9925-6). The conferees agreed to the following items:

Agricultural conservation program, \$265,635,044 (House figure; Senate figure was \$295,635,044). Administrative expenses, ACP, \$24,500,000 (House, \$22,000,000; Senate, \$27,500,000). 1948 ACP, \$150,000,000 (Senate figure; House proposed no 1948 program). Maximum payment to any participant, no limit in 1947 but \$500 limit in 1948 program (Senate provision; House proposed \$500 limit in 1947).

Farm-tenant loans, \$15,000,000 (House, none; Senate, \$20,000,000).

Meat inspection, \$5,000,000 for a "meat-inspection fund" with provision for reimbursement of costs by packers (House provision; Senate proposed \$11,140,000 to be financed by the Government).

Penalty mail, \$3,486,000 (Senate figure; House, \$3,186,000).

BAI D. C. salary limitation, \$1,059,000 (House figure; Senate, \$1,061,840). The statement of the House conferees says, "...the conferees herewith direct the Department of Agriculture to limit expenditures for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia under 'Bureau of Animal Industry' appropriations for fiscal year 1948 (other than for meat inspection) to a sum not exceeding \$651,100."

School-lunch program. The House conferees' statement says: "The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur in amendment No. 43 which strikes out a direct appropriation of \$45,000,000 provided by the

House and to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 59, authorizing \$75,000,000 of section 32 funds, with an amendment providing \$65,000,000, instead of \$75,000,000, as provided by the Senate, together with a limitation that no part of the fund shall be used for nonfood assistance."

2. FARM LABOR. Passed without amendment H. R. 4254, providing for disposition of farm-labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or non-profit associations of farmers (pp. 9927-8).
3. AGRICULTURE STUDIES. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 298, authorizing the Agriculture Committee "to conduct studies, investigations, and to inquire into any matter within its jurisdiction; including but not limited to the study of long-range problems affecting agriculture and forestry; the study of the operation and effectiveness of" the foot-and-mouth disease campaign; "to study and make investigations into the existence and causes of shortages and surpluses of food and other agricultural commodities; to study the current and prospective demand for food and other agricultural commodities at home and abroad, and the effect thereof upon domestic agriculture" (p. 9927).
4. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 4106 (pp. 9816-7, 9889). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. MINERALS. Passed, 175-78, with amendments H. R. 1602, to establish a National Mineral Resources Division in the Interior Department (pp. 9894-912). As passed, the bill eliminates the provision for this new Division and continues for 2 years the premium-price plan for copper, lead, and zinc through RFC. Rep. Martin, Iowa, defended REA against copper-hoarding charges (p. 9904).
6. CONSUMER-CREDIT CONTROLS. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 222, to extend authority for modified consumer-credit controls by the Federal Reserve Board until Dec. 31, 1947 (pp. 9914-22).
7. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Agreed without amendment to H. Res. 295, authorizing the Foreign Affairs Committee to conduct studies and investigations into all matters within its jurisdiction (pp. 9926-7).
Agreed without amendment to H. Res. 296, creating a select committee to study needs of foreign countries with respect to food, clothing, economic rehabilitation, etc. (pp. 9923-5).
8. ATOMIC ENERGY. Rep. Holifield, Calif., criticized "effort to discredit atomic-bomb scientists," and included various newspaper item excerpts on the subject (pp. 9931-5).

SENATE

9. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3146, to authorize the Department to make flood control examinations and surveys of watersheds, concerning which the War Department is authorized to make surveys of the waterways, and authorizes the Department of Agriculture to make supplemental flood control reports when requested by either Public Works Committee (S.Rept. 682) (p. 9804).
Received from the War Department a report on Smith River, Oreg. (S.Doc.94) (p. 9808).
10. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 3123, and to the House amendments to the Senate amendments

10. which were reported in disagreement (pp. 9809-16). This bill will now be sent to the President.

11. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 430, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to make it applicable to officers and employees of the national farm-loan associations and production-credit associations (S.Rept. 666) (p. 9805).

12. RESEARCH. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 526, which creates a National Science Foundation of 24 members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to formulate, develop, and establish a national policy for promotion of fundamental research and education in the sciences and to correlate its scientific programs with those undertaken by individuals and by public and private research groups; provides for an executive committee of the Foundation and a Director to be appointed by the Foundation; establishes an interdepartmental committee comprised of representatives of Government agencies as determined by the President on the basis of scientific activities, to aid in coordinating research programs of Government agencies; provides that the activities of the Foundation shall supplement, and not supersede, curtail, or limit the functions or activities of other Government agencies; authorizes Government agencies to make transfers from their research funds to the Foundation for such use as is consistent with the purposes for which the funds were provided; abolishes the Office of Scientific Research and Development; and transfers the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel from the Labor Department to the Foundation (pp. 9838-50, 9913). Rejected, 38-46, a motion by Sen. Morse, Oreg., to postpone consideration of the conference report until January, 1948 (p. 9847-50). This bill will now be sent to the President.

13. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 1418, to grant consent of Congress to an interstate compact relating to control and reduction of pollution in the waters of the New England States (S.Rept. 680) (p. 9804).

14. LATIN AMERICA. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment S. 1678, to provide for the reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (S.Rept. 675) (p. 9805).

The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendments H.J.Res. 231, providing for the membership and participation by the U.S. in the Caribbean Commission (S.Rept. 684) (p. 9805).

15. HOUSING AUDIT. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted the report of the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee on the GAO audit of the Federal Public Housing authority (S.Rept. 665) (p. 9805).

16. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a 1948 supplemental appropriation estimate of \$17,900 for the Bureau of Animal Industry to provide needed repairs and improvements to station facilities and replacement of worn out equipment at Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary Station (S.Doc. 95); to Appropriations Committee (p. 9803).

17. NOMINATIONS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported the nominations of David K.E. Bruce to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and W.A. Ayres to be a Federal Trade Commissioner (p. 9806).

18. GARBAGE DISPOSAL. Sen. Knowland, Calif., submitted an amendment he intends to propose to H.R.597, to regulate the depositing of foreign garbage in the U.S. and its territorial waters, and Sen. Capper, Kans., discussed an amendment

which he has proposed to the same bill, regarding the preservation of the authority of the Public Health Service under the quarantine laws (p. 9807).

19. LANDS. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1185, to authorize Interior Department to dispose of sand, stone, gravel, yucca, and other materials on the public domain (pp. 9808-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
20. HOUSING. Disagreed, 38-47, to H. Con. Res. 51, against adoption of the President's Reorganization Plan 3, regarding consolidation of housing agencies; thus, in effect, approving the plan (pp. 9809, 9816-37).
21. FISHERIES. Concurred in a House amendment to S. 682, to regulate the interstate transportation of black bass and other game fish (p. 9872). This bill will now be sent to the President.
22. PRICE CONTROLS. Received the report of the OPA for the 2-month period ending May 31, 1947 (p. 9803).

BILLS INTRODUCED

23. PERSONNEL. S. 1701, by Sen. Langer, N. Dak., relating to reemployment rights of persons who were released from Government employment to engage in private employment in support of the war effort. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 9806).
24. MINERALS; LANDS. H.R. 4323, by Rep. Barrett, Wyo., to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the U.S. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 9935.)
25. R.F.C. H.R. 4324, by Rep. Brown, Ga., "to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act." To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 9935.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. SECTION 32 FUNDS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., criticizing the "huge" amount of Sec. 32 funds and their effect on cotton programs and on the purchase and distribution of eggs, and including statistics on the subjects (pp. A3944-5, A3954-5).
Extension of remarks of Rep. D'Ewart, Mont., opposing the giving of the large amount of Sec. 32 funds to an "appointed Federal officer", inserting a tabulation of wool imports, and pointing out how Sec. 32 funds are used (p. A3938).
27. FLOOD CONTROL. Speech in the House by Rep. Curtis, Nebr., pointing out the need for careful consideration of the Interior appropriations in connection with flood-control work, and including a telegram relative to present floods in Nebr. (pp. A3961-2).
Sen. Taylor, Idaho, and Rep. Tibbott, Pa., inserted editorials favoring the President's flood-control plan (p. A3977).
28. PERSONNEL. Sen. Chavez, N. Mex., inserted an Evening Star article, "On the Other Hand--Congress May Do the Unforgivable in Seeking to Enforce Loyalty by Law (pp. A3962-3).
29. WATER POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. McDonough, Calif., urging action on Legislation to control water pollution and inserting an Industrial and Engineering Chemistry article on the subject (pp. A3973-4).
30. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Folger, Calif., pointing out the

to"; on the same page, line 5, after "gravel", to insert "yucca, manzanita, mesquite, cactus, common clay,"; on page 2, line 2, after "Secretary", to insert "Provided, however, That, to the extent not otherwise authorized by law, the Secretary is authorized in his discretion to permit any Federal, State, or Territorial agency, unit or subdivision, including municipalities, or any person, or any association or corporation not organized for profit, to take and remove, without charge, materials and resources subject to this act, for use other than for commercial or industrial purposes or resale"; and on the same page, line 20, strike out "at least 30 days" and insert "four consecutive weeks."

Mr. CORDON. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 3 OF 1947

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (H. Con. Res. 51) that the Congress does not favor the Reorganization Plan No. 3 of May 27, 1947, transmitted to Congress by the President on the 27th of May 1947.

Mr. TAFT. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hatch	Murray
Baldwin	Hawkes	Myers
Ball	Hayden	O'Connor
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Daniel
Brewster	Hill	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Hoey	Overton
Bridges	Holland	Pepper
Brooks	Ives	Reed
Buck	Jenner	Revercomb
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Va.
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Byrd	Kern	Saltonstall
Cain	Kilgore	Smith
Capehart	Knowland	Sparkman
Capper	Langer	Stewart
Chavez	Lodge	Taft
Connally	Lucas	Taylor
Cooper	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McClellan	Thye
Downey	McFarland	Tydings
Dworshak	McGrath	Umstead
Eastland	McKellar	Vandenberg
Eaton	McMahon	Watkins
Ellender	Magnuson	Wherry
Ferguson	Malone	White
Flanders	Martin	Wiley
Fulbright	Maybank	Williams
George	Millikin	Wilson
Green	Moore	Young
Gurney	Morse	

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is necessarily absent because of illness in his family.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Ninety-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask that the time for the consideration of Reorganization Plan No. 3 be limited to 4 hours, and that the time be equally divided between the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], favoring the plan, and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], opposing it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have no objection to that arrangement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WHERRY submitted the following conference report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 14, 82, 83, 97, 98, 103, 117, 118, 119, 120, 123, 126, 127, 155, 160, 173, 174, and 175.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 89, 99, 102, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 115, 116, 121, 122, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 139, 142, 147, 150, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 163, 165, 170, and 172, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation may be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,596,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"Construction: The funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 (Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947), are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1948 to meet obligations incurred in contract or contracts duly executed and in force on or before June 30, 1947; for administrative expenses connected therewith; including purchase of five, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceeding \$35 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; for the purchase or acquisition of necessary lands for rights-of-way and necessary engineering and supervision of the construction under said contracts; and for the construction of necessary interconnecting facilities incident to and connected with the construction of the Denison-Norfolk transmission line."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and

agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,139,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$180,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,012,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,130,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$18,345,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 86: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 87: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$9,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$690,000; irrigation facilities, \$5,622,028; power facilities, Shasta power plant, \$427,800, Keswick Dam, \$100,740, Keswick power plant, \$218,040; transmission lines, Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$256,680, Shasta Dam to Shasta substation, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$1,500,000, Keswick tap line, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$160,000, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine kilovolt, \$118,000; substation, Contra Costa, \$48,000; in all, \$9,141,288"; and the Senate agree to the same."

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$9,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in line four of said amendment insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$49,841,288"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "as provided in the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), Seventy-eighth Congress, and the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$435,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "the payment, directly or indirectly, for the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 125: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,091,340"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 129: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 129, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$93,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 135: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,060,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 137: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 137, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 138: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 140: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 140, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 141: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 141, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$41,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 143: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,060,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 144: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 144, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$38,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 145: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 145, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$29,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 146: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 146, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 148: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$680,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 149: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 149, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$580,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 153: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 162: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 162, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 164: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 164, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$258,450"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 166: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 166, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 167: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 167, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,492,810"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 168: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 168, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,492,810"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 169: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 169, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,082,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 178: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 178, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of said amendment strike out the figure "9" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "10"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 7, 16,

17, 18, 34, 39, 41, 68, 78, 85, 101, 104, 105, 114, 124, 130, 151, 152, 171, 176, 177, and 179.

KENNETH S. WHERRY,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
GUY CORDON,
CARL HAYDEN,
ELMER THOMAS,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

ROBERT F. JONES,
BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
LOWELL STOCKMAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
ALBERT GORE,
W. F. NORRELL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. WHERRY. I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, what report is this?

Mr. WHERRY. The conference report on the Department of the Interior appropriation bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to discuss a matter connected with the report for a brief time. There appears to be no printed report. Am I correct in that?

Mr. WHERRY. The report has been printed.

Mr. McCARRAN. Then apparently the printed report has just come to the floor of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. McCARRAN. For the sake of convenience, I shall refer to page 9622 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, on which the amendments, Nos. 97 and 98, are dealt with. I read:

Nos. 97 and 98 relating to operation and maintenance, Boulder Canyon project: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to provide funds for the payment of tuition for pupils who are dependents of employees of the United States living in the area, and appropriates \$1,500,000 for operation and maintenance of the project, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,533,300, as proposed by the Senate.

Mr. President, I am at a loss to know why the conferees on the part of the Senate surrendered on this item. It cannot be dealt with on any other basis than as the Senate provided. The record has made the situation so plain and so convincing that it seems to me the conferees on the part of the Senate would have been authorized in remaining in session for any length of time in order to sustain it. If the amendments as now brought to the Senate from the conference committee prevail, then about 400 children in the Boulder Canyon area, or rather in Boulder City school districts, will be deprived of tuition.

I read from a letter received by me on the letterhead of the Boulder City schools, over the signature of Elbert B.

Edwards, superintendent of schools of that district, as follows:

It has again come to our attention that the Subcommittee on Appropriations in the House has deleted all provisions for the operation of the schools and for the school building project in Boulder City.

We realize that you are thoroughly conversant with our problem, and that you have pledged your efforts in our behalf, but we wish to give you a few points which might be used effectively in your efforts to have these provisions reincorporated in the appropriation bill.

The letter was received by me, let me say, before the hearings which were conducted by the able Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] who now has charge of the conference report on the floor. I continue to read from the letter of the superintendent of schools:

Herewith is a brief summary of the financial picture for the Boulder City School District for 1947-1948 school year:

1947-1948 estimated receipts for Boulder City Union School District from regular State, county, and local sources, \$149,740.

Balance carried forward from previous year, \$14,860.

Total resources for operation of schools for 1947-1948, \$164,600.

Estimated expenditures for 1947-1948 school year \$190,800.

Now listen to this, Mr. President:

Deficit for the school year (normally made up by the Federal Government as reimbursement for instruction in the schools operated by the Boulder City Union School District of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools), \$26,200.

Estimated average daily attendance for 1947-1948, 760 pupils.

Estimated instructional cost per pupil, \$251.

Estimated average daily attendance of students dependents of employees of Federal Government, 300.

Estimated cost of providing instruction for dependents of Federal Government, \$75,300.

Then he continues:

It is necessary that provision for the continued assistance of the Federal Government to the Boulder City schools be provided for the following reasons:

And this seems to me to be unanswerable:

1. The Boulder City School District has been reimbursed by the Federal Government for instruction given to students who were dependents of employees of the United States since 1939. The educational program and the economy of the schools and of the district have been made possible only on the basis of this assistance.

2. The educational program and the general economy of the district are geared to this assistance of the Federal Government, and any deletion of provision for this assistance from the Interior Department Appropriation Act will result in a sacrifice of the educational standards maintained in the district.

3. The schools of the district will suffer from the loss of this assistance specifically by a reduction in the amount of money available for salaries, for administration, for educational supplies and equipment, and operation. This will seriously and adversely affect the educational program provided for the school children in Boulder City.

4. The resources of the district subject to taxation are limited to personal property and improvements by virtue of Government ownership of the real estate and basic industries. It is, therefore, impossible for the district to carry its proportionate share of the tax burden for the support of its educational program when it does not have the authority to make assessments against its beneficiaries, as is the practice in other American communities.

Let me say here, Mr. President, that all the land in that community belongs to the United States Government and to no one else. No one living in the community can own a single foot of the land. It is entirely Government land. The leases which are made by the Reclamation Bureau for those who build houses and occupy space there provide for an amount of money sufficient to meet the school expenditures, so that if the appropriation were made as the Senate provided, not \$1 would come out of the Treasury of the United States. It is provided for, first of all, in the money which is charged for the use of the public land in Boulder City by those who are employed on the Boulder project, and by no one else.

Secondly, with respect to the industries, the businesses that are conducted in Boulder City by what I choose to call the service community of Boulder City—those who serve the employees on the Boulder Dam—their personal property, their stock in trade, if you please, if it be a store, or other personal property, is assessed. Into that assessment goes a part of the cost of maintaining the schools. This is not a question of the Government maintaining the schools. The Government is not maintaining the schools. The maintenance for the schools comes out of the cost of the leases on land occupied by those who work on the dam. The maintenance of the schools is also tied into the power rate for the acquisition of power from Boulder Dam.

The superintendent of schools continues:

The money paid to the Boulder City Union School District is considered part of the cost of operation and maintenance of the project, and is recovered back by the United States out of the power rates and charges paid by the Boulder Dam power contractors.

That is entirely true; and it must have been the result of a misconception of the law, a misconception of the procedure, and a misconception of the entire condition, that the House conferees insisted on changing this item and the Senate conferees concurred in the change.

The superintendent of schools further says:

These power contractors have in the past announced themselves in favor of the charges made against the power rates for the purpose of providing instruction for the children of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation.

That is true. The question has been considered on a number of occasions by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, and representatives of the power allottees have stated that they were entirely content that the power rate should carry a consideration in it for the main-

tenance of schools for the instruction of the children of their employees at Boulder City.

Continuing, Superintendent Edwards says:

If it is inevitable that the Boulder City schools must rely exclusively on State, county, and local resources we think it only fair and right that they be given ample notice, and be given an opportunity to make the necessary adjustments.

I am at a loss to understand why the able Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the Senator in charge of the bill, after he held hearings so generously and had developed the record which I am about to read, should for a moment consent that this item should be omitted from the bill, and that approximately 400 children in Boulder City, the children of the employees of the Federal Government, should be deprived of a proper school system in that locality.

I read from page 1341 of the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate on House bill 3123. Mr. Ely was testifying. Mr. Ely is the representative of Bureau of Power and Light of the City of Los Angeles, and a representative of the other agencies which are allottees. He said:

All of the land in Boulder City is owned by the United States. All buildings are either owned by the United States or have been built by lessees on Government land. The Boulder City school district is consequently unable to levy taxes upon real estate to support the local schools. Moreover, the greater part of the school population comprises children of employees of Government personnel. Their parents live in Government-owned homes. School facilities are essential if the Government is to be able to attract and keep family men for employment at Boulder City.

Inasmuch as there is no real property subject to tax, it is wholly impracticable to pass the burden for maintaining these facilities on to the local school district.

The power contractors recognize the propriety of including in the power rates the cost of such schooling, for children of Reclamation Bureau personnel. There is not a burden to the Federal taxpayer involved.

On page 1343 of the record made before the subcommittee of which the able Senator from Nebraska was chairman, we find the following, from the testimony of Mr. Warne:

Senator KNOWLAND. As I understand the situation, within this particular school district, they are receiving from the State of Nevada the school allotment which the districts get in other areas of the State.

The only difference is that there is no local tax base for the school district to supplement what they received from the State.

EXPENSES OF BOULDER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN 1947-48

Mr. WARNE. That is right. In the school year of 1947-48, the expenses of the Boulder City School District will be about \$190,000. The payment that we anticipate to make, provided the language is restored and the funds are indicated as being available, will be \$30,000. There are about 800 pupils attending this school, and 330 of them are dependents of Federal employees, subject to the payments by the Bureau of Reclamation under this provision of the appropriation bill.

The basic authority for this type of payment does not exist in any enactments heretofore outside of the appropriation bills.

That, as I understand it, was the reason that this particular item was omitted in the House. There are several bills pending before the Congress at the present time that would take care of this matter of authorizing these payments.

Mr. President, when that item is reached, if the Senator proposes to have the report read item by item, I shall certainly object to the Senate approving it.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest to the distinguished Senator that this is in the conference report.

Mr. McCARRAN. I understand, and it must be voted up or down as a whole. I realize that; but I will not sit idly by and allow it to be approved on the floor of the Senate, when it will deprive 400 children of Federal employees at Boulder City, on desert land, of the opportunity of going to school.

Mr. President, I hope we may be able to send the bill back to conference so that a reasonable degree of justice may be rendered to those children. The Senate cannot afford to do such an injustice, even if only 400 children are involved. As a matter of fact, not a single dollar of this money comes out of the Treasury of the United States. The Senator from Nebraska will agree to that. It is paid in part by the allottees who take the power, and who consent that the charge be made a part of the power rate. They are willing to pay that power rate in order to sustain the schools. It is paid in part by those who lease Government land for the purpose of maintaining their homes in that particular city in order that they may serve the United States Government as employees.

I hope, Mr. President, that I may be afforded the privilege of a yea-and-nay vote on this item, if the Senator is now moving the adoption of the conference report as a whole, without reading it. Otherwise I do not propose to give up and let the matter go unnoticed. I cannot do that, in justice to myself; I cannot do it, in justice to the children of the employees of the Federal Government. If it is necessary to hold the bill here, I shall hold it.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator yield the floor?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not know whether I have the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. As a parliamentary situation, Mr. President, do I not have the floor?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada has had the floor for the purpose of this discussion.

Mr. McCARRAN. Does the Senator from Oklahoma wish me to yield?

Mr. MOORE. I simply want to ask a question which is entirely apart from this matter.

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska regarding item No. 19, which, as I understand, appropriates no new money, but carries over the unexpended balance. Is that correct?

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. MOORE. I should like to ask the Senator if the conference committee had in mind the provision of law contained in the Reorganization Act of 1946, section (c), which is as follows:

No general appropriation bill or amendment thereto shall be received or considered in either House if it contains a provision reappropriating unexpended balances of appropriations, except that this provision shall not apply to appropriations in continuation of appropriations for public works on which work has commenced.

Mr. WHERRY. The public works item which the Senator has just mentioned is one exception.

Mr. MOORE. The conference had that in mind?

Mr. WHERRY. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOORE. That was considered. I ask the Senator if he is familiar, or if the conference was familiar, with the ruling of the Comptroller General under date of May 27, 1947, rendered to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in which it was held that any unexpended balances reappropriated for Southwest Power Administration in the 1948 Appropriation Act may be used only for discharging contracts on which work had actually physically been commenced prior to June 30, 1947?

Mr. WHERRY. I am familiar with that ruling. The Senate amendment provides for another purpose, namely administrative costs in connection with the construction of those projects.

Mr. MOORE. But as to the work, it has to be physically commenced before this appropriation can be applied?

Mr. WHERRY. I think that is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I wish to read from page 1340 of the record of hearings conducted before the subcommittee, of which the able Senator from Nebraska was chairman. In passing, Mr. President, I desire to pay my sincere personal compliments to the manner in which the hearings were conducted by the Senator from Nebraska. I have attended hearings before this subcommittee ever since I have been in the Senate, and I want to say, with all due respect to all those who preceded him as chairman, that his conduct of the hearings and proceedings was most commendable, most patient, and most understanding of the problems in every respect.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] interrogated Mr. Ely who, I have stated, was the representative of the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles. The following occurred:

Senator KNOWLAND. Next we will hear from Mr. Ely.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] was acting as chairman.

Mr. Ely said:

Mr. Chairman, my appearance here is relative to the provisions for the Boulder school district in connection with the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1948.

The item at page 40, line 9, of H. R. 3123, captioned "Advances to Colorado River Dam fund," providing funds for operation and maintenance of Boulder Dam and incidental

works, omits the following language which has been carried in past appropriation bills, and which appeared in the budget for the fiscal year 1948.

Then Mr. Ely quotes, as follows:

"And payment to the Boulder City school district as reimbursement for instruction during the 1947-48 school year in the schools operated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent of any employees of the United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, and under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary."

I am in receipt of a teletype from Mr. S. B. Morris, general manager of the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, as follows:

"Please appear before the Senate committee considering Interior Department appropriation bill and on our behalf urge most strongly that there be restored to the bill language authorizing payment from the Colorado River Dam fund of tuition to Boulder City school district. Emphasize the intolerable conditions which would result from the action taken by the House abruptly withdrawing from the district this necessary support."

The Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945 contained the following provision:

"Boulder Canyon project * * * *Provided*, That on or before June 1, 1946, the Secretary shall report to the Congress on expenditures incurred and revenues received in construction, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together with his recommendations for allocation and adjustment of such expenditures and revenues between the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Boulder Canyon project and other Federal activities; and that such expenditures from the Colorado River Dam fund prior to such allocation and adjustment, under this or other appropriation acts heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall be without prejudice to the rights, if any, of power contractors to have adjustments, with respect to such expenditures, made to accord with the substantive provisions of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act."

Then Mr. Ely, continuing, said:

Under the terms of that legislation, it is assumed that any tuition paid under the 1948 appropriation act or other acts for the children of personnel of Federal bureaus other than the Reclamation Bureau, would be subject to retroactive adjustments, so that the power rates would not be burdened therewith.

With that understanding, the department of water and power and the other power users feel that the particular situation at Boulder City, and the lack of any established and adequate tax base for the support of the local schools, justify the continuance of the support for the schools out of the Colorado River Dam fund. The situation, as Mr. Morris says in his teletype, would be intolerable if this support were withdrawn.

Mr. President, that is exactly why I have the floor today, namely, to prevent an intolerable condition which was brought to the attention of the Senator from Nebraska, but as to which the Senate conferees surrendered entirely, either not knowing what they were doing, or else tired out, perhaps, by the argument made by the House conferees. I am not certain which is the case. In any event, the result is exactly the same; it is an intolerable and deplorable condition which will be visited on a community in my State.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The distinguished Senator from Nevada well knows that the Senate subcommittee and the Senate full committee in connection with this particular item voted to restore the amount requested for the operation of this school. There is no argument that the members of the subcommittee or the members of the full committee can present to offset the argument the distinguished Senator is now making, and he can continue to make it all afternoon, so far as that is concerned. But I respectfully call to the attention of the Senator the fact that the House raised the question that there is no legislation authorizing the payment of this money. The Senator will agree, I think, that there is no legislation authorizing the payment of these funds.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not agree to that.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator well remembers that recently—I think it was in the session before this one or perhaps in the Seventy-eighth Congress—a bill was passed to do the very thing the distinguished Senator is asking for, namely, the payment of tuition in these particular or unusual cases. But that legislation was vetoed.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator is in error.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not think I am.

Mr. McCARRAN. The legislation which was passed at that time was entirely different. It included many other items. With respect to this particular item, the President said at that time that he had no objection to it, and the President included this item in his budget request for the 1947-48 fiscal year.

When I said that I do not agree that there is no legislation, I mean to say that the Boulder Canyon Project Act, when enacted, contained provisions that it might be maintained and supervised by the Department of the Interior, and the act established Boulder City as the place from which it would be superintended.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator can make that interpretation, of course.

Mr. McCARRAN. How can it be contended there would not be a service population and families of those who would be employed on non-Government projects, and that the children who would be there should not be educated?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I agree that the Senator can read that interpretation into that act, but that does not alter the case that there was a legislative enactment which went to the President—President Truman—and he vetoed it. That measure authorized the very thing against which the House of Representatives is contending in this connection.

I should like to say to the distinguished Senator that all the Senate Members of the Senate conference committee did their level best to uphold the position of the Senator from Nevada. We did our level best to do it. However, the House was adamant, not only as to this item, but also as to the Coulee City item. I

think there is some difference between the two, as the evidence shows. I agree with the Senator on that point.

I have kept the Senator advised as to the situation. This item involves \$33,000 for tuition. The item for Coulee City was \$26,000, as I recall.

The conferees on the part of the House took the position that there was no legislation authorizing it—I am stating what they said—and that the item had no place in an appropriation bill. We pointed out that it had been done since 1940; but that did not make any difference to the conferees on the part of the House. They said, "We are going to stop this thing, and we feel that the Senate should go along with us."

We argued over this item, as we argued over many other items in the Interior Department appropriation bill, and the conferees met time and time again.

I appeal to the Senator from Nevada to inquire of his own colleagues whether the Senate conferees continued to hold out, hoping that we could get the conferees on the part of the House to agree to the amendment the Senate wrote into the bill, based on the very evidence the distinguished Senator is presenting, and on which the Senate subcommittee and the Senate full committee agreed.

I asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the conference report because I knew there were many controversial items in the Interior Department appropriation bill. The Senator knows that we held 23 days of hearings, that the record runs over 3,300 pages, that in the Senate subcommittee and in the full committee there was no dispute, and that the Senate committee adopted the very amendment propounded by the Senator from Nevada; and then conferees were appointed, and the conferees for both Houses met.

I say to the distinguished Senator that I have been told by those connected with the Appropriations Committee that we held more conferences than the average conference committee holds, and we did everything in our power to retain the Senate amendment. I appeal to the Senator from Nevada that time is running out on these appropriation bills.

So far as I am concerned, I should be glad to have the Senate take a record vote for the Senator from Nevada, if he would like to have a yea-and-nay vote taken on the question of adopting the conference report. But if the matter is to be delayed much longer, I shall have to ask that the unanimous-consent request be set aside, and that the Senate proceed with the regular order, because I feel that we should not encroach further upon the time available for debate on Reorganization Plan No. 3.

So I appeal to my friend from Nevada, who knows that I did everything in my power to have the amendment the Senate adopted approved by the House conferees. I tell the Senator now that I am not in disagreement with his argument; but if there is any wonderment about our receding, I appeal to the Senator that it is a wonderment that we got together on as many items as we did.

Now the time is here either to approve or disapprove the conference report. On behalf of all the conferees, because the

report was unanimously agreed to, I appeal to the Senator's sense of fair play and his good judgment to let us proceed and have a vote on the conference report.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Nebraska that this matter is a very personal one with me. I have been a member of the committee ever since I have been a Member of the Senate, and I have made the population of Boulder City my particular pet, because they had no one to sponsor their requests, and their children have to be looked out for in the way of education. I do not want 400 children, the children of men who are employed by the Federal Government, to be without education during the coming year, which is exactly what will result if the conference report is agreed to as submitted. I do not want that item to be left out of the bill; and yet I am mindful of the appeal which has been made by my good friend the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I should like to say to the Senator from Nevada that as one member of the Senate Committee on the Interior Department appropriation bill, I was very deeply impressed by the argument he made in the committee for this item. As I remember the facts, the power rates which are charged there are sufficiently high to carry the expense of this item which he is seeking to obtain. Am I correct about that?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In other words, when the charges were fixed upon the power they were fixed for the purpose of making it possible to carry out this program?

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Moreover, the families of the children for whose education the Senator is so solicitous are living in homes to which they cannot obtain title.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Therefore, taxation cannot be levied to sustain their education, or to raise any fund for education.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say at that point that the rental charged for the use of the houses and for the use of space within Boulder City also covers an item that goes into education.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to say to the Senator from Nevada and to the Senator from Nebraska that I feel that this item might have received a greater amount of discussion in the conference than it did receive, although I know the Senator from Nebraska held out to the very end in favor of the amendment.

I am now desirous of making a suggestion to the Senator from Nebraska and to the Senator from Nevada. There is a supplemental appropriation bill now pending in the Committee on Appropriations. I suggest to the Senator from Nevada that he offer as an amendment to the supplemental bill the amendment which he offered to the Interior Department appropriation bill. I shall be

very glad to support such an amendment in connection with the supplemental bill, and I am sure the Senator from Nebraska would be willing to support it.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator will yield, the full committee will meet to consider the supplemental appropriation bill at 10 a. m. tomorrow, and inasmuch as I personally have supported the amendment prior to this time I have no objection to doing what the Senator from Wyoming suggests. The Senator from Wyoming well knows that the House was adamant in its attitude on the two provisions, one relating to the Mason City tuition and the one we are discussing. I shall be very glad indeed to join with the Senator from Nevada in supporting the amendment. I cannot guarantee that it will be agreed to, but I shall be glad to support it. I did support it in connection with the bill we are now considering. As I said before, I do not care to argue against my very good friend from Nevada, because we have already supported the amendment. I think the solution offered by the Senator from Wyoming is a way out, and I shall be glad to join the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. President, I agreed that at 1 o'clock or thereabouts, if consideration of the pending report were not concluded, I would ask for the regular order. I appeal to the Senator from Nevada once again to accept the suggestion of the junior Senator from Wyoming and permit us to act on the report. I shall deeply appreciate it if he can see his way clear to do that.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I am mindful of the situation that exists in the Senate and the desire to conclude the session. I shall adopt the suggestion which has been made. I think perhaps it is the better course, because to send the entire conference report back to the conferees—and that is all we could do if we did not agree to it—might not be fruitful of beneficial results.

Therefore, Mr. President, I shall accept the suggestion of the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Wyoming, and I shall appeal to the full committee having the supplemental appropriation bill before it to insert this item by way of an amendment.

I am grateful to the Senators for their courtesy in connection with the matter.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on certain Senate amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 3123, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 21, 1947.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 17, 34, 41, 68, 85, 101, 105, 114, 124, 130, 151, and 152 to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department

of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 15, at the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out "\$324,730" and insert "\$275,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$4,935,500."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment insert: "Provided further, That interest heretofore collected by Bonneville Power Administration from sales of electric energy generated at Grand Coulee Dam on the unamortized balance of investment allocated to power in Grand Coulee Dam shall be covered into the reclamation fund forthwith: *Provided further*, That said interest shall not be allocated during the fiscal year 1948."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert: "except for the Alamo Band of the Puertocito Indians in the State of New Mexico and for the Rapid City Band of Sioux Indians in the State of South Dakota."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$430,000" and insert: "\$215,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 12 of the said amendment, after the words "Reclamation in the", strike out the remainder of the line and all of line 13, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 171 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"The War and Navy Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War Assets Administration are authorized to transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service aircraft for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations), and such other equipment, materials, and supplies (with an appraised value of not to exceed \$500,000), surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said Service, such transfers to be without charge therefor; and in addition the Navy Department, the Coast Guard, and the Maritime Commission are authorized to transfer without charge therefor vessels for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations) marine engines, parts and accessories surplus to the needs of such agencies: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 176 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, no part

of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used, transferred or allocated for the expenses or salaries of any regional, field or other office or committee to perform any function of the Bureau of Land Management, or for the transfer or removal of any functions or duties of the said Bureau out of the District of Columbia, unless specific approval therefor has been given by the Congress prior to the establishment of such office or committee or prior to such transfer or removal."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 177 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out "8" and insert "9."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 179 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 11. Not to exceed a total of \$1,000,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for expenditure for the compensation of employees engaged in personnel work: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees will be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more on personnel administration consisting of recruitment and appointments, placement, position classification, training, and employee relations."

Mr. WHERRY. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 16, 18, 39, 78, 104, 171, 177, and 179.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, before the Senate takes final action on the bill, I wish to commend the able Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], who was chairman of the subcommittee and has been serving on the conference committee, for having performed a very difficult task in working out a bill which as nearly as possible meet desires of the Senate. Of course, there must be give and take in conference committees.

I wish to say at this point, prior to final action, that in the State of California we are deeply grateful for the action taken in regard to the great Central Valley project. That has been a multiple-purpose project, for flood control, for irrigation, and for the development of power resources.

One of the problems which the Senator from Nebraska had to handle was the matter of the transmission lines, which have always been a part of the Central Valley project. Some years ago we started to build a transmission line down the east side of the Sacramento Valley from Shasta Dam to the Delta region, where a substantial amount of the power will be used to pump irrigation water so that it can go into the San Joaquin Valley, where it is desperately needed.

There has always been a desire on the part of the people of California, as represented by their own votes, by the action of their State legislature, and by the action of their Governors, past and

present, as well as an overwhelming desire on the part of the Members of the House of Representatives and both United States Senators from California, to have this project completed at the earliest possible date. It includes not only the building of the east side transmission line, but the west side transmission line, as well.

The able Senator from Nebraska was not able to get as much in the way of funds as the Senate provided, which was \$2,160,000, to build the line down the west side to a point opposite the Shasta substation. Under the conference report this feature of the project gets only \$1,500,000. This will at least permit the beginning of the construction of the west side line. The amount provided by the Senate provided for construction down to a point opposite the Shasta substation.

I thank the able Senator from Nebraska for his efforts.

Mr. President, I ask that in connection with my remarks there be printed in the RECORD a letter regarding the initial cost of this transmission line from Mr. H. P. McPhail to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1947.

To: Commissioner.

From: Director, Branch of Power Utilization.
Subject: Break-down of costs on Shasta transmission line.

In accordance with your request, the following is the break-down of the estimated cost of a double-circuit, 230,000-volt transmission line from the Shasta power plant to the Shasta substation of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. as contemplated in the \$2,160,000 item included in the Senate committee report on the Interior appropriation bill for fiscal year 1948, reading as follows:

"West side line, Shasta to Delta, 230-kilovolt, to a point opposite and connecting with Shasta substation."

Break-down of estimated cost

Surveys and designs (covering necessary field surveys and office designs).....	\$65, 000
Right-of-way (Involving necessary width for double-circuit line through lands partially cultivated and partially requiring clearing of timber and underbrush).....	50, 000
Steel towers (Involving one major river crossing and an average number of towers of about 6 per mile)	325, 000
Conductors and fittings (including necessary clamps, armor rods, and splices; conductors will probably be 795,000 circular mill aluminum cable steel reinforced or copper equivalent).....	495, 000
Overhead ground wires required for lightning protection.....	200, 000
Insulators and hardware.....	125, 000
Metering equipment for measuring output of each line at Shasta substation.....	50, 000

Labor for erection of transmission line and installation of equipment, including transportation..	\$650, 000
Temporary connections at Shasta substation for controlling delivery of power and protection of apparatus.....	200, 000

Total..... 2, 160, 000

The length of each circuit involved in the above estimate is approximately 32 miles.

H. P. McPHAIL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 176 with amendments, as follows:

In line 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "Management", insert "now being performed in the District of Columbia", and in line 7 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "Bureau", insert "including tract books heretofore held and administered in the District of Columbia."

I ask the distinguished Senator from Wyoming if he will explain the two amendments.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the purpose of the first amendment, which was originally attached to the bill in the House of Representatives, was to prevent the Department of the Interior from transferring from the District of Columbia functions of the Department of the Interior heretofore performed in the District. There was a proposal to set up certain regional offices and to establish committees affecting the activities of two or more bureaus, which the House of Representatives felt was going beyond the objectives which had the approval of the House.

The Senate struck that amendment out. The substitute amendment which was presented to the House yesterday by the House conferees was a little broader than was intended either by the House conferees or the Senate conferees, and the amendments which are now before the Senate are designed to effectuate the purpose of both the Senate and the House conferees, which is that within the Bureau of Land Management no functions which have not already been performed outside the District of Columbia shall now be transferred beyond the District, and particularly that the administration of the tract books, which have been traditionally administered in the Department of the Interior here, shall continue to be handled here.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, at this place in the RECORD, for the information of Members of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to insert a table prepared

by the Senate Appropriations Committee, which shows the budget estimate for 1948, the amount allowed by the House, the amount allowed by the Senate, and the bill as agreed upon by the conferees.

Interior Department appropriation bill, 1948

Activity	Budget estimate, 1948	Allowed by House	Allowed by Senate	Bill as agreed to in conference
Secretary's office.....	\$6,286,500	\$3,424,000	\$4,313,076	\$4,063,346
Commission of Fine Arts.....	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Bonneville Power Administration.....	20,278,000	6,907,800	16,222,400	28,596,400
Southwestern Power Administration.....	3,925,000	1,371,000	125,000	3125,000
Bureau of Land Management.....	5,007,800	3,619,500	4,073,440	4,035,440
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	45,224,520	33,122,133	37,579,100	36,748,230
Bureau of Reclamation.....	145,952,200	67,892,600	104,730,532	93,367,038
Geological Survey.....	18,104,900	9,113,230	10,258,340	10,091,340
Bureau of Mines.....	16,834,000	10,533,875	12,426,850	12,035,800
National Park Service.....	14,555,500	10,304,655	10,168,455	10,018,055
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	10,338,300	6,110,320	6,615,760	6,492,810
Territories.....	9,616,700	9,002,400	9,002,400	9,002,400
Total.....	296,135,420	161,413,513	215,530,353	194,587,859

¹ Together with contract authorization of \$6,000,000.

² Together with contract authorization of \$4,935,500.

³ On construction, 1947 funds continued available.

⁴ Together with contract authorization of \$4,930,000.

⁵ Together with contract authorization of \$215,000.

⁶ Together with contract authorization of \$15,000,000 for "The Alaska Railroad."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if the Senator from Nebraska will yield, I should like to add another word with respect to the table. The budget estimates as submitted by the President amounted to \$296,135,420. The bill, as it passed the House, carried provisions amounting to \$161,413,513. The bill in that form would have materially curtailed the functioning of the Department of the Interior; it would have hampered the work of the Geological Survey; it would have hampered the work of the Bureau of Mines; and it would have seriously hampered the work of the Bureau of Reclamation. It would have cut down the program followed for many years in the expansion of the multiple-purpose projects in the West.

The amount allowed by the Senate was considerably in excess, of course, of that allowed by the House. In conference, the Senate conferees were compelled to agree to certain curtailments, but the bill as agreed to in conference amounts to \$194,587,859, as compared with \$161,413,513 allowed by the House.

There were, however, several provisions, particularly those contained in the report, which make it clear that it is not the intention of the Congress, as the conference report is approved, to curtail the work of the Bureau of Mines, now engaged in developing the mineral resources of the West, and, for that matter, of the entire country.

I feel that there has been a substantial gain in the preservation of the public interest in the bill as it has been presented by the conference committee. I join with the Senator from California in expressing my gratification for the diligent, and I may say the combative, manner in which the Senator from Nebraska sustained the amendments of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator for his words of commendation, and also the Senator from California. I may add that after 23 days of hearings, and after the days and nights of conferences, I thank the

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Members not only of the Senate but of the House for coming together on a highly controversial bill. It shows what can be done if the effort is made.

I desire also to speak a word of tribute for those who, perhaps, seldom receive it. I think a debt of gratitude is owed to the clerks of the Appropriations Committee, as well as other clerks and research workers, who served in connection with this bill, for their untiring efforts, night after night, as late as 11 and 12 o'clock, all day Saturday, and, if I may say so, even on some Sundays. They prepared statistics and tables and reports. Multiple reports were at our fingers' tips at a moment's notice. I, for one, would like to express my gratitude to those who served us so well, and who are so seldom mentioned in public in connection with the efforts they put forth.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 3 OF 1947

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (H. Con. Res. 51) that the Congress does not favor the Reorganization Plan No. 3 of May 27, 1947, transmitted to Congress by the President on the 27th of May 1947.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. Is Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947 now before the Senate, and does the 4-hour time limit begin to run from this time?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct. The pending business is House Concurrent Resolution 51, reading as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Congress does not favor the Reorganization Plan No. 3 of May 27, 1947, transmitted to Congress by the President on the 27th day of May 1947.

The 4 hours' allotment of time, to be divided equally, starts at 1:15.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] control the time

for the resolution, instead of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Buck].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made. The time from now on will have to be granted either by the Senator from Washington or the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Vermont yield to the Senator from New Mexico for that purpose?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield for that purpose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Murray
Baldwin	Hawkes	Myers
Ball	Hayden	O'Connor
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Daniel
Brewster	Hill	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Holy	Overton
Bridges	Holland	Pepper
Brooks	Ives	Reed
Buck	Jenner	Revercomb
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Va.
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Byrd	Kem	Saltonstall
Cain	Kilgore	Smith
Capehart	Knowland	Sparkman
Capper	Langer	Stewart
Chavez	Lodge	Taft
Connally	Lucas	Taylor
Cooper	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Dannell	McClellan	Thye
Downey	McFarland	Tydings
Dworshak	McGrath	Umstead
Eastland	McKellar	Vandenberg
Eaton	McMahon	Watkins
Ellender	Magnuson	Wherry
Ferguson	Malone	White
Flanders	Martin	Wiley
Fulbright	Maybank	Williams
George	Millikin	Wilson
Green	Moore	Young
Gurney	Morse	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Ninety-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FLANDERS obtained the floor.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to submit a conference report?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on the District of Columbia appropriations bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The division of time under the pending agreement will be suspended for the moment while the Senate considers the conference report submitted by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], which will be read.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4106) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free con-

[PUBLIC LAW 247—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 337—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 3123]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem, \$1,103,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation may be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$42,500 of this appropriation may be used for the Division of Information or for publicity and public relations activities.

WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

War Agency Liquidation: For expenses necessary for liquidating the Solid Fuels Administration for War provided for in Executive Order 9332, including personal services in the District of Columbia; and printing and binding; \$60,000.

OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$215,460.

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$140,000.

OIL AND GAS DIVISION

Oil and Gas Division: For expenses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petro-

leum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment of a director without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; and printing and binding; \$275,000.

DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties imposed upon the Secretary by Executive Order 6680, dated April 17, 1934, relating to uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and office supplies, and printing and binding, \$12,956.

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses of administering and carrying out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV, including \$100,000 for departmental personal services including such services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment and supplies; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles, and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except as otherwise provided), including teletype rentals and service; streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses, including not exceeding \$10,000 for inspections and investigations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the Department, and any request from appropriate authority in such branch in connection therewith shall be immediately complied with by administrative authority in the Department; \$10,000, exclusively for the payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601); hire of aircraft; expense of taking testimony and preparing the same in connection with disbarment proceedings instituted against persons charged with improper practices before the Department, its bureaus and offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; printing and binding, \$220,430; and,

in addition thereto, sums transferred from other appropriations to this for stationery supplies as follows: Bureau of Land Management, \$9,000; Geological Survey, \$19,500; National Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of the Interior, as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$136,500.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including personal services in the District of Columbia, hire of passenger motor vehicles, printing and binding and payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$12,000.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: To enable the Bonneville Power Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him pursuant to law, including the construction of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system; marketing of electric power and energy; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); purchase of not to exceed fourteen in the fiscal year 1948 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and maintenance and operation of aircraft; \$8,596,400, to be available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$2,500,000 shall be available in the fiscal year 1948 for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system, marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses connected therewith, including \$24,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That in addition to this appropriation the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and equipment for power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$4,935,500: *Provided, further*, That no part of any construction appropriations for the Bonneville Power Administration contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis, except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville Power Administrator: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$21,500 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work: *Provided further*, That interest heretofore collected by Bonneville Power Administration from sales of electric energy generated at Grand Coulee Dam on the unamortized balance of investment allocated to power in Grand Coulee Dam shall be covered into the reclamation fund

forthwith: *Provided further*, That said interest shall not be allocated during the fiscal year 1948.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Operation and maintenance: For operation and maintenance of the southwestern power transmission system, marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses connected therewith; including hire of passenger motor vehicles, and printing and binding; \$125,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$12,000 of appropriations to the Southwestern Power Administration contained in this Act shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Construction: The funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 (Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947), are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1948 to meet obligations incurred in contract or contracts duly executed and in force on or before June 30, 1947; for administrative expenses connected therewith; including purchase of five, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceeding \$35 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; for the purchase or acquisition of necessary lands for rights-of-way and necessary engineering and supervision of the construction under said contracts; and for the construction of necessary interconnecting facilities incident to and connected with the construction of the Denison-Norfolk transmission line.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for in carrying out the provisions of the public land and other laws administered by the Bureau of Land Management, including personal services in the District of Columbia; one clerk authorized by the President to sign land patents; printing and binding, advertising, preparation and production of maps and official plats of survey, and for hearings and other proceedings, \$1,175,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$91,000 of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A).

Management, protection, and disposal of public lands: For the administration of the public lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including their protection, use, maintenance, improvement, development, and disposal; the employment of necessary personnel, travel expenses, hearings, investigations, examination and classification of lands; preparation of maps and reports; surveys and resurveys of public lands, including fragmentary surveys and such other surveys and examinations as may be required; the prevention, suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; contract reporting services, purchase of not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor vehicles; the payment of a salary of \$6 per diem while actually employed and for payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local stockmen, \$35,500; and the maintenance and alteration of necessary buildings; \$2,084,640, of

which not to exceed \$310,000 shall be available for the administration of district land offices, and not exceeding \$398,000 for carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A) : *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Management, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to the appropriation for "Management, protection, and disposal of public lands, Bureau of Land Management," current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended for surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and in such cases this appropriation shall be reimbursed from the applicable appropriation, fund or special deposit.

Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in the United States and Alaska, \$40,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding year, pursuant to the Acts of September 20, 1922 (16 U. S. C. 594) and June 28, 1934, as amended.

Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands pursuant to the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315i and j), in addition to contributions under section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934, including the purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle, \$253,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received under the provisions of said Act during the fiscal years 1947 and 1948.

Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol, through cooperative agreements with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and including purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle, \$469,300: *Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund."

Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River: For payment of 37½ per centum of the royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Oklahoma under the provisions of the

Act of March 4, 1923 (30 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$3,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-1), \$7,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with 43 U. S. C. 315m-4.

Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of public lands, Bureau of Land Management", "Range improvements", and "Fire fighting", shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses, general administration: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor; purchase of office furniture and equipment in addition to that which may be purchased from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Department; printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals, \$750,000.

Salaries and expenses, district offices: For necessary expenses of district offices for the administration and supervision of Indian Service activities, including printing and binding, \$500,000.

Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For necessary expenses of reservation administration, including the maintenance of law and order among Indians, and pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty provisions, \$2,000,000.

Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to provide for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation of health, development of resources, and relief of destitution of the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment of school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or erection of range cabins; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance, and operation of vessels; and for the administration of the Alaska native service, \$3,500,000.

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For advertising, inspection, storage, printing and binding, and all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such goods and supplies, \$660,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the service is performed.

Maintenance of buildings and utilities: For expenses necessary to maintain buildings in the Indian Service, including the lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500 for any one building),

repair and improvement of buildings; the installation, repair, and improvement of utility systems, \$665,000.

Education of Indians: For the support and education of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other educational purposes, including educational facilities authorized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; support and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient, or physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid in advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher educational institutions under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and binding (including illustrations); the support of an arts and crafts building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums at Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana, and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; \$11,139,700: *Provided*, That payment of tuition and care of Indian pupils may be made from date of admission.

Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the conservation of health among Indians, transportation of patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, including cooperation with State and other organizations engaged in similar work and payment of travel expenses and per diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services are donated by such organizations, and printing and binding, \$7,000,000.

Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including general support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care of Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children, and payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$498,710: *Provided*, That payment for the care of Indians may be made from the date of service.

Management, Indian forest and range resources: For the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including the payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting forest or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in violation of law on Indian lands; the establishment of cooperative sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act of March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583); and the development, repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock water facilities, \$801,500: *Provided*, That the United States shall be reimbursed for expenditures made from this appropriation for expenses incident to the sale of timber to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933 (25 U. S. C. 413).

Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, which amount shall be available also for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year: *Provided*, That appropriations herein made for the Indian Service shall be available upon the approval of the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency preven-

tion purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including agricultural experiments and demonstrations and maintenance of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians; the operation and maintenance of a sheep breeding station on the Navajo Reservation; the expenses of Indian fairs, including premiums for exhibits; and the control and eradication of fever ticks and contagious diseases among livestock of Indians, \$853,000.

Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acquisition of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface rights to lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 465), \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations except for the Alamo Band of the Puertocito Indians in the State of New Mexico and for the Rapid City Band of Sioux Indians in the State of South Dakota: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations except such sum as may be necessary to purchase in the name of the United States in trust thirty-four and one-half acres of land at Celilo Falls, Oregon, for the use of the Yakima Indian Tribes, the Umatilla Indian Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, and other Columbia River Indians affiliated with the aforementioned tribes and entitled to enjoy fishing rights at their old and accustomed fishing sites at or in the vicinity of Celilo Falls on the Columbia River.

Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the development, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including expenses of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding, and other necessary expenses, \$34,800, of which not to exceed \$15,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate exceeding \$8,180 per annum.

Irrigation: For the maintenance, operation, repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems for Indian reservations and allotments; payment of operation and maintenance assessments on Indian lands and within non-Indian irrigation districts; payment of reclamation charges; purchase of water and water rights; including the purchase or rental of equipment, tools and appliances; drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights; and for all other necessary expenses, \$406,000, of which \$337,833 shall be reimbursable in accordance with existing law.

Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of equipment, tools, and appli-

ances; the acquisition of rights-of-way; the development of domestic and stock water and water for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights, ditches, and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for irrigation farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable on a per acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

Arizona: Colorado River, \$450,000; Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico, \$180,000; Salt River, \$50,000;

Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,000;

Idaho: Fort Hall, \$40,000;

Montana: Fort Belknap, \$6,250; Fort Peck, \$34,000; Tongue River, \$9,750;

New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$17,500;

Oregon: Klamath, \$7,500;

Wyoming: Wind River, \$15,000;

Miscellaneous small projects, \$92,500;

For surveys and investigations, \$100,000;

In all, \$1,012,500, reimbursable in accordance with law, and to remain available until completion of the projects: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used interchangeably in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but not more than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be transferred to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 per centum.

Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service buildings and utilities, including the purchase of land and the acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment; private architectural and engineering services; and water explorations; as follows:

Alaska: Schools, hospitals, dock repairs, and quarters, \$400,000;

Fort Belknap, Montana: Water improvements, \$20,000;

Haskell Institute, Kansas: Replacement of boiler, repairs and improvements to heating system, \$18,000;

Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico: Mexican Springs or Coyote Canon day school conversion, \$150,000; Toadlena school development, \$200,000;

Red Lake, Minnesota: School, \$46,000;

Shawnee Sanatorium, Oklahoma: Water improvements, \$27,000;

United Pueblos, New Mexico: Improvements to heating system, \$11,000;

Various locations: Employees' quarters, \$300,000; major repairs and improvements, \$500,000;

For surveys and plans and administrative expenses, private architect and engineering service and water explorations, including personal services in the District of Columbia and printing and binding, \$150,000;

In all, \$1,822,000, to remain available until completion of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of the amount of any specific authorization may be transferred, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the amount of any other

specific authorization, but no limitation shall be increased more than 10 per centum by any such transfer.

Roads: For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a) and the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$9,000 may be expended for departmental personal services.

Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, Navajo Reservation: For maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Shiprock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico, and that portion of the State highway in New Mexico between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock, Arizona, serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable, as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 207).

Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857, and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservations: For payment of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895), as amended, \$150,000.

Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For payment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of Congress, \$1,722,000.

Proceeds from power: Not to exceed the amount of power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of each of the power projects shall be available for the purposes authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 647), in connection with the respective projects from which such revenues are derived.

MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds): For expenses of administering the affairs and property of Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, \$304,800, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed \$50,000 for any one tribe.

Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds) : For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$150,000 of which not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under a contract approved by the Secretary, and for relief, including cash grants.

Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds) : For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Menominee Tribe of Indians, Wisconsin, \$147,500, including \$30,000 for relief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; scholarships (not to exceed \$1,000); and \$5,200 for the compensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$9,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menominee Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses of the chairman, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee general council and members of the Menominee advisory council and tribal delegates when engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be determined by the Menominee general council and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds) : For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of the superintendent of the agency, a curator for the Osage Museum, at a salary of \$1,954, which employee shall be an Osage Indian, appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council, and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers; not to exceed \$2,000 for the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, and printing, \$202,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby made available for travel and other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, and for salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief, and said mining trustee, chief of the Creek

Nation at \$1,200 and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under contract approved by the President under existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-named officials shall be determined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds): For travel and other expenses of members of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribes, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, except that the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Wyoming may not exceed \$8 per diem and when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, \$10 per diem as heretofore provided, \$73,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, for more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in writing approve a longer period.

Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds): For the relief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the purchase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household goods; medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all other necessary expenses, \$112,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, or to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds): For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$33,580, payable from funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the particular Indian tribe concerned.

Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds): For the purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto, \$124,000, payable from funds held in trust for the particular tribe concerned, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That title to any lands or improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations.

Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, building material, and other equipment and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation thereof, \$250,000, payable from tribal funds

as follows: Colville, Washington, \$150,000; Menominee, Wisconsin, \$100,000; and the unexpended balances of funds available under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1948 for the purposes for which they were appropriated: *Provided*, That advances may be made to worthy Indian youth to enable them to take educational courses, including courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agriculture, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year 1948 shall be credited to the respective appropriations and be available for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds available under this paragraph may be used for the establishment and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by Indian tribes and approved under regulations prescribed by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That enterprises operated under the authority contained in the foregoing proviso shall be governed by the regulations established for the making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470): *Provided further*, That the unexpended balances of prior appropriations under this head for any tribe, including reimbursements to such appropriations and the appropriations made herein, may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use under regulations established for the making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

Pima cropping operations (tribal funds): For continuing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands of said Pima Indians.

Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds): For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes interested.

Support of Indian schools (tribal funds): For the support of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes, including care of Indian children of school age attending public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and education of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school revenues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C. 155), not more than \$512,000: *Provided*, That payment may be made from the date of admission for such tuition and care of Indian pupils.

Vehicles: Not to exceed \$450,000 of applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger motor vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian field service, and the transportation of

Indian school pupils, and applicable appropriations may be used for the purchase of not to exceed two hundred and five passenger motor vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the transportation of Indian school pupils.

Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administration, the Alaska native service, and conservation of health among Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary, for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock, or other property of those activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Appropriations herein made for reservation administration, education of Indians, and conservation of health among Indians shall be available for the purchase of supplies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in and distribution from central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for the maintenance and operation of such warehouses, garages, and shops, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered or supplies furnished by such warehouses, garages, or shops to any activity of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for travel expenses and the purchase of ice for official use of employees.

The following appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forest and range resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires"; "Alaska native service"; and "Salaries and expenses, reservation administration".

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expenditures are authorized, including personal services in the District of Columbia; disseminating useful information, photographing and making photographic prints, and completing and distributing material, including recordings; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other purposes; lithographing; engraving; printing and binding; purchase of not to exceed four hundred in fiscal year 1948, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition (not to exceed five in fiscal year 1948 from any disposal agency of the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds), hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; services as authorized by Section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); for payment of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, arising out of the survey, construction, operation or maintenance of works by the Bureau of Reclamation; payment for official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred in case of official telephones installed in private houses when author-

ized under regulations established by the Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and maintenance of any project or division of a project by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due the United States, and no part of any sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and are in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due from said lands to the United States.

The following sums are appropriated out of the special fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein designated "the reclamation fund", to be available immediately:

GENERAL OFFICES

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices): For expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1948, including personal services in the District of Columbia, in the administration and performance by other than project offices of Bureau of Reclamation functions, \$3,130,000, to be available for the purposes, among others, specified under the head "Operation and maintenance administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expenditures for operation and maintenance administration to the same extent as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That in addition to the foregoing amount there may be transferred to this appropriation from other appropriations made to the Bureau of Reclamation not to exceed \$7,800,000 for work to be performed for the benefit of specific projects: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$50,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work;

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

General investigations: For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to reconstruction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power Commission, \$2,000,000, which may be used to execute detailed surveys, and to prepare construction plans and specifications: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report the estimates for which are not based upon current prices and costs: *Provided further*, That

the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigations;

CONSTRUCTION

Construction: For construction and continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, except as provided in the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress:

Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$897,000; Anderson Ranch Dam, \$3,874,000;

Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho, \$500,000;

Palisades project, Idaho, \$930,750;

Carlsbad project, New Mexico, \$21,000;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$755,000;

Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,626,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available toward emergency rehabilitation of the works of the Arnold Irrigation District, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior;

Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$1,800,000;

Ogden River project, Utah, \$30,000;

Provo River project, Utah, \$1,000,000, and in addition to this appropriation the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$215,000;

Shoshone project, Wyoming, Power division, \$443,000;

Total, construction, from reclamation fund, \$11,876,750.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to exceed \$1,600,000 from power and other revenues shall be available for operation and maintenance;

Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and maintenance, \$130,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$32,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed \$800,000 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to exceed \$130,000 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, \$185,000;

Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, reserved works, \$75,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$196,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation of the commercial system;

North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed \$130,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and

maintenance of the commercial system; and not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irrigation district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage of water;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed \$220,000 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Deschutes project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance, \$50,000;

Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance, \$260,000;

Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and maintenance, \$200,000: *Provided*, That revenues received from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed \$1,300,000 from power revenues shall be available for operation, maintenance, and replacements, including operation and maintenance of camp and other facilities turned over by construction contractors, and similar facilities and the furnishing of services related thereto;

Yakima project, Washington: For operation and maintenance \$300,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues shall be available for operation and maintenance of the power system;

Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$200,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, \$89,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$48,300 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, \$50,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$79,400 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1948, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under the reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year 1948 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said projects, except that should existing works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become available for expenditure by

further transfer of appropriation from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

Total, from reclamation fund, \$18,345,750.

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately available, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, except as provided in the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress:

Gila project, Arizona, \$1,400,000;

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$9,700,000;

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$690,000; irrigation facilities, \$5,622,028; power facilities, Shasta power plant, \$427,800, Keswick Dam, \$100,740, Keswick power plant, \$218,040; transmission lines, Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$256,680, Shasta Dam to Shasta substation, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$1,500,000, Keswick tap line, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$160,000, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine kilovolt, \$118,000; substation, Contra Costa, \$48,000; in all, \$9,141,288;

Kings River project, California, \$100,000;

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$9,500,000;

Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$2,500,000;

Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation of construction and for other purposes authorized by the Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 14), \$17,500,000;

Total, general fund, construction, \$49,841,288.

FORT PECK PROJECT

Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of transmission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$1,500,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

Missouri River Basin (reimbursable except as provided in the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), Seventy-eighth Congress, and the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress): For the partial accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534) and section 18 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (Public Law 526) (including the construction of transmission lines and the purchase of power) and for continuing investigations on the general plan of development, \$17,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended, either independently or through or in cooperation with existing Federal and State agencies.

COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance, and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities, of the Boulder Canyon project, \$1,500,000, payable from the Colorado River dam fund.

ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For continuation of construction of the Hoover Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical energy from the water discharged from such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations, as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$435,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For continuation of construction of a diversion dam, main canal (and appurtenant structures) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California, and distribution and drainage systems; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A); to be immediately available, and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River dam fund, \$3,245,000.

COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

Colorado River development fund (expenditure account): For investigations of projects for the utilization of waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of the upper division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), \$500,000 from the Colorado River development fund (holding account), the unobligated balance of said amount at the end of the fiscal year to revert to the fund: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report the estimates for which are not based upon current prices and costs.

COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

For operating and maintaining the Colorado River front work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and California; constructing, improving, extending, operating, and maintaining protection and drainage works and systems along the Colorado River; controlling said river and improving, modifying, straightening, and rectifying the channel thereof; and conducting investigations and studies in connection therewith; as authorized by Public Law 469, approved June 28, 1946; \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For the purpose of effecting settlement of war veterans on public land reclamation projects and to provide facilities for veteran

employment in construction and operation of reclamation projects, the property, buildings, equipment, material, and acquired lands heretofore or hereafter declared surplus at the Yuma Army air base, Yuma, Arizona, shall be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation by any Federal agency having custody or ownership, without exchange of funds, and to be available for the same purpose and to be disposed of in the same manner as the war relocation centers and the prisoner-of-war camp transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947.

No part of any construction appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

For salaries and expenses necessary for the Geological Survey, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed one hundred and forty-six and hire of passenger motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation of aircraft; and exchange of unserviceable passenger and freight vehicles as part payment for new freight vehicles; as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$232,340;

Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$475,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$517,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto, \$2,300,000 of which not to exceed \$500,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska, \$250,000, of which not to exceed \$85,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining the water supply of the United States, its Territories and possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, \$2,625,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to exceed \$265,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon

the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto, in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of general water resource investigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*, That \$1,586,500 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for the payment, directly or indirectly, for the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation shall be available for payment of the compensation and expenses of the person appointed by the President pursuant to Public Law 34, Seventy-ninth Congress, to participate as the representative of the United States in the negotiation of a compact between the States of Colorado and Kansas relative to the division of the waters of the Arkansas River and its tributaries: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer of the Army as such representative without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer who shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition to his retired pay;

Classification of lands: For the examination and classification of lands with respect to mineral character and water resources as required by the public land laws and for related administrative operations; for the preparation and publication of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for performance of work for the Federal Power Commission, \$245,000, of which not to exceed \$56,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals, \$120,000; for preparation of illustrations, \$32,000; and for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, \$237,000; in all, \$389,000;

Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444), and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, travel, and the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$650,000, of which not to exceed \$78,600 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies; \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year 1948 out of reimbursements received from cooperating agencies;

During the fiscal year 1948 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for

scientific and technical investigations within the scope of the functions of the Geological Survey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget;

The Geological Survey is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for two years beginning July 1, 1947, from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed \$500,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946;

In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey, \$10,091,340.

BUREAU OF MINES

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including \$93,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and \$65,000 for printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals, \$162,500.

Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investigation of mine accidents: For expenses necessary for the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent to the mining industry; including the construction of temporary buildings; equipment and supplies; travel expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining and allied industries; and not to exceed \$92,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,148,000, of which not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid contests.

Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (55 Stat. 177); including not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled trucks and other motor vehicles for official use and in transporting employees between their homes and temporary locations where they may be employed and expenses of employees in attendance at

meetings and conferences held for promoting safety and health in the coal-mining industry; \$1,625,000.

Testing fuel: For expenses necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to recommend to various departments such changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of the United States in the District of Columbia; \$400,000, of which not to exceed \$93,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Anthracite investigations: For expenses necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of anthracite coals; including items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$7,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$105,000.

Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction and equipment of an anthracite research laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment by contract, or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct said laboratory; and the purchase, maintenance, and operation of not to exceed one passenger automobile, \$450,000.

Synthetic liquid fuels: For expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, necessary to carry into effect the Act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-325), including construction and acquirement of camp and laboratory buildings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia (not exceeding \$100,000); purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; and purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the proposed plants and related facilities and communities that provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances, other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; including all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, and not to exceed \$40,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$440,300: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any private party.

Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels: For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States and its possessions, including surface and subsurface investigations, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings, core storage facilities, mining structures and appurtenances, the lease of lands or buildings; and not to exceed \$39,200 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,060,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Coal investigations: For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in the United States and its possessions; including purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle; and items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$7,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; \$75,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is authorized to carry on such investigations in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the said Director is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property upon which exploration or development work is performed for payment by such owners of a reasonable percentage, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter produced from such property.

Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investigations and dissemination of information concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and natural gas, and for every expense incident thereto, including purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles; purchase, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$41,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mining experiment stations: For personal services, purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles, and other expenses in connection with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), \$1,060,000, of which not to exceed \$38,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Metallurgical research and pilot plants: For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to establish methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral resources in the United States and its possessions, including the lease of lands or buildings; research on and development of processes for production and utilization of metals and nonmetallic minerals; construction of buildings to house laboratories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$29,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, and other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including not to exceed \$8,500 for additions and improvements, \$140,000.

Economics of mineral industries: For investigations, and the dissemination of information concerning the economic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources of the United States, including special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies; and other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$680,000, of which not to exceed \$580,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Helium utilization and research: For expenses necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning resources, production, repurification, storage, and utilization of helium, independently or in cooperation with other agencies, public or private; including purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$90,000, including not to exceed \$9,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Helium production and investigations: The sums made available for the fiscal year 1948 in the Acts making appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1947, for operation and maintenance of the plants for the production of helium for military and naval purposes, including purchase of eight passenger motor vehicles; the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior" (not exceeding \$5,000); and \$46,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be

construed to apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for development and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164) : *Provided further*, That funds available for the production of helium and the development of helium properties may be utilized to provide transportation between helium plants and related facilities and communities that provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such persons : *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

During the fiscal year 1948 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health, safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Mines.

The Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the fiscal year 1948, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau of Mines shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations and investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metallurgical research and pilot plants".

The Department of Commerce is authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction, possession, and control of the United States Weather Bureau Station at Mount Weather, in the counties of Loudoun and Clarke, State of Virginia, together with all buildings, improvements, furniture, and fixtures now in or upon the land.

The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for three years, beginning July 1, 1947, from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration, buildings, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds with an appraised value of not to exceed \$3,000,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies, for use in performing its functions by the Bureau of Mines or by any office of the Bureau in the United

States and Alaska: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Bureau of Mines shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the general administration of the National Park Service, including \$62,500 for printing and binding, \$711,248.

Regional offices: For expenses of regional offices, \$659,407.

National parks: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of national parks, including necessary protection of the area of federally owned land in the custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National Park, Washington, \$3,500,000.

National monument, historical, and military areas: For administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national monuments, historical parks, memorials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries, including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across privately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, and the maintenance of structures on the former Cape Hatteras Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area project, \$1,496,000.

Recreational areas: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, pursuant to cooperative agreements, of areas devoted to recreational use which are under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies, \$260,400.

Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails, bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas, including lands in process of condemnation for national park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with such sums as may be necessary to be transferred upon the approval of the Secretary from the foregoing appropriations for the National Park Service, any such diversions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the various areas administered by the National Park Service as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expenditure has been incurred.

The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Investigation and purchase of water rights: For the investigation and establishment of water rights, including the acquisition thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection

of water rights necessary or beneficial in the administration and public use of areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, to remain available until expended, \$15,000.

Travel Bureau: For expenses necessary in carrying out the Act of July 19, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 18), including personal services in the District of Columbia; participation by the Travel Bureau in international expositions and conferences dealing with travel; and printing and binding; \$75,000.

Recreational demonstration areas: For administration, protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational demonstration areas, \$30,000.

Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memorial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the District of Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion, Battleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Park, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District of Columbia, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United States park police force, purchase of revolvers and ammunition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia, stenographic reporting service, carfare, and newspapers (not to exceed \$100), \$770,000.

For investigations and studies of the recreational resources and the archeological remains in the river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), including reports, recommendations, and plans, in cooperation with the United States Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation pursuant to the provisions of cooperative agreements, and including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$121,000.

Acquisition of lands: For the acquisition of privately owned lands or interests therein, including expenses incidental thereto, \$200,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$30,000 shall be for lands necessary to the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument, Missouri, authorized by the Act of July 14, 1943 (Public Law 148); and \$170,000 shall be for lands located within the authorized boundaries of established areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, of which \$130,000 shall be available only for lands within the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial and Gettysburg National Military Parks; Joshua Tree National Monument; and Glacier, Grand Canyon, Great Smoky Mountains, Kings Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Mount Rainier, Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Yosemite, and Zion National Parks.

For the construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of roads, trails, utilities, and buildings without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,150,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$1,415,000 shall be for roads and trails as authorized by section 10a of the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), and the maintenance of road sections

specifically authorized by the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 633); and \$735,000 for the construction and repair of buildings and utilities not otherwise provided for, including completion of the acquisition of rights-of-way and construction of a water supply line partly outside of the boundaries of Mesa Verde National Park as authorized by said Act of August 7, 1946.

Appropriations herein made for the national parks, national monuments, and other reservations under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, shall be available for the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity; for the services of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in educational work in the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may designate; for travel expenses of employees attending Government camps for training in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal schools for training in building fire prevention and suppression; for necessary local transportation and subsistence in kind of persons selected for employment or as cooperators, serving without other compensation while attending fire-protection training camps; and for official telephone service in the field in the case of official telephones installed in private houses when authorized under regulations established by the Secretary.

Appropriations available to the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed forty, and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For general administrative purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$246,470, of which sum \$30,000 shall be available for printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals and the publication of bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress as they may direct.

Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cultural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings and other structures; propagation and distribution of food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recommendation, and application of means, including the construction of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection, and transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium, \$1,344,850.

Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For operation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the preparation of designs, and for determining the requirements for fishways and other fish protective devices at dams constructed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission, \$36,300.

Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith, and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from such resources, including not to exceed \$20,000 to investigate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946, Public Law 672; and maintenance, repair, improvement, equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological stations, \$790,040.

Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of fishery statistics and related information; conducting investigations and studies of methods and means of capture, preservation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants and products thereof, including investigation, study and research with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and the development of methods and procedures which should be employed in improving the quality and appearance of packed sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels; and enforcing the applicable provisions of the Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C. 521); including contract stenographic reporting services, \$225,000.

Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information on the fishery industry, market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices of fishery products, \$125,000.

Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food, fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement, repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic reporting service, \$850,000.

Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 631i), \$69,300.

Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts: For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-855, 901-915), \$22,400.

Biological investigations: For biological investigations of the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and migration of animals, including the resources thereof, and plants, and the preparation of maps of the life zones; for investigations of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d); for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, independently or in cooperation with other agencies or individuals, in developing and applying methods for the control of damage to agricultural and horticultural crops by birds, and for

investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory of Alaska, \$258,450.

Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals injurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs, additions, and installations in and about the grounds and buildings of the game-management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation, and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), \$900,000.

Protection of Migratory birds: For the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended, to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the convention between the United States and the United Mexican States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, including necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-668d); for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investigations, \$350,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C. 192-211), \$175,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose of securing information in connection with and for the prosecution of violators of the law for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulkheads, repair of damage to public roads within reservation areas occasioned by authorized operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and other improvements necessary for economical administration; for the purchase, capture, and transportation of game for national reservations; and for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$900,000.

River basin studies: For investigations and studies to determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of proposed developments of river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), and for the preparation of reports thereon in accordance

with the Act of March 10, 1934 (16 U. S. C. 661-666), as amended, \$200,000.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$6,492,810.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the fiscal year 1948 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly and to remain available until expended; and in addition thereto an amount equal to the unobligated balance on June 30, 1947, of the total of the proceeds received from the sale of stamps prior to July 1, 1947, also to remain available until expended and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against appropriations heretofore made.

FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), an amount equal to the sum credited during the fiscal year 1947 to the special fund created by said Act: *Provided*, That not exceeding 20 per centum of the amount allocated to any State shall be available for the construction of improvements.

Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$6,492,810, and in addition thereto, funds made available under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and the fund for Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration, of which amounts not to exceed \$1,082,700 may be expended for departmental personal services, including such services in the District of Columbia. Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed fifty passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; the installation and operation of telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters occupied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service; providing by purchase, construction, or otherwise, facilities incident to such public recreational uses of wildlife refuges as are not inconsistent with the primary purposes of such refuges; newspapers (not to exceed \$100) plans and specifications for vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation thereof without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); and rations for officers and crews of vessels; and for the expenditure from appropriations available for the purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for the cost of supplies and materials and the transportation and handling thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to be established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued, or at the time such reimbursements are received. Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects included within the general expenses of said Service, but no more than 5 per centum shall be added to any one item or appropriation. The War and Navy Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and

the War Assets Administration are authorized to transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service aircraft for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations), and such other equipment, materials, and supplies (with an appraised value of not to exceed \$500,000), surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said Service, such transfers to be without charge therefor; and in addition the Navy Department, the Coast Guard, and the Maritime Commission are authorized to transfer without charge therefor vessels for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations) marine engines, parts and accessories surplus to the needs of such agencies: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For necessary expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and Secretary; printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house and grounds, \$60,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

For the establishment and maintenance of public schools, Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation, burial, and other expenses, \$334,700: *Provided*, That authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other contracting institution or institutions, for the care and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1948: *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary shall as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they became insane, and the commitment papers for any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a statement by the committing authority as to the legal residence of such person.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$130,000, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the Act approved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), including surveys and plans for new road construction; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August

2, 1946 (Public Law 600), for the preparation of plans and specifications for buildings; and printing and binding, \$3,750,000.

Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction of Richardson Highway, Alaska, \$250,000.

The Alaska Railroad: In addition to all amounts received by the Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1948, there is hereby appropriated \$4,000,000 which shall be available, and continue available until expended, for expenses necessary for the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; maintenance and operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for the accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park; payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,575 of this fund shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1948, and no one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant general manager at not to exceed \$9,000 per annum, shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than \$8,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of such fund shall be available for printing and binding: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional work, materials and equipment not exceeding a total of \$15,000,000: *Provided further*, That in the operation of the facilities of the Alaska Railroad, the War Department or any other agency of the United States Government having title thereto is authorized to transfer regardless of present location and without charge to the Alaska Railroad, materials, roadway and bridge maintenance, and other necessary equipment, locomotives and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies, rolling stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its needs and which may be certified by the Department of the Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or operation of the Alaska Railroad: *Provided further*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

The following appropriations herein made shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary, Territory of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska"; "Reconstruction and improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska"; and "Alaska Railroad appropriated fund".

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary \$7,342, and the private secretary to the Governor, \$4,996; for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor; and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$25,300, to be expended by the Governor.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

For salaries of the Governor and employees incident to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C. 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), printing and binding; repair, preservation and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed \$6,000 for personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix, \$216,100, to be expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

For necessary expenses of the agricultural station in the Virgin Islands, \$46,300, to be expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1948, \$140,000, to be paid in monthly installments.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made shall be available for the purchase of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being considered as passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year 1948 in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

SEC. 4. Appropriations herein made for the following bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with their work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the Secretary, \$600; Oil and Gas Division, \$100; Bureau of Land Management, \$300; Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$1,000; Bureau of Reclamation, \$6,000; Geological Survey, \$2,000; Bureau of Mines, \$2,000; National Park Service, \$1,000; Fish and Wildlife Service, \$1,750; and soil and moisture conservation operations (all bureaus), \$500.

SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,

That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

SEC. 6. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance of any new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as described in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15, 1943.

SEC. 7. Limitations on amounts to be expended for personal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of December 21, 1944 (Public Law 525).

SEC. 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946, no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses or salaries of any regional, field, or other office or committee to perform any function of the Bureau of Land Management now being performed in the District of Columbia, or for the transfer or removal of any functions or duties of the said Bureau, including tract books heretofore held and administered in the District of Columbia, out of the District of Columbia, unless specific approval therefor has been given by the Congress prior to the establishment of such office or committee or prior to such transfer or removal.

SEC. 9. Appropriations herein made shall be available for payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 10. Appropriations in this Act shall be available for health service programs as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658).

SEC. 11. Not to exceed a total of \$1,000,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for expenditure for the com-

pensation of employees engaged in personnel work: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees will be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more on personnel administration consisting of recruitment and appointments, placement, position classification, training, and employee relations.

TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSION

The appropriation in the sum of \$450,000 for construction and equipment of an Anthracite Research Laboratory, contained in the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947", under the heading "Bureau of Mines", is hereby carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948".

Approved July 25, 1947.

24 (11) 4405 102